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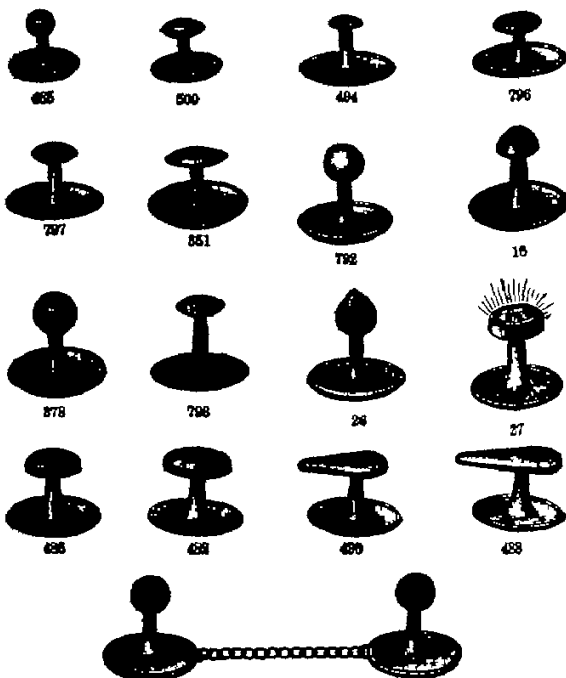
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FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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CALENDAR FOR 1928.

January

S.	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	--
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		--

February

S		5	12	19	26	
M		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	--
Th	2	9	16	23		
F	3	10	17	24		
S	4	11	18	25		

March

S		4	11	18	25	
M		5	12	19	26	
Tu		6	13	20	27	
W		7	14	21	28	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	--
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

April

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24		
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		

May

S		6	13	20	27	
M		7	14	21	28	
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
Th	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25		
S	5	12	19	26		

June

S		3	10	17	24	--
M		4	11	18	25	
Tu		5	12	19	26	
W	--	6	13	20	27	
Th		7	14	21	28	--
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

July

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	--
W	4	11	18	25		--
Th	5	12	19	26		--
F	6	13	20	27	--	
S	7	14	21	28		

August

S		5	12	19	26	
M		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	--
W	1	8	15	22	29	
Th	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24	31	
S	4	11	18	25		--

September

S		2	9	16	23	30
M	--	3	10	17	24	
Tu	--	4	11	18	25	
W		5	12	19	26	
Th	--	6	13	20	27	
F		7	14	21	28	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

October

S		7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	31	
Th	4	11	18	25		
F	5	12	19	26		
S	6	13	20	27		

November

S		4	11	18	25	
M		5	12	19	26	
Tu		6	13	20	27	
W	--	7	14	21	28	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24		

December

S		2	9	16	23	30
M		3	10	17	24	31
Tu	--	4	11	18	25	--
W	--	5	12	19	26	
Th		6	13	20	27	
F	--	7	14	21	28	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days

○ Full Moon . 7th, 11h 37m. A.M. ● New Moon . 28th, 1h 48m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter . 15th, 2h 43m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter . 30, 0h 55m P.M.

Last Quarter			Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Sunday	1	1	7	12	6	13	0	42	8 12	23 6
Monday	2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42	9 12	23 1
Tuesday	3	3	7	13	6	14	0	43	10 12	22 56
Wednesday	4	4	7	13	6	15	0	43	11 12	22 51
Thursday	5	5	7	13	6	15	0	44	12 12	22 45
Friday	6	6	7	13	6	16	0	44	13 12	22 38
Saturday	7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45	14 12	22 31
Sunday	8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45	15 12	22 24
Monday	9	9	7	14	6	18	0	46	16 12	22 16
Tuesday	10	10	7	14	6	18	0	46	17 12	22 8
Wednesday	11	11	7	14	6	19	0	46	18 12	21 59
Thursday	12	12	7	15	6	20	0	46	19 12	21 50
Friday	13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47	20 12	21 40
Saturday	14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	21 12	21 30
Sunday	15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	22 12	21 20
Monday	16	16	7	15	6	22	0	48	23 12	21 9
Tuesday	17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	24 12	20 58
Wednesday	18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49	25 12	20 47
Thursday	19	19	7	15	6	24	0	49	26 12	20 35
Friday	20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	27 12	20 22
Saturday	21	21	7	15	6	25	0	50	28 12	20 9
Sunday	22	22	7	15	6	25	0	50	29 12	19 56
Monday	23	23	7	16	6	26	0	50	0 45	19 43
Tuesday	24	24	7	16	6	26	0	50	1 45	19 29
Wednesday	25	25	7	16	6	26	0	51	2 45	19 15
Thursday	26	26	7	15	6	27	0	51	3 45	19 0
Friday	27	27	7	15	6	28	0	51	4 45	18 45
Saturday	28	28	7	15	6	28	0	51	5 45	18 30
Sunday	29	29	7	15	6	29	0	52	6 45	18 14
Monday	30	30	7	15	6	30	0	52	7 45	17 58
Tuesday	31	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	8 45	17 42

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 29 Days

O Full Moon 8th 1h. 41 0m A.M. • New Moon 21st 3h 10 8m P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 14th, 0h. 35 0m A.M. ☽ First Quarter 28th 8h 50 6m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon P.M.			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	°.
Wednesday	1	32	7	14	6	31	0	52	9 45	17 25
Thursday	2	33	7	14	6	32	0	53	10 45	17 9
Friday	3	34	7	13	6	33	0	53	11 45	16 51
Saturday	4	35	7	13	6	33	0	53	12 45	16 34
Sunday	5	36	7	13	6	34	0	53	13 45	16 16
Monday	6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	14 45	15 58
Tuesday	7	38	7	12	6	35	0	53	15 45	15 40
Wednesday	8	39	7	12	6	35	0	53	16 45	15 21
Thursday	9	40	7	11	6	36	0	53	17 45	15 2
Friday	10	41	7	11	6	36	0	53	18 45	14 43
Saturday	11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	19 45	14 24
Sunday	12	43	7	10	6	37	0	53	20 45	14 4
Monday	13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	21 45	13 45
Tuesday	14	45	7	9	6	38	0	53	22 45	13 26
Wednesday	15	46	7	8	6	39	0	53	23 45	13 4
Thursday	16	47	7	8	6	39	0	53	24 45	12 44
Friday	17	48	7	7	6	40	0	53	25 45	12 23
Saturday	18	49	7	6	6	40	0	53	26 45	12 2
Sunday	19	50	7	6	6	41	0	53	27 45	11 41
Monday	20	51	7	5	6	41	0	53	28 45	11 20
Tuesday	21	52	7	4	6	42	0	53	29 45	10 58
Wednesday	22	53	7	4	6	42	0	53	0 90	10 37
Thursday	23	54	7	3	6	42	0	52	1 90	10 16
Friday	24	55	7	2	6	43	0	52	2 90	9 53
Saturday	25	56	7	2	6	43	0	52	3 90	9 31
Sunday	26	57	7	1	6	44	0	52	4 90	9 9
Monday	27	58	7	0	6	44	0	51	5 90	9 46
Tuesday	28	59	7	0	6	44	0	51	6 90	8 24
Wednesday	29	60	6	59	6	45	0	51	7 90	8 1

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

○ Full Moon	8th, 4h. 56 9m. P M	● New Moon	22nd, 1h 59 3m. A.M
☾ Last Quarter	14th, 8h 50 0m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter	28th. 5h 24 3m. P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M		Sunset. P.M		True Noon P.M			
			H	M.	H	M.	H	M	D	°
Thursday	1	61	6	59	6	48	0	51	8 00	7 39
Friday	2	62	6	58	6	45	0	51	9 00	7 18
Saturday	3	63	6	58	6	46	0	51	10 00	6 03
Sunday	4	64	6	57	6	45	0	51	11 00	6 30
Monday	5	65	6	56	6	45	0	51	12 00	6 7
Tuesday	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50	13 00	5 44
Wednesday	7	67	6	54	6	46	0	50	14 00	5 20
Thursday	8	68	6	54	6	46	0	50	15 00	4 57
Friday	9	69	6	53	6	47	0	50	16 00	4 34
Saturday	10	70	6	52	6	47	0	49	17 00	4 10
Sunday	11	71	6	51	6	47	0	49	18 00	3 47
Monday	12	72	6	50	6	48	0	49	19 00	3 23
Tuesday	13	73	6	49	6	48	0	49	20 00	2 59
Wednesday	14	74	6	48	6	48	0	48	21 00	2 36
Thursday	15	75	6	47	6	49	0	48	22 00	2 12
Friday	16	76	6	46	6	49	0	48	23 00	1 48
Saturday	17	77	6	45	6	49	0	48	24 00	1 25
Sunday	18	78	6	44	6	49	0	48	26 00	1 1
Monday	19	79	6	43	6	50	0	47	28 00	0 37
Tuesday	20	80	6	43	6	50	0	47	27 00	0 18
Wednesday	21	81	6	42	6	50	0	47	28 00	0 10
Thursday	22	82	6	41	6	51	0	46	0 45	0 34
Friday	23	83	6	40	6	51	0	46	1 45	0 58
Saturday	24	84	6	39	6	51	0	46	2 45	1 21
Sunday	25	85	6	39	6	51	0	45	3 45	1 45
Monday	26	86	6	38	6	52	0	45	4 45	2 8
Tuesday	27	87	6	37	6	52	0	45	5 45	2 32
Wednesday	28	88	6	36	6	52	0	45	6 45	2 55
Thursday	29	89	6	36	6	52	0	44	7 45	3 19
Friday	30	90	6	35	6	53	0	44	8 45	3 42
Saturday	31	91	6	34	6	53	0	44	9 45	4 5

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days

☉ Full Moon . 5th, 9h 8.8m. A.M. ☾ New Moon . 20th, 10h 54.8m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 18th, 1h 35.7m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 27th, 8h. 11.7m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.			
			H	M	H	M	H.	M	D	H
Sunday	1	92	6	38	6	53	0	43	10 45	4 29
Monday	2	93	6	32	6	53	0	43	11 45	4 52
Tuesday	3	94	6	21	6	54	0	42	12 45	5 15
Wednesday	4	95	6	30	6	54	0	42	13 45	5 38
Thursday	5	96	6	30	6	54	0	42	14 45	6 1
Friday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	15 45	6 23
Saturday	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	16 45	6 46
Sunday	8	99	6	23	6	54	0	41	17 45	7 8
Monday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	18 45	7 31
Tuesday	10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	19 45	7 53
Wednesday	11	102	6	26	6	55	0	40	20 45	8 15
Thursday	12	103	6	25	6	55	0	40	21 45	8 37
Friday	13	104	6	24	6	56	0	40	22 45	8 59
Saturday	14	105	6	23	6	56	0	39	23 45	9 21
Sunday	15	106	6	22	6	56	0	39	24 45	9 42
Monday	16	107	6	21	6	56	0	39	25 45	10 4
Tuesday	17	108	6	20	6	57	0	38	26 45	10 25
Wednesday	18	109	6	19	6	57	0	38	27 45	10 46
Thursday	19	110	6	19	6	57	0	38	28 45	11 7
Friday	20	111	6	18	6	58	0	38	29 45	11 28
Saturday	21	112	6	19	6	58	0	38	1 07	11 48
Sunday	22	113	6	17	6	58	0	37	2 07	12 8
Monday	23	114	6	16	6	59	0	37	3 07	12 29
Tuesday	24	115	6	16	6	59	0	37	4 07	12 48
Wednesday	25	116	6	15	6	59	0	37	5 07	13 8
Thursday	26	117	6	14	7	0	0	37	6 07	13 28
Friday	27	118	6	14	7	0	0	36	7 07	13 47
Saturday	28	119	6	13	7	0	0	36	8 07	14 6
Sunday	29	120	6	12	7	1	0	36	9 07	14 25

Phases of the Moon--MAY 31 Days

○ Full Moon	5h, 1h 41 8m A.M	● New Moon	19th, 6h 44 1m. P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	13th, 2h. 20 8m. A.M	☽ First Quarter	26th, 2h. 41 6m P.M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon.			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D	N
Tuesday	1	122	5	11	7	1	0	36	11 07	15 2
Wednesday	2	123	6	10	7	2	0	36	12 07	15 20
Thursday	3	124	6	10	7	2	0	36	13 07	15 37
Friday	4	125	6	9	7	2	0	35	14 07	15 50
Saturday	5	126	6	9	7	3	0	35	15 07	16 12
Sunday	6	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	16 07	16 29
Monday	7	128	6	8	7	4	0	35	17 07	16 46
Tuesday	8	129	6	7	7	4	0	35	18 07	17 3
Wednesday	9	130	6	7	7	4	0	35	19 07	17 19
Thursday	10	131	6	6	7	5	0	35	20 07	17 35
Friday	11	132	6	6	7	5	0	35	21 07	17 50
Saturday	12	133	6	5	7	6	0	35	22 07	18 6
Sunday	13	134	6	5	7	6	0	35	23 07	18 21
Monday	14	135	6	4	7	6	0	35	24 07	18 35
Tuesday	15	136	6	4	7	7	0	35	25 07	18 50
Wednesday	16	137	6	4	7	7	0	35	26 07	19 4
Thursday	17	138	6	3	7	7	0	35	27 07	19 17
Friday	18	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	28 07	19 31
Saturday	19	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	29 07	19 44
Sunday	20	141	6	3	7	8	0	35	0 75	19 57
Monday	21	142	6	3	7	8	0	35	1 75	20 9
Tuesday	22	143	6	3	7	9	0	35	2 75	20 21
Wednesday	23	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	3 75	20 33
Thursday	24	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	4 75	20 44
Friday	25	146	6	2	7	10	0	35	5 75	20 56
Saturday	26	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	6 75	21 6
Sunday	27	148	6	2	7	11	0	36	7 75	21 16
Monday	28	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	8 75	21 26
Tuesday	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	9 75	21 36
Wednesday	30	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	10 75	21 45
Thursday	31	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	11 75	21 54

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon 3rd, 5h. 48.5m P.M. ☾ New Moon 16th, 2h 12 1m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 11th, 11h 21 1m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 25th 4h. 17 4m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.
Friday		153	6	1	7	12	0	36	12 51	22 2
Saturday	2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	13 75	22 10
Sunday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	14 75	22 18
Monday	4	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	15 75	22 25
Tuesday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	16 75	22 32
Wednesday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	17 75	22 38
Thursday	7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	18 75	22 44
Friday	8	160	6	1		16	0	37	19 76	22 50
Saturday	9	161	6	1	7	16	0	38	20 75	22 55
Sunday	10	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	21 75	23 0
Monday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	22 76	23 5
Tuesday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	23 75	23 9
Wednesday	13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	24 75	23 12
Thursday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	25 75	23 16
Friday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	26 75	23 19
Saturday	16	168	6	1	7	18	0	39	27 75	23 21
Sunday	17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	28 75	23 23
Monday	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	0 44	23 25
Tuesday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	1 44	23 26
Wednesday	20	172	6	2	7	19	0	40	2 44	23 27
Thursday	21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	3 44	23 27
Friday	22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	4 44	23 27
Saturday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	40	5 44	23 26
Sunday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	6 44	23 26
Monday	25	177	6	3	7	20	0	41	7 44	23 24
Tuesday	26	178	6	4	7	20	0	41	8 44	23 23
Wednesday	27	179	6	4	7	20	0	41	9 44	23 20
Thursday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	10 44	23 18
Friday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	11 44	23 15

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☉ Full Moon 3rd, 8h 18 5m. A.M. ● New Moon 17th 10h. 5 5m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 10th, 5h 45 9m. P.M. ☽ First Quarter 24th, 8h 8 1m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Sunday	1	188	6	5	7	20	0	42	13 44	23 5
Monday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	14 44	23 4
Tuesday	3	185	6	5	7	20	0	43	15 44	22 59
Wednesday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	16 44	22 54
Thursday	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	17 44	22 49
Friday	6	188	6	6	7	20	0	43	18 44	22 48
Saturday	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	19 44	22 37
Sunday	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43	20 44	22 30
Monday	9	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	21 44	22 23
Tuesday	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	22 44	22 16
Wednesday	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	23 44	22 8
Thursday	12	194	6	9	7	20	0	44	24 44	22 0
Friday	13	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	25 44	21 52
Saturday	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	26 44	21 48
Sunday	15	197	6	10	7	20	0	44	27 44	21 34
Monday	16	198	6	10	7	19	0	44	28 44	21 24
Tuesday	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	29 44	21 14
Wednesday	18	200	6	11	7	19	0	45	1 11	21 4
Thursday	19	201	6	11	7	18	0	45	2 11	20 54
Friday	20	202	6	12	7	18	0	45	3 11	20 43
Saturday	21	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	4 11	20 31
Sunday	22	204	6	12	7	17	0	45	5 11	20 19
Monday	23	205	6	12	7	17	0	45	6 11	20 7
Tuesday	24	206	6	12	7	17	0	45	7 11	19 55
Wednesday	25	207	6	12	7	17	0	45	8 11	19 42
Thursday	26	208	6	14	7	17	0	45	9 11	19 29
Friday	27	209	6	14	7	17	0	45	10 11	19 16
Saturday	28	210	6	14	7	17	0	45	11 11	19 2
Sunday	29	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	12 11	18 48
Monday	30	212	6	14	7	16	0	45	12 11	18 34
Tuesday	31	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	14 11	18 19

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

○ Full Moon	1st, 9h. 05m P.M.	● New Moon	16th, 7h. 18 5m P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	8th, 10h 53 8m P M	☾ First Quarter	23rd 1h 51 4m P.M.
		○ Full Moon	31st 8h 4 0m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Moon Time in the latitude of Bombay			Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise. A.M	Sunset. P M	True Noon.		
			H	M	H	M	D
Wednesday	1	214	6	15	7	15	15 11
Thursday	2	215	6	15	7	14	16 11
Friday	3	215	6	16	7	14	17 11
Saturday	4	217	6	16	7	13	18 11
Sunday	5	218	6	16	7	13	19 11
Monday	6	219	6	17	7	12	20 11
Tuesday	7	220	6	17	7	12	21 11
Wednesday	8	221	6	17	7	11	22 11
Thursday	9	222	6	18	7	11	23 11
Friday	10	223	6	18	7	10	24 11
Saturday	11	224	6	18	7	9	25 11
Sunday	12	225	6	19	7	9	26 11
Monday	13	226	6	19	7	8	27 11
Tuesday	14	227	6	19	7	7	28 11
Wednesday	15	228	6	20	7	7	29 11
Thursday	16	229	6	20	7	6	3 72
Friday	17	230	6	20	7	5	1 72
Saturday	18	231	6	21	7	5	2 72
Sunday	19	232	6	21	7	4	3 72
Monday	20	233	6	21	7	3	4 72
Tuesday	21	234	6	21	7	2	5 72
Wednesday	22	235	6	22	7	2	6 72
Thursday	23	236	6	22	7	1	7 72
Friday	24	237	6	22	7	0	8 72
Saturday	25	238	6	22	6	59	9 72
Sunday	26	239	6	23	6	58	10 72
Monday	27	240	6	23	6	58	11 72
Tuesday	28	241	6	23	6	57	12 72
Wednesday	29	242	6	23	6	56	13 72
Thursday	30	243	6	24	6	55	14 72
Friday	31	244	6	24	6	54	15 72

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

(Last Quarter 7th, 4h 5-0m A.M.) First Quarter 22nd, 8h 27 7m A.M.
 ☉ New Moon 14th 6h 50 7m A.M. ☾ Full Moon 29th, 6h. 12 5m P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay			Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon.				
			H	M	H	M	D	N	
Saturday	1	245	6	24	6	53	0 20	16 72	8 21
Sunday	2	246	6	24	6	53	0 20	17 72	8 0
Monday	3	247	6	25	6	52	0 28	18 72	7 38
Tuesday	4	248	6	25	6	51	0 28	19 72	7 16
Wednesday	5	249	6	25	6	51	0 28	20 72	6 53
Thursday	6	250	6	25	6	50	0 27	21 72	6 31
Friday	7	251	6	25	6	49	0 27	22 72	6 0
Saturday	8	252	6	25	6	48	0 27	23 72	5 46
Sunday	9	253	6	25	6	47	0 26	24 72	5 24
Monday	10	254	6	25	6	46	0 26	25 72	5 1
Tuesday	11	255	6	25	6	45	0 26	26 72	4 38
Wednesday	12	256	6	26	6	45	0 25	27 72	4 15
Thursday	13	257	6	26	6	44	0 25	28 72	3 52
Friday	14	258	6	26	6	43	0 25	29 72	3 29
Saturday	15	259	6	26	6	42	0 24	1 24	3 6
Sunday	16	260	6	26	6	41	0 24	2 24	2 43
Monday	17	261	6	27	6	40	0 23	3 24	2 20
Tuesday	18	262	6	27	6	39	0 23	4 24	1 57
Wednesday	19	263	6	27	6	38	0 23	5 24	1 33
Thursday	20	264	6	27	6	37	0 22	6 24	1 10
Friday	21	265	6	27	6	36	0 22	7 24	0 47
Saturday	22	266	6	28	6	36	0 22	8 24	0 23
Sunday	23	267	6	28	6	35	0 21	9 24	0 0
Monday	24	268	6	28	6	34	0 21	10 24	0 23
Tuesday	25	269	6	28	6	33	0 21	11 24	0 47
Wednesday	26	270	6	29	6	32	0 20	12 24	1 10
Thursday	27	271	6	29	6	31	0 20	13 24	1 34
Friday	28	272	6	29	6	30	0 20	14 24	1 57
Saturday	29	273	6	29	6	29	0 20	15 24	2 20
Sunday	30	274	6	30	6	28	0 20	16 24	2 44

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter 6th 10h 33-8m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 22nd, 2h 56-2m. A.M.
 ● New Moon 13th, 9h 26 3m. P.M. ○ Full Moon 29th, 4h 15 4m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay			Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	S
Monday	1	275	6 30	6 27	0 28	17 24	8 7
Tuesday	2	276	6 30	6 26	0 28	18 24	8 30
Wednesday	3	277	6 30	6 26	0 28	19 24	5 53
Thursday	4	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	20 24	4 17
Friday	5	279	6 31	6 24	0 27	21 24	4 40
Saturday	6	280	6 31	6 23	0 27	22 24	5 3
Sunday	7	281	6 32	6 22	0 27	23 24	5 20
Monday	8	282	6 32	6 21	0 27	24 24	5 49
Tuesday	9	283	6 32	6 21	0 26	25 24	6 12
Wednesday	10	284	6 32	6 20	0 26	26 24	6 35
Thursday	11	285	6 32	6 19	0 26	27 24	6 57
Friday	12	286	6 32	6 19	0 25	28 24	7 30
Saturday	13	287	6 32	6 18	0 25	29 24	7 43
Sunday	14	288	6 33	6 18	0 25	0 04	8 5
Monday	15	289	6 33	6 17	0 25	1 04	8 27
Tuesday	16	290	6 33	6 16	0 25	2 04	8 49
Wednesday	17	291	6 33	6 16	0 24	3 04	9 13
Thursday	18	292	6 34	6 15	0 24	4 04	9 38
Friday	19	293	6 34	6 14	0 24	5 04	9 55
Saturday	20	294	6 34	6 13	0 24	6 04	10 17
Sunday	21	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	7 04	10 38
Monday	22	296	6 35	6 12	0 23	8 04	11 0
Tuesday	23	297	6 36	6 11	0 23	9 04	11 21
Wednesday	24	298	6 36	6 10	0 23	10 04	11 42
Thursday	25	299	6 36	6 10	0 23	11 04	12 3
Friday	26	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	12 04	12 23
Saturday	27	301	6 37	6 9	0 23	13 04	12 44
Sunday	28	302	6 38	6 8	0 23	14 04	13 4
Monday	29	303	6 38	6 7	0 23	15 04	13 24
Tuesday	30	304	6 38	6 7	0 23	16 04	13 44
Wednesday	31	205	6 39	6 6	0 22	17 04	14 4

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter 4th, 7h 55.5m P.M. ☽ First Quarter. 20th, 7h 58m P.M.
 ● New Moon 12th, 3h 58m P.M. ○ Full Moon 27th, 2h. 35.5m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay						Moon's age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Thursday	1	306	6	39	6	6	0	22	18 64	14 28
Friday	2	307	6	40	6	6	0	22	19 64	14 42
Saturday	3	308	6	40	6	5	0	22	20 64	15 1
Sunday	4	309	6	41	6	4	0	22	21 64	15 20
Monday	5	310	6	41	6	4	0	22	22 64	15 38
Tuesday	6	311	6	42	6	3	0	22	23 64	15 50
Wednesday	7	312	6	42	6	3	0	22	24 64	16 14
Thursday	8	313	6	43	6	3	0	22	25 64	16 32
Friday	9	314	6	43	6	2	0	22	26 64	16 49
Saturday	10	315	6	44	6	2	0	23	27 64	17 6
Sunday	11	316	6	45	6	2	0	23	28 64	17 25
Monday	12	317	6	45	6	1	0	23	29 64	17 39
Tuesday	13	318	6	46	6	1	0	23	0 90	17 56
Wednesday	14	319	6	46	6	1	0	23	1 90	18 11
Thursday	15	320	6	47	6	0	0	23	2 90	18 27
Friday	16	321	6	47	6	0	0	23	3 90	18 42
Saturday	17	322	6	48	6	0	0	23	4 90	18 57
Sunday	18	323	6	49	6	0	0	23	5 90	19 12
Monday	19	324	6	49	6	0	0	24	6 90	19 26
Tuesday	20	325	6	50	6	0	0	24	7 90	19 40
Wednesday	21	326	6	50	6	0	0	24	8 90	19 53
Thursday	22	327	6	51	6	0	0	24	9 90	20 6
Friday	23	328	6	51	6	0	0	25	10 90	20 19
Saturday	24	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	11 90	20 32
Sunday	25	330	6	52	6	0	0	25	12 90	20 45
Monday	26	331	6	52	6	0	0	25	13 90	20 56
Tuesday	27	332	6	53	6	0	0	26	14 90	21 6
Wednesday	28	333	6	54	6	0	0	26	15 90	21 17
Thursday	29	334	6	54	6	0	0	26	16 90	21 28
Friday	30	335	6	55	6	0	0	27	17 90	21 38

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter 4th, 8h. 15m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter 20th 9h. 13 am A.M.
 ● New Moon 12th 1 h 36 1m A.M. | ○ Full Moon 27th, 1h 24'3m A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Mean Time in the latitude of Bombay			Moon's age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.		
Saturday	1	336	6 56	6 6	0 28	19 00	21 47
Sunday	2	337	6 56	6 1	0 28	19 00	21 56
Monday	3	338	6 57	6 1	0 28	20 00	22 5
Tuesday	4	339	6 58	6 1	0 29	21 00	22 14
Wednesday	5	340	6 58	6 1	0 29	22 00	22 21
Thursday	6	341	6 59	6 1	0 30	23 00	22 29
Friday	7	342	6 59	6 1	0 30	24 00	22 36
Saturday	8	343	7 0	6 2	0 30	25 00	22 43
Sunday	9	344	7 1	6 2	0 31	26 00	22 49
Monday	10	345	7 1	6 2	0 31	27 00	22 54
Tuesday	11	346	7 2	6 3	0 32	28 0	23 0
Wednesday	12	347	7 2	6 3	0 32	29 00	23 4
Thursday	13	348	7 3	6 3	0 33	1 09	23 9
Friday	14	349	7 4	6 4	0 33	2 09	23 13
Saturday	15	350	7 4	6 4	0 34	3 09	23 16
Sunday	16	351	7 5	6 5	0 35	4 09	23 19
Monday	17	352	7 5	6 5	0 35	5 09	23 22
Tuesday	18	353	7 6	6 5	0 36	6 09	23 24
Wednesday	19	354	7 6	6 6	0 36	7 09	23 25
Thursday	20	355	7 7	6 6	0 37	8 09	23 26
Friday	21	356	7 7	6 7	0 37	9 09	23 27
Saturday	22	357	7 8	6 7	0 36	10 09	23 27
Sunday	23	358	7 9	6 8	0 38	11 09	23 27
Monday	24	359	7 9	6 8	0 39	12 09	23 26
Tuesday	25	360	7 10	6 9	0 39	13 09	23 25
Wednesday	26	361	7 10	6 10	0 40	14 09	23 23
Thursday	27	362	7 11	6 10	0 40	15 09	23 21
Friday	28	363	7 11	6 11	0 41	16 09	23 18
Saturday	29	364	7 11	6 11	0 41	17 09	23 16
Sunday	30	365	7 11	6 12	0 41	18 09	23 12
Monday	31	366	7 12	6 12	0 42	19 09	23 7

CALENDAR FOR 1929.

January

S	..	..	8	13	20	27
M	..	..	7	14	21	28
Tu	..	1	8	15	22	29
W	..	2	9	16	23	30
Th	..	3	10	17	24	31
F	..	4	11	18	25	
S	..	5	12	19	26	

February

S	..	..	3	10	17	24	..
M	..	..	4	11	18	25	
Tu	..	..	5	12	19	26	
W	..	..	6	13	20	27	..
Th	..	..	7	14	21	28	..
F	..	1	8	15	22		
S	..	2	9	16	23		

March

S	..	..	8	10	17	24	31
M	..	..	4	11	18	25	
Tu	..	..	5	12	19	26	..
W	..	..	6	13	20	27	
Th	..	..	7	14	21	28	..
F	..	1	8	15	22	29	
S	..	2	9	16	23	30	

April

S	..	..	7	14	21	28
M	..	1	8	15	22	29
Tu	..	2	9	16	23	30
W	..	3	10	17	24	..
Th	..	4	11	18	25	
F	..	5	12	19	26	
S	..	6	13	20	27	..

May

S	..	..	5	12	19	26
M	..	..	6	13	20	27
Tu	..	..	7	14	21	28
W	..	1	8	15	22	29
Th	..	2	9	16	23	30
F	..	3	10	17	24	31
S	..	4	11	18	25	

June

S	..	..	2	9	16	23	30
M	..	..	3	10	17	24	..
Tu	..	..	4	11	18	25	..
W	..	..	5	12	19	26	
Th	..	..	6	13	20	27	
F	..	..	7	14	21	28	
S	..	1	8	15	22	29	

July

S	..	..	7	14	21	28	
M	..	1	8	15	22	29	..
Tu	..	2	9	16	23	30	
W	..	3	10	17	24	31	..
Th	..	4	11	18	25	..	
F	..	5	12	19	26		
S	..	6	13	20	27		

August

S	..	..	4	11	18	25	..
M	..	..	5	12	19	26	..
Tu	..	..	6	13	20	27	
W	..	..	7	14	21	28	
Th	..	1	8	15	22	29	..
F	..	2	9	16	23	30	
S	..	3	10	17	24	31	

September

S	..	1	8	15	22	29
M	..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu	..	3	10	17	24	..
W	..	4	11	18	25	..
Th	..	5	12	19	26	..
F	..	6	13	20	27	..
S	..	7	14	21	28	

October

S	..	..	6	13	20	27
M	..	..	7	14	21	28
Tu	..	1	8	15	22	29
W	..	2	9	16	23	30
Th	..	3	10	17	24	31
F	..	4	11	18	25	..
S	..	5	12	19	26	..

November

S	..	..	3	10	17	24
M	..	..	4	11	18	25
Tu	..	..	5	12	19	26
W	..	..	6	13	20	27
Th	..	..	7	14	21	28
F	..	1	8	15	22	29
S	..	2	9	16	23	30

December

S	..	1	8	15	22	29	..
M	..	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	..	3	10	17	24	31	
W	..	4	11	18	25	..	
Th	..	5	12	19	26		
F	..	6	13	20	27	..	
S	..	7	14	21	28	..	

Preface to the XV Annual Volume

OF THE

INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1928

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before October have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,

January, 1928

An Indian Glossary.

- ARKARI**.—Excess of liquors and drugs
- ARJUN**.—A corruption of the English officer
- ARHULWALA**.—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu near Lahore
- ARS**.—A timber tree *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*
- ARWAL**.—Originally a Sikh devotee one of a band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1706) now a member of the politico religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs
- ARHUNDZADA**.—Son of a Head Officer
- ARHARA**.—A Hindu school of gymnastics
- ARJAH** (Sindhi).—Of exalted rank
- ARHOL**.—Literally a Mahomedan circle A kind of athletic club formed for purpose of self defence
- ARI RAJA**.—See KING (Laccadives)
- ARIL**.—A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers clerks and minor officials
- AMIR** (corruptly *EMIR*).—A Mohammedan Chief often also a personal name
- ARICOT**.—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes Southern India
- ARJUMAN**.—A communal gathering of Mahomedans
- ARHUS**.—Believed to be a corruption of *ARPHOSM* the name of the best variety of Bombay mango
- ARAF**.—A minister
- ARUS**.—The early rice crop Bengal, syn Ahu, Assam
- AVATAR**.—An incarnation of Vishnu
- BABA**.—LIT. Father a respectful Mr Irish Your honour
- BABU**.—(1) A gentleman in Bengal corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkani (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 6th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir whilst it has also grown into a term of address—Esquire There are, however one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st *Kanwar* 2nd *Diwan* 3rd *Thakur* 4th *Lal* 5th *Babu*
- BABUL**.—A common thorny tree the bark of which is used for tanning *ACACIA ARABICA*
- BADMAHU**.—A bad character a rascal
- BAGHLA**.—(1) A native boat (Buggalow) (2) The common pond heron or paddybird
- BAHADUR**.—LIT. brave or warrior a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans often bestowed by Government added to other titles it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler
- BAIRAGI**.—A Hindu religious mendicant.
- BAJRA OR BAJRI**.—The bulrush millet, common food grain, *Pennisetum typhoides* syn *cambu Madras*
- BAKSHI**.—A revenue officer or magistrate
- BAND**.—A dam or embankment (Bund)
- BANTAY**.—A species of fig tree *FIGUS BENGALENSIS*
- BARBAT**.—(1) A fall of rain (2) the rainy season
- BASTI**.—(1) A village or collection of huts (2) A Jain temple Kanara
- BATTA**.—Lit discount and hence allowances by way of compensation
- BAZAR**.—(1) A street lined with shops India proper (2) a covered market Burma
- BEJUM** or **BEGAM**.—The feminine of Nawab combined in Bhopal as Nawab Begum
- BEE**.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum *ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA*
- BESAR**.—Apparently a large landowner
- BEWAR**.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides syn *taungya* Burma *jhum* North Eastern India
- BHADOL**.—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon
- BHAGE**.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant *CANNABIS SATIVA* a narcotic
- BHANWAR**.—Light sandy soil, syn *bhur*
- BHARAL**.—A Himalayan wild sheep *OVIS NAHLA*
- BHEKUL**.—A succulent vegetable (*HIBISCUS ESCULESTUS*)
- BRONKLE**.—Name of a Maratha dynasty
- BHUP**.—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar
- BHUTGI**.—Name of a Baluch tribe
- BUUSA**.—Chaff for fodder
- BHUT**.—The spirit of departed persons
- BIDRI**.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver named from the town of Bidar Hyderabad
- BIGHA**.—A measure of land varying widely the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre
- BIR** (*BIR*).—A grassland—North India
- BLACK COTTON SOIL**.—A dark coloured soil very retentive of moisture found in Central and Southern India
- BOARD OF REVENUE**.—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal the United Provinces and Madras
- BOR**.—See *BEE*

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values—*a* either long as the *a* in father or short as the *a* in cut, *e* as the *e* in gain, *i* either short as the *i* in bib, or long as the *ee* in feel, *o* as the *o* in bone, *u* either short as the *oo* in good or long as the *oo* in boot, *ai* as the *ai* in mile, *au* as the *ou* in grouse. This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree. The consonantal values are too intricate for discussion here.

BRINGAL.—A vegetable, *Solanum Melon*
GENA syn egg plant

BUNDAR, or bandar.—A harbour or port

BURUB.—A bastion in a line of battlements

CADJAN.—Palm leaves used for thatch

CHABUTRA.—A platform of mud or plastered brick used for social gatherings Northern India

CHADAR.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (Chudder)

CHAITYA.—An ancient Buddhist chapel

CHAMBAR (CHAMAR).—A caste whose trade is in tan leather

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossom
CHICHMIA CHAKPAGA

CHAPATI.—A cake of unleavened breads (Chauptatti)

CHAPRASI.—An orderly or messenger Northern India syn puttawala, Bombay peon talass

CHARAK.—The resin of the hemp plant
AKHARIS SATIVA used for smoking

CHARKHA.—A spinning wheel

CHARAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHRI.—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild

CHAUKIDAR.—The village watchman and rural policeman

CHAUTH.—The fourth part of the land revenue exacted by the Marathas in subject territories

CHELA.—A pupil usually in connexion with religious teaching

CHHAONI.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks hence a cantonment

CHHATRAPATI.—One of sufficient dignity, to have an umbrella carried over him

CHHATRI.—(1) An umbrella (2) domed building such as a cenotaph

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, *CACCABIS CHICOR*

CHIKU.—The Bombay name for the fruit of *ACERAS SAPOTA* the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies

CHINAR.—A plane tree, *PLATANUS ORIENTALIS*

CHINKARA.—The Indian gazelle *GAZELLA BENNETTI* often called ravine deer

CHITAL.—The spotted deer *CERVUS AXIS*

CHOLAM.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, *ANDROPOGON SOERGHUM* syn lower

CHOLU.—A kind of short bodice worn by women

CHUTAM, CHUNA.—Lime plaster

CIRCLE.—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of forests (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster General, (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant

COLLECTOR.—The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces corresponding to the Deputy Commissioner in non regulation areas

COMMISS ONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house An Anglo Indian word perhaps derived from kumpan a hedge

CONSERVATOR.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department

COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council

COTTON.—Cotton yarns are described as 30s 40s etc counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

COURT OF WARD.—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons.

CRORE KAROR.—Ten millions

DADA.—Lit grandfather (paternal) any venerated person

DAFFADAR.—A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAG OR DAO.—A cutting instrument with no point used as a sword and also as an axe Assam and Burma

DAK (dawk).—A stage on a stage coach route Dawk bungalow is the travellers bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came

DAKAITI DAKOITY.—Robbery by five or more persons

DAL.—A generic term applied to various pulses

DAM.—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State

DARGAH.—A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI Dhurrie.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton but sometimes of wool

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments

DARWAZ.—A door keeper

DARWAZA.—A gateway

DAUDA AND DAULAT.—State also one in Office

DEB.—A Brahminical priestly title taken from the name of a divinity

DEBETAL.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship

DEODAR.—A cedar, *DEODUS LIBANI* or *C. DEODARA*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative head of a District in non regulation areas corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas

DESAI.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule

DEVA.—A deity

DEVASTHAN.—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation

DIWAN.—See **DIWAN**

DHAK.—A tree *BUTEA FRONDOSA*, with brilliant orange scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum syn. *pala* Bengal and Bombay Chulul Central India.

DHAMANG.—A heavy shikhar or tonga drawn by bullocks

DHARMHALA.—A charitable institution provided as a resting place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India

DHATURA.—A stupefying drug, *DATURA FANTUCOSA*.

DHUKUL.—Name in northern India for the lever used in raising water syn *plootab*

DHRAJ.—Lord of the Lands added to 'Raja' &c it means paramount.

DHORI.—A washerman

DHOTI.—The loincloth worn by men.

DISTRICT.—The most important administrative unit of area.

DIVISION.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner, (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to a native Chief either Hindu or Mohammedan and equal in rank with *Fardar* under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State

DHWAL.—Civil, especially revenue, administration, now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

DWAR.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna

DRY CROP.—A crop grown without artificial irrigation

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land

DUN.—A valley, Northern India.

DEKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony Northern India.

ELAYA RASA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See **Deputy Magistrate and Collector**

FAMER.—Properly an Islamic mendicant or a mendicant who has no creed but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure or the cost of certain classes of public works or to avoid debt

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZANT (with defining words added)—Favorite or beloved

FATEH.—Victory

FATH JEANG.—Victorious in Battle (a title of the Nizam)

FAJJDARI.—Under native rule the area under a Fajdar or subordinate governor now used generally of Magistrates Criminal Courts

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces

FITTON GARI.—A phaeton Bombay Derived from the English

GAADI.—Caul—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

GAEKWAR (sometimes *GUJOWAR*)—Title with Maharaja added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means 'cow herder' i.e. the protector of the sacred animal but later on in common with Holkar and Sindhia it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus a Prince becomes Gaeckwar on succeeding to the estate of Baroda Holkar to that of Indore and Sindhia to that of Gwalior

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant *CANNABIS SATIVA* used for smoking

GAUR.—Wild cattle commonly called 'bison' *BOS GAURUS*

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle *BOS PRONALIS* domesticated on the North East Frontier, syn mithan

GHADR.—Mutiny Revolt lon

GHAT.—Ghaut—(1) A landing place on a river (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank (3) a pass up a mountain, (4) in European usage a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL.—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats) Bengal.

GHI.—Ghee—Clarified butter

GINGELLY.—See **TIL**.

- GODOWN**—A store room or warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay *gudang*.
- GOTURAM**—A gateway especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.
- GOSAIN** Goswami—A (Hindu) devotee. Ht. one who restrains his passions.
- GORHA**—Name in Southern India for caste women. Ht. one who sits in a corner and parda.
- GRAM**—A kind of pea *CICER ARIETIVUM*. In Southern India the pulse *DOLICHOS BIFLORUS* is known as horse gram.
- GUARANTEED**—(1) A class of Native State in Central India. (2) A class of railways.
- GURU**—The red seed with a black eye of *ABRUS PRECATORIVUS* a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 12th TOLA.
- GUR. GOR.**—Crude sugar syn jaggery South ern India. *tanysat Purina*.
- GURAL**—A Himalayan goat antelope *CERVA GORAL*.
- GURDWARA**—A Sikh Shrine.
- GURU**—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor (2) a schoolmaster Bengal.
- HAFIZ**—Guardian.
- HAJ**—Pilgrimage to Mecca.
- HAIJI**—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.
- HAKIM**—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.
- HAKAIKHOR**—A sweeper or scavenger. Ht. one to whom everything is lawful food.
- HALLI**—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.
- HAMAL**—(1) A porter or cooly (2) a house servant.
- HEJIRA** (Hijrah)—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca June 20th 622 A.D.
- HEIRA LAL**—Diamond Ruby.
- HILSA**—A kind of fish. *CLUPEA ILISHA*.
- CHOLKAR**—See Chakkar.
- HITI**—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- HUKKA, HOOKAH**—The Indian tobacco pipe.
- IDGAH**—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id etc.
- IKAM**—Lit. reward. Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate often subject to service. See DEVASTRAU VARANJAM WATAN.
- INUNDATION CANAL**—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level which conveys water only when the river is in flood.
- JACK FRUIT**—Fruit of *ARTOCARPUS INTF. GRAPOLIA* var. *PHANAS*.
- JAGGERY Jagri**—Name in Southern India for crude sugar syn gur.
- JAGIR**—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.
- JAH**—A term denoting dignity.
- JAM** (Sindhi or Baluch)—Chief.
- JATHA**—An association.
- JAZIRAT UL-ARAB**—The Sacred Island of Arabia including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia.
- JEMADAR**—A native officer in the army or police.
- JHEIL**—A natural lake or swamp Northern India. syn bil Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- JIHAD**—A religious war undertaken by Mussal mans.
- JIRGA**—A council of tribal elders, North West frontier.
- JOWAR**—The large millet a very common food-grain, *ANUROPOGON SORGHUM* or *SORGHUM VULGARE* syn cholam and jola in South ern India.
- JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER**—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces Oudh and Sind.
- KACHERI kachahri**—An office or office building especially that of a Government official.
- KADAM karbi**—The straw of jowari (o v)—valuable fodder.
- KAJU karkew**—The nut of *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE* large grown in the Konkan.
- KAKAR**—The barking deer *CEPVULUS MUNTJAC*.
- KALAR kallar**—Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences Northern India.
- KAMARAND Cumberbund**—A waistcloth, or belt.
- KAVAT**—The wall of a large tent.
- KANGAP**—A kind of portable warming pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep them selves warm.
- KANKARI**—Nodular limestone used for metal ling roads as building stones or for preparation of lime.
- KANE**—A coarse glass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand *SACCHARUM SPOKANTRUM*.
- KANUNGO**—A revenue Inspector.
- KARAIT**—A very venomous snake *BUNGARUS CANDIDUS* or *CAERULUS*.
- KARBHARI**—A manager.
- KAREZ**—Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation especially in Baluchistan.
- KARKUN**—A clerk or writer Bombay.
- KARMA**—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.
- KARKAM**—See PATWARJ.
- KAZI**—Better written Qazi.—Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law. Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions but has no powers conferred by law.
- KHADI (or KHADDAR)**—Cotton cloth hand woven from hand spun yarn.
- KHALASI**—A native fireman sailor artil leryman or tent-pitcher.

KHALASA—(lit) pure (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalasa being equivalent to the Sikh community (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc. Northern India.

KHAN—Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan State now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used as a name especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI candy—A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay equivalent to 20 mds.

KHARAB—in Bombay of any portion not assessed survey No which being uncultivable is left unassessed.

KHARIF—Any crops sown just before or during the main S.W. monsoon.

KHAS—Special in Government bands. Khas tahsildar the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR—Local levies of foot soldiers Afghanistan.

KHAS-KHAS KUS KUS—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation. *Andropogon squarrosus*.

KHEDDA kheda—A stake into which wild elephants are driven also applied to the operations for catching.

KHICHADI Kichere—A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients and by Anglo-Indians especially used of rice with fish.

KHILAT—A robe of honour.

KHUTBA—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

KHWAJA—A Persian word for master sometimes a name.

KINCOB kamkhwab—Silk textiles broadened with gold or silver.

KIRPAN—A Sikh religious emblem a sword.

KODALI—The implement like a hoe or mattock in cotton use for digging symmetrical Southern India.

KONKAM—The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea.

KOS—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the Kos minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kor—Battlements.

KOTHI—A large house.

KOTWAL—The head of the police in a town under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALI—The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

KULKARNI—See PATWARI.

KUMBAR—A potter.

KUNWAR OR KUMAR—The heir of a Rajah.

KURAM—A big grass land growing gram fit for cutting.

KYARI—Land embanked to hold water for the cultivation.

KYAUNG—A Buddhist monastery which always contains a school Burma.

LAKH—A hundred thousand.

LAL—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a fifth son but also under Babu).

LAMBHAR—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village Northern India.

LANGUR—A large monkey *Simulapithecus entellus*.

LASCAR—(1) an army (2) in English usage a native soldier.

LAT—A monumental pillar.

LATERITE—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock used for buildings and making roads also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brick-red soil.

LIN AN—The phallic emblem worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI—A fruit tree grown in North India (*Litchi chinensis*).

LOKAKANYA—(lit) Esteemed of the world or the people a national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOCHENDRA—Protector of the World title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Bhatia.

LONGYI—A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA—A small brass water pot.

LUKRI loongi—(1) A turban (2) a cloth worn by women.

MADRASA—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajans is the Nagarabeth (*q.v.*).

MAHAL—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (3) a department of revenue, *eg.* right to catch (1) phants or to take stone (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI.

MAHAUT—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus or also a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under Raja with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA its feminine is MAHARANI MAHA—great.

MAHATMA—(lit) A great soul applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHARRI mahash—A large carp *Barrus-for* (lit. the big-headed).

MAHUA.—A tree, *BASSIA LATIFOLIA*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta.

MAJOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital revenue, and interest

MAKTAR.—An elementary Mahomedan school
MALGUEAR (revenue payor).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State.

MALL.—A gardener

MALIK.—Master proprietor

MAMLATDAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka Bombay whose duties are both executive and magisterial syn tahasildar

MANDAP or **mandapam.**—A porch or pillared hall especially of a temple

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA*

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North Western India, *CAEPA FALCONERI*

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama Masjid the principal mosque in a town where worshippers collect on Fridays

MASNAF.—Seat of state or throne Manu medan syn gaddi

MATH.—A Hindu conventual establishment

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan killed in Arabia and religious knowledge

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan law

MAUND var **Man.**—A weight varying in different localities The Ry maund is 80 lbs

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for delusion

MIRAL or **MAHAL.**—A palace

MBLA.—A religious festival or fair

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish Master

MIRAB.—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque used as a pulpit

MINAR.—A pillar or tower

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept except in some cases, of capital

MIR.—A leader an inferior title which Bhe Khan has given into a name especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Hind

MIRZA.—If prefixed Mr or Esquire

MISTRI.—(1) a foreman (2) a cook

MOONG MOONG OR **MAUNG** (Arakanese)—Leader

MONSOON.—Lit season and specifically (1) The S W Monsoon which is a Northward extension of the S E trades which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India caused by the excessive heating of the land area and (2) The N E monsoon

which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S E Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit

MOPLAH (Mappila)—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar

MOULVI OF **MAULVI.**—A learned man or teacher

MUDALIAR OR **MUDLIAR.**—A personal proper name but implying steward of the lands

MUPASSAL **motussal.**—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency as distinguished from the head quarters (Sadar)

MUKADDAM, **muccodum.**—A representative or headman

MUKHTAR (corruptly **mukhtiar**).—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind whose duties are both executive and magisterial syn tahasildar

MURTI **phawa.**—The perfect rest attained by the last birth and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world—soul, syn **NIRVANA** **MOKSHA**

MURTA OR **DAULA.**—Distinguished in the State **MURK** in the country

MURG **mag.**—A pole **PHASEOLUS RADICATUS** syn **mag** Gujarat

MURJ.—(1) A tall grass (*SACCHARUM MURJA*) in North India from which mats are woven and the Brahman sacred thread worn (2) the said thread

MURSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any other Arabian language President or presiding official

MUNSHI.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction

MURUM **moorum.**—Gravel used for metal lining roads

MUWON.—Mr

NACHANI **NAOLI.**—See **RAGI**

NAGARKHANA **Nakkarkhana.**—A place where drums are beaten

NAGARSHETH.—The head of the trading guilds of Hindu and Jain Merchants in a city

NAIB.—Assistant or Deputy

NAIK.—A leader hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army

NAT.—A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Mussalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus Originally a Vice v under the Moghal Government now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince corresponding to Maharaja of the Hindus

NAGAR, nagarana.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions

NAGIM.—A ruler

NET ASSESS.—(1) In Northern India the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production

NEWAL.—Broad cockney woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats

NGAMI.—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma

NILGAI.—An antelope **BOERLAPHUS TRAGO CAMELUS**

NIM, neem.—A tree, *MELIA AZADIRACHTA* the berries of which are used in dyeing

NIRVANA.—See **MUKTI**

NIWAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawaal

NIWAMAT.—A sub-division of a Native State corresponding to a British District chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal

NON AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns

NON-COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant

NONG. (Tibetan).—The ruler of Spitta

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements

NON REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations of full code of legislation was not in force in them.

NULLAH NALA.—A ravine, watercourse or drain

OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces

PADAUK.—A well known Burmese tree (*PERMOCARPUS* sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated

PADDY.—Unhulled rice

PAGA.—A troop of horses among the Maras

PAGH.—A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State

PAIK.—(1) A footsolder (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAIKHE.—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango distinguishable from the *APUS* (g v) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red

PALAS.—See **DEAK**

PAIKI.—A palanquin or litter

PAN.—The betel vine **PIPE BATTLE.**

PANCHAMA.—Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members

PANDI OR PUNDI.—A learned man

PANDIT.—A Hindu title strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

PANUPARI.—Distribution of **PAY** and **SUPARI** (g v) as a form of ceremonial hospitality

PARAH.—A public place for the distribution of water maintained by charity

PARABADL.—A platform with a smaller platform like a dreyer on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds

PARDA pardah.—(1) A veil or curtain (2) the practice of keeping women secluded, syn *goshā*

PARDESI.—Foreign Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces &c from North India

PARGANA.—Riscal area or petty sub-division of a taluk Northern India.

PASHM.—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat

PASO.—A waistcloth.

PAT put.—A stretch of firm, hard clay

PATEL.—A village headman Central and Western India syn *reddi* Southern India, *gambura* Assam *padman* Northern and Eastern India *Mukhi* Guzerat.

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat

PATTAWALLA.—See **CHAPRASI**

PATWARI.—A village accountant syn *kar nam* Madras *kuikarni* Bombay *Deccan talati*, Gujarat *shambhog* Mysore, Kanara and Coorg *mandal* Assam *tapedar* Sind

PON.—See **CHAPRASI**

PRSHKASH.—A tribute or offering to a superior

PESHKUP.—Manager or agent

PHULAV (Phlow).—A dish of rice and other ingredients and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet lit flower work.

PICK, palsa.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing, also used as a generic term for money

PICOFFAH.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India syn *dhenkul* or *dhenkuli*, or *dinkil*, Northern India

PIPAL.—A sacred tree, *FICUS RELIGIOSA*.

PIR.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner

PONGTI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma

POONIN poshteen.—A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior) also in Kathiawar

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British India.

PRINOM.—Term used in English courtesy for Chahizada but specially conferred in the case of Prince of Arcot (called also Armin Arcot)

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision exercised but less than in the case of reserved forests

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PURJA.—Worship, Hindu

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple

PUNDIT.—See Pandit

PURANA.—Lit. old Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological group (3) also to punch marked coins

PROPHET.—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

PWE.—An entertainment, Burma

PRALIS.—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions

QUILA.—A Fort

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South West monsoon

RAGI (ELEusine COROICATA).—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India syn marua, Nagli Nachni

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank but inferior to Maharaja. The title of *Rani* (Princess or Queen) and it has the variations *Raj Rani*, *Rao*, *Rai*, *Rawal*, *Rawal Maharaj*, *Rakbar* and *Rakwal*. The form *Rao* is common in Bengal *Rao* in S & W India

RAJ RAJESHWAR.—King of Kings

RAMORHL.—A caste whose work is watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (q 1)

RAWA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja

RAWL.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus either equivalent to, or ranking below that of Raja

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them

RAH.—Saline or alkaline effluences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVED.—Forests intended to be maintained permanently

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horse

ROHU.—A kind of fish, LAKE ROHITA

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SADR sadder.—Chief (adjective) Hence the headquarters of a District formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAWA JANG.—A long handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS) ver kardal kushanti.

SAHEB.—The Native Hindu term used to or of a European (Mr Smith would be mentioned as Smith Sahab and his wife Smith Mem Sahab) but in addressing it would be Sahib fem Saheba (without the name) occasionally appended to a title in the same way as Bahadur but inferior (=master) The unusual combination Nawab Sahab implies a mixed population of Hindus and Mohammedans

SAHIBZADI.—Son of a person of consequence

SAID SAYID SA'YID SIDI SYED SYON.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Hussein

SAL.—A useful timber tree in Northern India

SHORNA ROUSTA.

SAMBAR.—A deer, CERVUS UNICOLOR syn SARAU.

SAN.—Bombay hemp, CROTALARIA JUNCHEA

SARAD.—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sarad (2) any kind of deed of grants

SANJATEAN.—Literally tying together A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self defence among Hindus Roughly similar to Fascismo

SANNYASI.—A Hindu mendicant

SARI.—A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl

SARANJAM.—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder or ancestors

SARDAR (corrupted to SHIRDAR).—A leading Government official either civil or military seen a Grand Vizier Nearly all the Punjab Sardars bear this title It and Diwan are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans So but Mohammedans only, are Wall Sultan and Khan Mir Mirza Miran and Khan

SARKAR.—(1) The Government (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAN.—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories

SATI.—Suicide by a widow especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

SATTAGRAHA.—(lit.) One possessed by the truth one who follows the truth wherever it may lead. (Commonly used to denote the passive resistance movement.)

SAWAI.—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one fourth better than others).

SAWWA.—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States Burma.

SEKAL or cotton tree.—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of fibre. BOMBAY MALABARICUM.

SEROW, seran.—A goat antelope NEMOR HASTUS BUBALINUS.

SEPPLEMENT.—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments.

SHAHID.—A martyr.

SHAKADA.—Son of a King.

SHAIKH or **SHAIKH** (Arabic).—A chief.

SHAMS UL ULAMA.—A Muhammadan title denoting learned.

SHAMSHIR JANG.—Sword of Battle (title of the Maharaja of Travancore).

SHANWONG.—See PATWARI.

SHASTRA.—The religious law books of the Hindus.

SHIGADI seggaroo.—A pen on 3 feet with five charcoal in it.

SHIRI or **seer.**—A weight or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway *seer* is about 2 lbs.

SHETI, shethia.—A Hindu or Jain merchant.

SHIGURAM.—See TONGA.

SHIERAM or **shiao.**—A valuable timber tree DALBERGIA ELEPH.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those like the Malakhana Rajputs who though Mahomedans for some generations have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI.—A variation of Said.

SILLADAR.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.

SINDHIA.—See under GADKWAR.

SOLA.—A water plant with a valuable pith AMORPHOMUS ASPERA.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable. *SAI* or *PAI*.—Lit. fortune. A Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him nearly = Paqure) used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stuhl*).

STUPA or **tope.**—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

SUBAN.—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule, (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in

Baroda corresponding to the collector of a British District (3) a group of Districts or Division Hyderabad.

SUBHARAD.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN.—Like Sardar.

SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA CATECHU.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District (2) the official in charge of a hill station (3) the official usually of the Indian Medical Service in charge of a Central Jail.

SUTEL.—Native of Surat specially used of persons of the Dhed or Mahar caste who work as house servants of Europeans and whose house speech is Gujarati.

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious wanderer.

SYON sala.—A groom.

SYED SYED.—More variations of Said.

TABIGEE.—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

TABUT.—See TAXIAH.

TAHSE.—A revenue sub-division of a District, syn. taluka, Bombay taluka Madras and Mysore township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil syn. Mamladar Lomby township officer or myo-oh, Burma. Mukhtarkar Sind Vahidatdar Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed bullocks or agricultural improvements syn. tagat Bombay.

TALATI.—See PATWARI.

TALAV or **talao.**—A lake or tank.

TALUK, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh. A revenue sub-division of a District in Bombay Madras and Mysore syn. tahsil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar honours in different parts of India (1) An official in the Hyderabad State corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrate and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars) (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat.

TALUP.—The name of a dynasty in Sind. **TAMTAM** tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

TANZIM.—Literally organization. A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR.—See PATWARI.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas

TARI, toddy.—The sap of the date palm, or coconut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation In Northern India the juice of the date is called *Sendhl*.

TASAR, tasar.—Wild silkworms, *ANTHRAXA PAPHIA* also applied to the cloth made from their silk

TASIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Humayun, carried in procession at the Moharram festival syn *tabut*

TEAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma *TECTONA GRANDIS*.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—See Council bills.

TEGH, thuggee.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

TEKUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name *Kshatriya* in some parts of Northern India (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmins, (3) a petty chief (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats

TRAMIN.—The brow-antlered deer Burma *CEBVS ELDI*.

THANA.—A police station and hence the circle attached to it

TIKA.—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead (2) vaccination

TIKAM.—The English pickaxe (of which the word is a corruption)

TIL.—An oilseed *SESAMUM INDICUM* also known as gingelly in Madras

TINDAL, tandal.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship

TIPAL Teapoy.—A table with legs and hence used of any small European style table

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (Troy).

TONGA.—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top syn *SUIGRAM*

THENE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward *BOS SONDAICUS* syn *beaing* and *hanteng*

TUMANDAR.—A Persian word denoting some Office

UMARA.—Term implying the Nobles collectively

UMBAR.—A wild pig—(FI *U. GLOMERATA*)

UNIT.—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day

UNIAL.—A wild sheep in North Western India, *OVIS VIGNER*

URID, URID.—A pulse, black grain. (*PHASEOLUS MUNGGO*)

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

VAHIVADAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division with both executive and magisterial functions Baroda syn *tahsildar*

VAID or **BAIDYA** Bengal.—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioner (2) an agent generally

VIMARA.—A Buddhist monastery

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey corresponding roughly to the English parish

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WADA or **WADI.**—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard (2) private enclosed land near a village

WAKF.—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment

WALI.—Like *Gardar* the Governor of Khetlat is so termed whilst the Chiefs of Cabul are both *Wali* and *Mir*

WAO.—A step well

WATAK.—A word of many senses In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court

WET RAYE.—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who follows the yoga system a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over the bodily functions enabling the practitioner for instance to breathe in through one nostril and out at the other

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder

ZAMINDARI.—(1) An estate (2) the right of a landholder *zamindar* (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord

ZAFANA.—The women's quarters in a house hence private education of women

ZIKRAT.—A Mahomedan shrine North Western Frontier

ZILA.—A District

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind when dealing with the people of India that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differs altogether from those of Northern Asia and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. What, or why, be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Lithuans and Moghals, and in the North East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is a borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Haddon (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian is represented by the Baluch, Brahui, Afghans of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Tural and Persian elements in which the former predominate. Stature above mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose noticeably narrow, prominent and very long. The features in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris and Jats. This type which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Marathas, Brahmans, the Kanbis and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani found in the United Provinces in parts of Raj

putana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture in varying proportions of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black, the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixture of the two characteristics are readily definable and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bangal Brahmans and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hill country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam and Burma represented by the Kanets of Lhalung, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Marmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodos of Assam, and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose due to broad face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Panjavs of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear

that This race, the most primitive of the Indian types occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest-clad ranges, terraced plateau and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking from the Vindhya to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis and on the other to the Himalah Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars of Arun cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta. Bangoon and Singapore he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin his

squat figure and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degree.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realize clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Indian Empire has an area of 1,805,332 square miles, about 3,000 square miles being added at the last census owing to the enumeration by estimate of certain tracts in Burma which had been excluded from previous censuses. Of the total area 1,094,300 square miles or 61 per cent lie in British Territory while the Indian States cover an area of 711,032 square miles or 39 per cent. The total population is 318,942,480. British Territory containing 147,003,293 persons or 77 per cent and the Indian States 71,939,187 persons or 23 per cent of the whole population. It is usual to illustrate

these figures by comparison with the countries of Europe and in respect of area and population the Indian Empire has been frequently compared to Europe without Russia. The war has, however, considerably altered the national and political distribution of countries and the new political map of Europe is perhaps hardly yet sufficiently familiar to form a graphic contrast. Turning further west we find that India with an area about half that of the United States has a population almost three times as large.

The most important statistics are set out in the following table—

	India	British Provinces	Indian States
Area in Square Miles	1 805 332	1 094 300	711 032
Number of Towns and Villages	68 7951	500 088	187 893
(a) Towns	2 316	1 561	755
(b) Villages	685 065	498 527	187 138
Number of Occupied Houses	65 198 389	50 441 636	14 756,753
(a) In Towns	6 785 014	5 048 820	1 119 194
(b) In Villages	58 433 375	45 394 816	13,637,559
Total Population	318 942 480	147 003 293	71 939 187
(a) In Towns	32 470,270	15 044 868	7 430 908
(b) In Villages	286 467,204	121 958 425	64,508,279
Males	163 995 554	126 872 116	37 123 448
(a) In Towns	17 84 248	18 971 136	3 874 112
(b) In Villages	146 150 306	112 900 980	33 249 336
Females	154 946,926	120 131 177	4 815,749
(a) In Towns	14 630 028	11 073,232	3 556 96
(b) In Villages	140 316 898	109 057,945	31 258 953

Density—Over the whole of India the population per square mile averages 177 the mean density in the British Provinces being 226 and in the States 101. If the districts (and small States) are taken as a unit and the cities are excluded the mean density ranges between a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 1,932 per square mile. The unequal distribution of the population of India is due to causes analysed in previous editions of the Year Book. It is chiefly dictated by physical conditions. Other influences are at work such as the state of law and order, the means of communication, climate and the existence of irrigation. Industrial factories are becoming more and more important as the population moves out of the congested rural tracts to supply the labour needed for industrial enterprise—for the tea in Assam

the docks and jute mills of Calcutta, the minerals of Bengal and Chota Nagpur, the cotton of Bombay and the coffee and rubber of Southern India. For the purposes of comparison the manner in which the population is distributed in other countries of the world is indicated in the following statement—

Belgium	654
England and Wales	649
France	184
Germany	332
The Netherlands	544
Austria	199
Spain	107
Japan	216
United States	32
New Zealand	1 18

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The population of India has increased by 1.2 per cent during the decade. The figures of previous censuses with the variations per cent are given below. The average increase since the census of 1872 falls at a rate of 5.5 per cent, but the real gain is considerably less than this figure owing to two factors: (a) the additions of area and population included in each census and (b) the progressive increase in the accuracy of the enumeration from census to census. So far as the present census is concerned the additional area and population included amount to 2.6 square miles and 86,388 persons respectively, while for the present purpose it may be taken that the enumeration of 1921 was as regards numbers accurate but not more accurate than that of 1911. The real increase in the population during the last 49 years is thus estimated at about fifty-four millions or 20.1 per cent.

Census of	Population	Variation per cent since previous census
1872	206,162,380	—
1881	220,438,330	+23.2
1891	247,814,671	+12.4
1901	264,381,006	+6.5
1911	310,166,396	+17.1
1921	318,942,480	+2.8

Factors in the Movement—The increase was slightly greater in the British districts (1.3) than in the States (1.0). Assam and Burma show comparatively high rates of increase. Immigration is an important factor in the rise in Assam but neither of these Provinces was exposed to the invasion of influenza which wiped out the whole of the natural increase in the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay and substantially reduced the population in the United Provinces and Madhya Pradesh. The stimulus given to agricultural prosperity in the Punjab by a large expansion of canal irrigation did much to neutralise the effects of the high death rate in 1918. In Bengal and Madras unhealthy conditions were more localised and the development of the population was only partially retarded.

The War—The war itself had little direct effect on the population of India. Such effect could operate in three ways: (1) by death casualties, (2) by increasing the number of persons outside India at the census, and (3) by decreasing the birth rate. The actual number of death casualties among the officers and ranks of Indian Army units and labour corps was 58,285. The maximum number serving out of India in combat and labour units at any one time between 1914 and 1918 was approximately Indian troops 2,00,000, labour corps 2,30,000, total 4,30,000, the number about the time of the census being troops 1,05,000, labour corps 20,800, total 1,25,800. So far as the larger totals are concerned the war is not a direct factor of any importance in the census in any province.

Economic Conditions—In considering the economic factors which determined the movement of the population during the decade it can be divided into two periods, a fairly normal period from 1911 to 1917 and the disastrous epidemic year 1918 accompanied by scarcity and followed by a second crop failure in 1920. In 1917 conditions in India began to respond to the world conditions of the war, men for the fighting and labour units and food, munitions and war material of all kinds were demanded. The strain on the railway organisation, dislocation of the local markets and the distribution system of the country was impaired. The rising prices of imported necessities hit the poorer classes. Then followed the disastrous seasons of 1918 and 1919. Famine relief organisation was now so highly perfected in India that scarcity is not necessarily accompanied by high mortality but influenza starting in 1918 visited almost every portion of the country and in a few months wiped out the natural increase in the population of the previous seven years.

Public Health—The distinctive feature of the decade 1901-1911 was plague. The recorded number of deaths from plague in the ten years was 64 millions. In the recent decade the deaths were less than half that number. Cholera is normally most prevalent in the Eastern Provinces.

Virulent as the epidemic can still be when its hold is established it is now usually of a temporary and local nature and the total death rate in British India from the disease during the decade did not amount to more than 1.5 per cent. By far the largest number of deaths

in India are entered under the category of fever and allowing for inaccuracy of diagnosis it has usually been assumed that about two-thirds of the deaths so recorded may be attributed to malaria. Recent investigations made in special areas however suggest that the proportion has been considerably overestimated and that malaria only accounts for from one-fifth to one-fourth of the number of reported fever cases the remainder being cases of dysentery, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases.

In the last few years the prevalence of an affection with which the cause of considerable mortality called *Relapsing Fever* has received considerable attention by the Health Department. This disease has been diagnosed as common in most parts of the country especially in the northern provinces and in the Central Provinces and Berar and Bombay but the extent of the mortality which can be attributed to it cannot at present be estimated. Nor can figures be given of phthisis, which undoubtedly responds for considerable mortality especially in the towns of western India, the death from this disease in Ahmedabad amounting in 1918 to 5 per mille of the population. All other factors in the health of the people have been overshadowed by the influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919 which has dominated the population figures at the 1921 census.

Influenza—The influenza epidemic of 1918 invaded India in two distinct waves. The first infection apparently radiated from Bombay, but it is impossible to say where the more virulent virus of the second invasion came from.

The rural areas were most severely infected, the reason probably being that while villages have little advantage over towns in the matter of overcrowding, sanitation and ventilation the urban areas have the benefit of qualified medical aid and organized effort. Mortality was especially high among adults (40-40) particularly among adult females, the disease being generally fatal to women in pregnancy. At the worst period whole villages were almost entirely laid desolate by the disease. There was sometimes no means of disposing of the dead, even were left unburied and all local official action was largely paralyzed owing to the fact that the majority of the official staff were put out of action by the epidemic. To add to the distress the disease came at a period of widespread crop failure and reached its climax in November when the cold weather had set in and as the price of cloth happened at the time to be at its highest many were unable to provide themselves with the warm clothing that was essential in the case of an illness that so rapidly attacked the lungs. The disease lasted in most provinces well into 1919 and gave a high mortality in that year in Bengal and the United Provinces. Even after it had subsided there were in the Central Provinces, Bombay and Burma small recrudescences later in the year while local outbreaks continued over the country during the next two years.

There is no direct means of ascertaining the mortality from the epidemic. Various estimates

have been made based on the excess mortality over some suitable mean. The average of these calculations gives a total number of deaths in the areas under registration of about 7,100,000 in 1918 to which must be added as the results of similar calculation another 1½ million deaths in 1919 giving a total recorded mortality of nearly 8½ millions in the two years. Even this however must be a substantial under-estimate since owing to the complete breakdown of the reporting staff the registration of vital statistics was in many cases suspended during the progress of the epidemic in 1918.

The total influenza mortality for India is put at between 12 and 13 millions. This is a conservative estimate. Even this estimate makes the influenza mortality a large part of which occurred in three or four months, exceed by nearly two million the total estimated deaths from plague in twenty years. On an estimated case mortality of ten per cent the total number of persons affected was 12½ millions or two-fifths of the population of India. There was a further reaction on the birth rate.

Houses and Families—The average number of persons per house has not changed in the last decade, though there was a decline between 1901 and 1911. The trend of the figures varies in different provinces, but they do not afford substantial ground for any material inference. It would for example be expected that the incidence of the influenza mortality would fall fairly evenly upon the individual households and would therefore cause a reduction in the number of persons per house. It does not appear to have done so either in Bombay or the United Provinces, the Central Provinces or Rajasthan while in Bengal, where there is a rise in the population, there is a fall in the size of the household. The figures are an arbitrary and though they invite a discussion on the condition of the joint family it is doubtful if they can really be held to illuminate it. The general opinion of the Provincial Superintendents is that they do not do so and that other indications do not show that the joint family system has yet undergone any radical change at any rate in the agricultural tracts of the country.

Census	Persons per house	Houses per square mile
1921	4.9	86.1
1911	4.9	30.8
1901	5.2	31.6
1891	5.4	33.9
1881	5.8	31.7

Variation in Natural Population 1911-1921

Province, State of Agency	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation Population (1921-1911) in Natural Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual population	Immigr. grants.	Emigr. grants.	Natural population	Actual population	Immigr. grants.	Emigr. grants.	Natural population	
INDIA	318,885,660	608,528	1,050,951	319,332,405	315,110,231	895,192	1,082,506	315,038,814	+ 1 2
Ajmer-Merwara	49,271	109,590	42,420	47,801	30,359	96,978	34,110	488,927	+ 12 7
Andaman & Nicobars	17,086	16,120	416	12,882	32,495	11,682	11,682	488,927	+ 8 7
Baluchistan	7,900,167	1,290,157	75,928	6,760,087	7,039,737	8,608	74,504	6,758,583	+ 8 8
Bombay	47,799,626	1,926,387	60,421	46,769,869	48,308,473	1,077,778	531,767	44,015,429	+ 8 2
Bihar & Orissa	37,981,448	4,921,410	1,985,042	39,491,862	38,368,182	449,712	1,016,806	39,942,387	+ 1 0
Bombay	26,701,548	1,084,214	568,079	26,838,182	27,038,182	995,544	6,21,831	26,685,189	+ 1 7
Burma	13,312,192	706,725	40,829	12,735,792	18,131,410	719,985	11,166	11,638,418	+ 8 0
C. P. & Berar	13,979,660	600,740	40,829	13,738,131	15,038,410	719,985	815,238	15,598,558	+ 1 1
Coorg	165,338	83,937	2,832	157,482	17,976	45,535	5,882	15,188,309	+ 0 4
Madras	42,704,155	209,862	1,756,482	41,340,703	41,810,180	253,877	1,518,179	48,134,463	+ 2 7
N. W. F. Province	6,76,476	157,652	81,406	5,993,703	3,810,027	1,14,143	67,378	3,751,060	+ 33 8
D. J. M.	494,198	180,770	69,840	371,768	21,187,730	690,119	537,48	24,045,016	+ 5 0
Punjab	25,101,060	927,147	519,479	25,083,355	48,014,080	690,085	1,489,310	48,782,905	+ 2 7
United Provinces	46,610,668	480,414	1,40,541	47,492,705	2,032,884	22,967	2,015,588	46,477,117	+ 3 4
Baroda State	1,286,822	298,494	221,603	2,115,680	3,181,791	474,255	536,133	9,418,858	+ 1
Gwalior State	3,195,075	290,340	84,029	3,181,791	9,536,080	474,255	536,133	9,418,858	+ 1
Central India (Agency)	6,997,023	649,094	486,648	5,03,572	9,536,080	474,255	536,133	9,418,858	+ 1
Cochin State	97,980	39,769	28,418	99,179	91,110	47,468	23,268	891,112	+ 8 2
Hyderabad State	12,471,770	202,781	94,751	12,632,740	19,371,676	280,773	306,388	18,410,351	+ 6 8
Kashmir State	8,320,518	65,440	1,129,11	8,411,380	8,168,128	76,773	81,968	3,163,921	+ 0 6
Mysore State	5,878,892	914,531	102,104	5,766,449	6,806,193	312,908	139,607	6,692,892	+ 2 8
Rajputana (Agency)	9,844,384	245,002	888,111	10,469,499	10,304,432	303,563	856,047	11,082,898	+ 5 5
Sikkim State	81,721	22,978	4,133	6,876	37,820	29,435	8,445	61,830	+ 2 1
Tamil Nadu	4,006,062	73,591	30,250	4,062,721	3,456,975	61,165	83,149	3,400,933	+ 16 5

Notes—

- (1) The figures for the Provinces are inclusive of the States attached to them except in the case of Madras where they exclude Cochin and Travancore.
- (2) The Actual and Natural population shown in this table is less by 58,500 persons owing to the exclusion of Aden where Table XI was not compiled.
- (3) Columns 2 and 6—Persons not enumerated by birth place or whose birth place was not returned have been included in these columns.
- (4) Columns 4 and 8—The figures against India in columns 4 and 8 represent emigrants to foreign countries. Details of which for 1921 will be found in Subsidary Table V of Chapter III.

AREA OF INDIA AND THE PROVINCES AND STATES

Province State or Agency	AREA IN SQUARE MILES IN		Difference Increase + Decrease -
	1921	1911	
INDIA	1 800 332	1 802 867	+2 535
Provinces	1 004 300	1 003 074	+1 226
Ajmer Merwara	2 711	2 711	—
Andamans and Nicobars	3 143	3 143	—
Assam	53 015	53 015	—
Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories)	4 228	4 228	—
Bengal	78 845	79 699	-1 854
Bihar and Orissa	8 161	8 181	-20
Bombay	123 821	123 009	+812
Burma	23 707	23 839	-132
Central Provinces and Berar	99 876	99 823	+53
Coorg	1 582	1 582	—
Madras	142 200	142 390	-190
North West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13 410	13 418	-8
Punjab and Delhi	100 439	99 770	+669
United Provinces	108 245	107 287	+958
States and Agencies	711 032	709 793	+1 239
Assam State (Manipur)	8 456	8 456	—
Baluchistan States	80 410	80 410	—
Baroda State	8 127	8 142	-15
Bengal States	434	5 390	+4 956
Bihar and Orissa States	28 648	28 648	—
Bombay States	6 413	6 864	-451
Central India Agency and Gwalior State	77 868	77 161	+707
Central Provinces States	91 176	91 174	+2
Hyderabad State	82 608	82 608	—
Kashmir State	84 254	84 432	-178
Madra States	10 606	10 549	+57
Mysore State	2 475	2 475	—
North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	25 500	25 500	—
Punjab States	37 009	36 551	+458
Rajputana (Agency)	128 984	128 987	-3
Sikkim State	2 815	2 818	-3
United Provinces States	5 019	5 079	-60

NOTE.—The difference in areas is due to the use of revised survey figures and to corrections for survival action in Bengal Bihar and Orissa the Punjab and the United Provinces it is also due to inter provincial transfers

THE POPULATION OF INDIA AT CIA CENSUSES

		India	British Provinces	Indian States
Total Population	1821	318 942 480	247 003 293	71 939 197
	1871	315 156 396	243 933 178	71 223 218
	1901	394 861 056	231 259 034	63 101 958
	1891	287 314 671	220 879 385	66 435 284
	1881	253 696 330	198 345 360	55 350 950
	1871	206 162 800	184 868 172	21 304 188
Males	1821	163 993 504	126 872 116	37 121 438
	1871	161 338 945	124 707 915	36 631 029
	1901	199 351 424	117 482 836	32 468 988
	1891	146 769 929	112 394 51	34 375 078
	1881	129 449 000	101 165 117	28 284 173
	1871	107 030 545	91 136 610	15 893 939
Females	1821	154 948 976	120 131 177	34 815 749
	1871	153 817 451	119 225 263	34 592 188
	1901	195 509 632	113 776 192	30 633 070
	1891	140 545 042	108 484 837	32 060 205
	1881	123 947 040	97 680 283	26 266 777
	1871	109 106 810	89 721 557	19 385 358

Future Population of India—A study of the growth of the population of India and the problems which it presents is vitiated by the abnormal conditions of the past decade. It was pointed out in the census report of 1911 that the rate of increase of population between 1872 and 1911 was equivalent to about 19 per cent. and that at this rate the population would double itself in about a century and a half. The real increase in the last fifty years in the population of India is just over 20 per cent. At this rate the doubling will take another 190 years. But calculations of this kind, though of interest can hardly be taken seriously. Almost every one of the last five decades has witnessed some special disaster. A severe famine in South India checked the increase in the decade 1872-1881. The decennium 1891-1901 was dominated by the great famines of the closing period. Growth in North and Western India was checked in the succeeding decade by plague and we have had in the past decennium an epidemic which has caused more concentrated mortality than any previous calamity. The decade 1881-1891 alone

was free from any exceptional calamity and is usually considered a period of fairly normal progress.

Difference between the birth rate and death rate estimated by the authority for certain provinces in certain decades

Province	1881-1891	1901-1911
Bengal	7.0	7.3
Bombay	13.9	6.2
Madras		11.1
Malabar	13.5	8.5
Punjab	9.5	5.7
United Provinces	6.5	0.6
Combined Provinces		6.5

TOWN AND COUNTRY

The progress of urbanisation in India—If there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years. The whole increase being less than one per cent. An examination of the statistics shows that whilst towns with populations above 50,000 increased by over 16 per cent. in the decade the increase was considerably less in those

between 5,000 and 50,000, whereas the population of towns between 10 to 20 thousand did not keep abreast of the progress of the general population of the country. The statistics reveal the gradual decadence of the medium-size country towns and the growth of the larger cities under the influence of commercial and industrial development.

Population of the Chief Towns

19

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

Class of places	1921		1921
	Places	Population	Percent
Total Population	68,793,5	318,017,531	100.0
Urban Territory	2,813	32,418,776	10.2
Towns having—			
I 100,000 and over	35	8,211,704	2.6
II 50,000 to 100,000	54	3,517,719	1.1
III 20,000 to 50,000	199	5,925,675	1.8
IV 10,000 to 20,000	450	6,209,583	1.9
V 5,000 to 10,000	885	6,223,011	1.9
VI Under 5,000	6,000	2,331,054	0.7
Rural Territory	68,512	285,598,755	89.8

Cities—Statistical information for the 33 largest cities of India which have 100,000 or more inhabitants is given in the statement below—

CITY	Population 1921	Number of persons per sq. mile	Proportion of foreign born per mille	Percentage of variation 1911-21
Calcutta with suburbs and Howrah	1,254,7	21,412	629	+4.3
Bombay	1,109,914	48,996	840	+20.1
Madras and Cantonment	526,011	14,180	335	+1.6
Hyderabad and Cantonment	404,187	7,925	270	+19.4
Rangoon and Cantonment	341,982	4,000	677	+16.6
Delhi and Cantonment	304,120	4,843	450	+30.7
Lahore and Cantonment	281,781	6,715	440	+23.2
Ahmedabad and Cantonment	274,007	24,909	397	+17.7
Lucknow and Cantonment	240,688	1,350	229	+4.6
Bangalore	237,496	20,931	340	+25.5
Karachi and Cantonment	216,483	19,716	600	+42.8
Chawnpore and Cantonment	216,436	2,620	425	+21.2
Poona and Cantonment	214,796	5,366	373	+13.8
Benares and Cantonment	198,447	19,930	140	+2.6
Agra and Cantonment	180,532	11,009	119	+1.9
Amritsar and Cantonment	160,218	16,534	181	+4.9
Allahabad and Cantonment	157,220	10,350	266	+8.4
Mandaley and Cantonment	148,017	5,917	209	+7.7
Varanasi	146,193	7,259	258	+43.2
Srinagar	141,735	15,653	21	+8.9
Madurai	138,694	17,105	178	+2.8
Bareilly and Cantonment	129,459	16,800	128	+1.9
Meerut and Cantonment	122,609	15,542	210	+5.1
Trichinopoly and Cantonment	120,422	13,622	176	+2.5
Jaipur	120,207	40,060	63	+12.3
Patna	119,976	7,998	180	+11.9
Coimbatore	118,531	17,088	391	+94.9
Dacca	110,450	17,586	140	+10.0
Burhat and Cantonment	117,434	39,144	183	+2.2
Ajmer	113,312	6,677	587	+31.7
Jubbulpore and Cantonment	108,793	7,252	366	+8.1
Peshawar and Cantonment	104,452	34,317	249	+4.7
Rawalpindi and Cantonment	101,142	11,802	532	+17.0

In these statistics the population of Calcutta is taken as embracing the suburbs and this method is apparently adopted in dealing with Calcutta only. It is not for instance adopted in dealing with the considerable suburbs of Bombay just outside the limits of the Island. The actual population of Calcutta within the Municipal area is 885 813.

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 603 526 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these about four-fifths came from other Asiatic countries such as Nepal, Afghanistan, China, Siam, Ceylon and Arabia and the remainder mostly from Great Britain and other countries of Europe. The emigration from India is approximately 1 738 110 as the numbers who move between India and other countries is about two millions. Of the total immigrant population of 107 000 in Burma 573 000 are Indians, 102 000 Chinese, representing 40 and 15 per cent respectively of the whole number. Of the Provinces which contribute most largely to the streams of migrants the most conspicuous are Bihar and Orissa about 1½ million, the United Provinces about 1 million, Madras ½ of a million, Rajputana 3 ½ of a million and Hyderabad 1½ of a million. The number of persons resident in India who were born outside the Indian Empire is 603 526 and of these 274 000 were born in Nepal, 118 000 in the British Isles, 108 000 in China and 48 000 in Afghanistan.

The statistics of emigration outside India are far from complete.

The number of Indians belonging to regiments and labour corps outside India at the time of the census was about 125 000. Of these the majority were probably in Mesopotamia and Palestine. According to the return

the number of Indians in the colonies irrespective of birth place amounts to 1 662 000, of whom 1,028 000 or about two-thirds are males. More than four-fifths are Hindus and about half of the remainder are Mussulmans. The colonies which attract an appreciable number of emigrants are shown below. About one-ninth of the emigrants failed to specify their province of birth and of the remainder no less than 841 000 or 80 per cent were from Madras, 24 000 from Bombay, 18 000 from the Punjab, 17 000 from the North West Frontier Province and 11 000 from Bengal. The majority of the emigrants work as agricultural labourers on rubber, tea, coffee and other plantations. Under the Defence of India Rules indentured labour emigration was stopped in March 1917 but there had been a considerable outflow of labourers to the colonies in the previous years and more than 2½ millions of natives of India passed through the ports of Madras and Calcutta as indentured labourers for the various colonies during the decade. Of the labourers 38 000 went from Calcutta but the bulk were from the Madras Presidency and their destination was Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There is very little emigration from the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Altogether about two million labourers returned to India from the colonies during the decade.

Indian emigrants to certain Colonies

	In thousands
Ceylon	861
Straits Settlements and Malay	401
Natal	4
Trinidad	37
Fiji	33
Mauritius	17
Kenya	17

RELIGIONS

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial all disputed inferences are excluded. Speaking broadly of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 78 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 followers of the religion of their tribes, one is a Chris-

tian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmin or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table:—

Religion	Actual number in 1921 (1900 & omitted)	Proportion per 10 000 of population in 1921	Variation per cent (Increase + Decrease -) 1911-1921
Indo-Aryan	232 223	7362	+ 1
Hindu	116 736	6866	— 4
Brahmanic	216 281	6841	— 5
Arya	468	15	+ 92.1
Brahmo	6	2	+ 16.1
Sikh	3,239	103	+ 7.4
Jain	1 178	37	— 5.6
Buddhist	11 571	366	+ 7.9
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)]	102	3	+ 1.7
Semitic	73 511	2325	+ 4.2
Mussulman	68 725	2,174	+ 5.1
Christian	4 784	150	+ 22.6
Jew	22	6	+ 3.8
Primitive (Tribal)	9,775	309	— 51.1
Miscellaneous (Minor Religions and religions not returned)	18	1	— 51.5

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 89 per cent of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa. In the United Provinces the Central India tracts Rajputana and Bombay Muhammadans monopolize the North West Frontier Province Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerable in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 23 per cent of the population of Assam 14 per cent in the United Provinces and 10 per cent in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 8½ per cent of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana Ajmer Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces and Assam but Bengal, Burma Madras Rajputana Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than three fifths of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent.

the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab the United Provinces Bengal Bihar and Orissa, Burma Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians—The Christian community now numbers just 4½ millions of persons in India or 1½ per cent of the population. Fifty nine per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States and the community can claim 32 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent in Cochin and 29 per cent in Travancore where the increase during the decade was about 30 per cent. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa each having over 200 thousand. Bombay Burma and the United Provinces between 200 and 300 thousands and Bengal and Assam between 100 and 150 thousands. Divided racially Europeans (and allied races) number 178 thousands. Anglo Indians 113 thousands and Indians nearly 4½ millions so that out of every 100 Christians 88 are Indians 4 are Europeans and 3 are Anglo Indians.

SECTS OF CHRISTIANS

Sect	Total	
	1911	1901
INDIA		
Aboriginal	1	25
Anglican Communion	533 180	492 752
Armenian	1 487	1 200
Baptist	444 479	337 228
Congregationalist	123 016	135 285
Greek	237	994
Lutheran	240 816	218 500
Methodist	208 135	171 844
Minor Protestant Denominations	26 852	12 469
Presbyterian	254 838	181 130
Protestants (Unsectarian or Sect not specified)	73 909	32 130
Quaker	1 036	1,245
Roman Catholic	1 823 079	1 490 988
Salvationist	88 922	52 407
South India United Church	65 747	
Syrian Chaldean	1 926	13 780
Syrian Jacobite	232 989	226 190
Syrian, Nestorian	97	
Syrian, Reformed	112 017	75 340
Syrian, Romo-Syrian	423 968	413 142
Syrian Unspecified	559	844
Sect not returned	75 904	17 954

large. The large number of Indian widows is due partly to the early age of marriage partly to the disparity in the ages of the husbands and wives but chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows. The higher castes of Hindus forbid it altogether and as the custom

is held to be a mark of social respectability many of the more ambitious of the lower castes have adopted it by way of raising their social status while Muhammadans who are closely brought into touch with their Hindu neighbours are apt to share the prejudice.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1000

Age	India, 1921	England and Wales 1911	Age	India, 1921	England and Wales 1911
All ages	175.0	73.0	20-25	71.6	1.5
0-5	7		25-30	146.0	13.1
5-10	4.5		30-35	325.2	50.0
10-15	16.8		35-40	619.4	193.3
15-20	41.4		40 and over	834.0	545.9

Early Marriage.—The figures clearly show an increase in the numbers of those in the early age categories who are still unmarried. The movement is most marked in the Hindu community but is shared by the other religions.

The change being less noticeable among the Buddhist and Christian communities who are not addicted to early marriage. The change is most conspicuous in the age categories 10 to 15 for women and 10 to 20 for men.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Literacy.—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply is 22.6 millions amounting to children under five years of age are excluded to 2.5 in every thousand of the population. Of males 139 in every thousand at age five and above are literate the corresponding proportion in the case of females being 21.

The Hindus have one literate person in every thirteen for males the ratio is one in eight and for females one in sixty three. The proportion of Sikh males who are literate is less than that of Hindus. One Mahomedan male in 11 and one female in 116 can read and write. The low position of Mussalmans is partly due to the fact that in Bengal the Punjab North West Frontier Province and Sind where they predominate they are mostly agricultural. Where they are in a minority as in the Central Provinces United Provinces and Madras they are usually town dwellers and have a considerably higher proportion of literates. The Hindu community embraces every stratum of society and the proportion of literacy is seriously affected by the inclusion of the vast masses of the lower rural classes. Some of the higher Hindu castes have more literate males than the Parsis whilst others are on a level with or even below the aboriginal tribes.

English.—In the whole of India 2.5 million persons or 160 males and 18 females in every ten thousand persons of each sex aged five and over can read and write English.

One in thirty males in Bengal and one in forty-three in Bombay are literate in English.

In Madras Assam and Burma the proportion is 2 per cent. while in Bihar Orissa the Central Provinces and the United Provinces it is below 1 per cent. Of the States Cochin and Travancore have between 3 and 4 per cent. but in others the proportions are much lower. More than half the number of Parsi males and one fourth of their females can read and write English. Of Christians nearly all the Europeans and many of the Anglo-Indian are literate in English but except in the southern coast English literacy is rare among the Indian Christians and the regional proportions therefore largely follow the racial distribution. Though the proportions in the other communities taken on the total population are small some of the higher castes have a fairly large number of English knowing members. In Bengal about half of the Baidya males and a quarter of the Brahman and Kayastha males are literate in English while in Madras more than a quarter of the Tamil Brahmans can claim this accomplishment. Of the Jain in Kathiawar nearly a tenth are literate in English though the Chaturch Jains of Kolhapur who are cultivators are less literate than the average of the Presidency. During the decade the number of males knowing English rose by 61 per cent. and that of females by 57 per cent. Among the main Provinces the greatest progress has been made by Bengal Assam and Bombay and in the States by Cochin Travancore Mysore and Baroda.

Languages.—In the whole Indian Empire 222 languages were returned at the census, this fact as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered. The

principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language	Number of speakers in (000s omitted)		Percentage of increase or decrease
	1921	1911	
Western Hindi	96 714	96 041	+ 1
Bengali	49,294	48 468	+ 2
Pengu	22 601	22 548	+ 2
Marathi	18 798	19 807	- 5
Tamil	18 780	16 126	+ 4
Punjabi	16,234	16 877	+ 2
Rajasthani	12 661	14 066	-10
Kannarese	10 374	10 226	- 1
Oriya	10 143	10 162	- 2
Gujarati	9 552	9,238	+ 3
Burmese	7 423	7 894	+ 7
Malayalam	7 496	6 792	+10
Lahnda or Western Punjabi	5 652	4 779	+18

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse which has given rise to bilingualism and the consequent displacement

of tribal languages has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India and if we add to these two languages Bhatti and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers without any great conscious change in their speech mutually intelligible to one another and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

Infirmities—These are classes under four main heads—Insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last five censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population —

Infirmity	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Insane	88 806	81 006	66,205	74,279	81 130
	23	26	23	27	35
Deaf mutes	189 644	199 891	153 164	196 861	197,215
	60	64	52	75	86
Blind	479 637	443 653	354 104	458 988	526,748
	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers	102 513	100 094	97 340	120 244	131,968
	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL	860 099	833 644	670 817	806 252	937 068
	272	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons

afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891 there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911 the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The small increase in the present decade amounting to 26 455 persons or one per 100 000 may be due to improvement in record and tabulation but is certainly unexpected.

Caste—The enormous complexity of the caste system makes it impossible to give more than the briefest results here. The curious must be referred to the extensive literature on the subject, and to the whole chain of census reports where it is discussed in various aspects. All we can do here is to give the census figures of the main castes, with a comparison with 1911

Variation in certain main castes

CASTE	PERSONS	
	1921	1911
Ahlyr	9 082 861	9 481 194
Arain	1 119 436	998 223
Babhan	1 167 378	1 284 379
Bagdi	895 967	1 015 788
Baliya	1 042 097	1 041 246
Baluch	1 924 053	1 934 766
Baniya	2 726 007	2 085 427
Banjara	661 927	866 020
Barhal	969 047	1 038 879
Bhil	1 795 808	1 590 690
Brahman	14 254 991	14 568 472
Burmese	8 370 152	7 643 742
Chamar	11 224 667	11 448 786
Chuhra	1 146 773	1 254 160
Dhobi	2 020 531	2 029 495
Dosa'h	1 167 686	1 189 274
Fakir	790 714	865 511
Gadaria	1 299 770	1 340 631
Galla	1 416 708	1 615 794
Gond	2 902 502	2 965 598
Gujar	2 179 480	2 195 188
Hajjam	2 905 724	2 972 923
Jat	7 874 817	6 887 655
Jolaha	2 694 132	2 739 623
Kachhi	1 223 590	1 381 515
Kahar	1 707 223	1 728 546
Kalbartta	2 877 758	2 711 960
Kamma	1 160 684	1 126 065
Kammalan	1 258 711	1 047 585
Kapu	3 370 328	3 427 179
Karon	1 042 131	1 102 695
Kayastha	2 312 235	2 183 913
Kewat	1 160 447	1 129 799
Kolri	1 680 615	1 728 977
Koli	2 496 014	3 184 968
Kori	337 020	900 062
Kumhar	3 353 020	3 423 942
Kunbi	7 194 694	4 512 152
Kurmi	3 574 803	3 707 090
Lingayat	2 733 114	2 968 440
Lodha	1 610 662	1 703 576
Lohar	1 546 313	1 517 587
Kamar	779 436	766 481
Madiga	1 637 857	1 920 462
Mahar	3 002 516	3 326 712
Mal	1 986 414	1 067 521
Mali	1 975 610	1 939 269
Mappilla	1 108 385	1 044 557
Maratha	6 596 334	4 972 954
Mochi	923 714	925 426
Namasandra	2 172 823	2 082 547

Variation in certain main castes—contd

CASTE	PERSONS	
	1921	1911
Nayar	1 311 112	1 127 284
Pali	2 809 693	2 820 181
Paraiyan	2 407 09	2 447 370
Parli	1 488 582	1 451 902
Pathan	3 547 864	3 629 534
Rajbanshi	1 318 674	1 014 864
Koch	360 603	367 103
Rajput	9 724 18	9 400 845
Rajyd	1 001 247	1 344 629
Santal	2 265 242	2 127 478
Shekhi	33 587 903	31 851 028
Sindhi	208 054	1 697 486
Sonar	1 17 611	1 150 624
Teli or Tili	4 2479	4 378 145
Vakkaliga	1 102 552	1 346 753
Vellala	2 716 459	2 692 282

There has been much discussion of recent years of the position and numbers of the Depressed Classes—a term which has never been accurately defined but which may be described as the classes outside the pale of

Hindu Society. Their numbers are given in the census as between 30 and 60 millions.

The main figures of Europeans and Anglo-Indians are given below—

Province, State or Agency	European and Allied Races in 1921			Total European and Allied Races in 1921	Anglo-Indians	
	British Subjects	Others	Total		1921	1911
India	163 916	10 109	174 025	10, 608	113 012	100 420
Provinces	149 620	9 124	157 644	174 130	96 529	86 196
States and Agencies	15 393	1 015	16 408	10 499	16 483	14 224

OCCUPATIONS

India is essentially an agricultural country and agriculture proper supports 224 millions of persons or 71 per cent of the population of the Empire. If we add the pastoral and hunting occupations the percentage rises to 73 while a considerable proportion of the unemployed, large number of persons in the category of vague and unclassifiable occupations are probably labourers closely connected with the occupations of the land. Industries support 10 per cent of the population but the bulk of these are engaged in unorganised industries connected with the supply of personal and household necessities and the simple implements of work.

Organized industries occupy only 1 per cent of the people. In trade and transport, on which less than 6 per cent and 2 per cent respectively depend a not inconsiderable number are connected with the disposal of the various kinds of agricultural products. The administration and protection of the country engage only 4·24·9 persons or 14 per cent of the population and the remainder are supported by domestic, miscellaneous and unproductive occupations. Though the extent to which agriculture predominates in individual provinces varies there is no region in which it does not in some form easily take the first place.

In spite of the trade of Calcutta and the numerous industrial and mining concerns of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the population of the eastern provinces is overwhelmingly agricultural and contains a higher percentage of persons supported by the land than any other tract of India. Of industrial workers the largest proportions in the local population are in the Punjab the United Provinces and Bombay. Of these three provinces however agriculture dominates the economic life of the first two where the industrial occupations though they engage a substantial number of persons are mostly of the cottage industry type. In Bombay the development of organized industry is of some economic importance but is at present largely confined to a few of the biggest cities. In the category of unclassified occupations the majority of persons are labourers whose particular form of labour is unspecified and the rest mostly unspecified clerks.

Compared with 1911 the agriculturists have increased a little faster than the total population, though fishermen and hunters are fewer. Miners have risen in number with the recent expansion of the industry. Industries have substantially decreased and of the principal forms of industry the textile workers have dropped considerably as also have potters and workers in wood and metal. An increase under transport by rail is countered by a drop under transport by road. Trade has increased, trade in textiles showing a slight rise and trade in food a slight drop. The number employed in public administration is practically stationary but the army has risen while the police has fallen heavily. Law and medicine have gained at the expense of religion and though instruction has spread letters have fallen. Rentiers are fewer and domestic servants as many. Beggars and vagrants the raw material of crime and disease have decreased but criminals the finished article have risen in numbers.

Occupation in 1921 of Persons supported

Occupation	Number of persons supported
INDIA	218 065,221
Pasture and agriculture	229 045 019
Fishing and hunting	1 807 281
Mines, quarries salt etc	642 055
Industry	33 161 018
Textiles	7 847 629
Dress and toilet	7 425,218
Wood	3 613 568
Food Industries	3 100 881
Ceramics	216 041
Building Industries	1 753 320
Metals	1 802,08
Chemicals etc.	1 194,262
Hides skins etc	731 124
Other industries	3 483 676
Transport (including postal, telegraph and telephone services)	4 331 054
Trade	18 114 622
Hotels cafes etc. and other trade in foodstuffs	9 988 983
Trade in textiles	1 284 277
Banks exchange insurance etc	998 492
Other trades	5 345 970
Army and Navy	757 964
Air force	1 033
Police	1 422 610
Public administration	2 649 882
Professions and liberal arts	5 020 671
Religion	2 457 614
Instruction	805 228
Medicine	659 583
Others	1 099 146
Domestic Service	4 670 151
All others	14 831 933

NOTE — Occupation was not recorded for 2 887,249 persons

Collieries.—Of a total of 238 thousand supported by collieries 205 thousand are actual workers. The most important coal mines are in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. The Jherria coal field in Manbhum the importance of which is due to its accessibility and the superior quality of its coal alone produces over fifty per cent of the total annual output of coal in India. According to the industrial census the total population employed in the coal mines of Manbhum was 32,619 of whom 347 were managers, 1,516 belonged to the supervising and technical staff and 1,482 to the clerical staff while 32,843 were skilled and 46,428 unskilled workers.

Textiles—Cotton.—Of the industries the textile industries are by far the most important; the number of persons occupied in industries connected with cotton being returned as 5,872,000 or just three-quarters of the whole number of those supported by textile industries.

The bulk of the organized establishments are in the western tracts where the large cities owe a considerable portion of their prosperity to the development of the textile industries and the cotton growing country is covered with mechanically worked gins and presses for the preliminary treatment of the raw material. Of the 2,037 establishments connected with cotton manufacture employing in all 434,600 persons no less than 79% establishments with 277,000 employees or 64 per cent of the personnel belong to the western Presidency and its States.

Jute.—The spinning, pressing and weaving of jute support a population of 493,000 as compared with 362,860 ten years ago. There are a few mills and presses in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Madras but the industry is practically confined to Bengal.

Nature of Ownership.—Of the total number of 16,608 establishments 6.7% are owned by Government, 8,292 by registered companies and 11,837 by private persons. The Government owned concerns are mostly railway and engineering workshops and other concerns such as brick and tile factories connected with the construction of roads and building and printing presses. The tea and rubber plantations are mostly the property of companies. Out of the 795 tea plantations in Assam 632 belong to companies. On the other hand the coffee plantations of Madras which are much smaller in number than the tea gardens are mostly privately owned, only 23 out of 127 belonging to companies in Madras and 10 out of 242 in Mysore. The collieries are mostly company owned but of the 42 manganese mines of the Central Provinces half are owned by companies and half by private persons. Of the 392 cotton spinning mills in Bombay 333 are private owned but of the cotton weaving mills 129 out of 145 are owned by companies. Similarly the jute presses are mostly private, while 80 out of the 62 jute mills of Bengal are company owned. Practically all the printing presses are private concerns and so are a large number of the general workshops and such concerns like flour and rice mills and brick and tile works which are mostly on a small scale. European companies own the majority of the tea gardens of

Assam and Bengal but as has already been seen Indian enterprise is growing in regard to the private ventures. Indigo in Bihar and Orissa, coffee in Madras and rubber in Travancore are mostly in European hands but the coffee plantations of Mysore are largely owned by Indians. Most of the large collieries of Bengal are held by European companies but 65 out of the 73 private concerns belong to Indians. The cotton industry of Western India is almost entirely Indian while the jute mills of Bengal are in European hands though the small presses are mostly owned by Indians. The rice and flour mills and the brick and tile factories with the exception of a few large concerns are in the hands of Indians.

Women as Workers.—The adult women (unskilled) number 503 per 1,000 adult men and the proportion of the children of both sexes under 14 years old is 140 per 1,000 adults. By far the majority of women labourers are out of 540 thousand are on the plantations where their proportion per 100 men is as high as 84, the children being 190 per 1,000 adults. Women and children are also numerous in the textile and mining industries and in the former there are 408 adult women (unskilled) per 1,000 men and in the latter 521. Nearly 30 per cent of the women employed in textile industries are recorded as skilled. About 81 per cent of the total number of children employed in organized industries are boys and the girls almost equal the boys on the plantations and in the mines and form about one fifth of the child labour in the textile industries. In the larger industries (20 persons and above) both female and child labour has dropped since 1911 the proportion of women (unskilled) being 115 now against 561 in 1911 per 1,000 men and the proportion of children per 1,000 adults 141 against 191 in 1911. The figures vary curiously in different industries and suggest that they are not altogether trustworthy. Women have increased in the plantations and textiles and declined in the mines. Children have decreased in the plantations and textiles and increased in the mines. Both women and children find considerable employment in the establishments connected with glass, pottery, cement and building and to a less extent in those of food and dress.

Occupation of Europeans.—Of the 103,405 male Europeans 63,388 belong in some capacity to the category of Public Force i.e., the Army, Navy, Air Force and Police over 9,000 to Transport (i.e. largely railway officials) and about 6,000 to Public Administration, 4,600 to Mines and Industries, 5,000 to professions, 4,600 to trade while there are about 4,200 imperfect entries a number which together with the known deficiency in the census of Europeans generally somewhat detracts from the value of the details. The abnormal constitution of the foreign European population is exhibited by the small number of dependants i.e. 62,000 as against 111,000 workers whereas the number of Anglo-Indian dependants is just about double the number of their workers. Nearly one-third of the Anglo-Indian males are employed on Transport i.e. chiefly Railway and the remainder mostly find employment as clerks and upper subordinates.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people which varies from fair to black the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna with all the jewels on his person is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loin-cloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress he wears a long robe reaching at least down to the calves, the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puffed from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat and serves as a belt in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders domes and truncated pyramids, high and low with sides at different angles, folded brims projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways ingeniously culminating perhaps in the parrot's beak of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi and whether he hails from Poona or Dhurwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet as he must work for long hours in water he would not cover his legs but suspend only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north-west affects loose baggy

trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with ja folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day or a compromise between the Indian and European costume; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes, those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist with ends in front and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats or drawers or both are worn. Many Mussulman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are purdah and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public, a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a coil upon by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and over the neck, and grow it in the centre the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual fashions. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bhagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not dip their hair and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist—until motherhood is attained and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like lotuses, the rose, and the champeka, are among the most popular objects of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V generally with the central line, sometimes without it and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *scoroparius gentiana*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shalvas respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, as also to deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green. The Bikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Shiva—India is a land of temples, mosques and shrines, and the Hindu finds at every turn some supernatural power to be appeased. Shiva has the largest number of worshippers. He has three eyes, one in his forehead, a moon's crescent in his matted hair and at the top of the coil a woman's face representing the river Ganges. His abode is the Mount Kailas in the Himalayas, from which the river takes its source. Round his neck and about his ears and limbs are serpents, and he also wears a necklace of skulls. In his hands are several weapons, especially a trident, a bow and a thunderbolt, and also a drum which he sounds while dancing for he is very fond of this exercise. He sits on a tiger's skin and his vehicle is a *rice-field bull*. His wife Parvati and his son are mostly on his thighs. An esoteric mean-

ing is attached to every part of his physical personality. The three eyes denote an insight into the past, present and future, the moon, the serpents, and the skulls denote months, years and cycles, for Shiva is a personification of time, the great destroyer. He is also worshipped as a Linga or phallus which represents creative energy.

Ganpati—Ganesha or Ganpati, the controller of all powers of evil subject to Shiva, is worshipped by all sects throughout India. Every undertaking is begun with a prayer to him. He has the head of an elephant, a large abdomen, serpents about his waist and wrists, several weapons in his hands, and a piece of his tusk in one hand. He is said to have broken it off when he wanted to attack the moon for ridiculing him. The different parts of his body are also esoterically explained. His vehicle is a rat.

Parvati—Parvati the female energy of Shiva is worshipped under various names and forms. She is at the head of all female supernatural powers, many of whom are her own manifestations. Some are benign and beautiful others terrible and ugly. Kali the tutelary deity of Kailash or Calcutta, is one of her fierce manifestations. In this form she is black, a tongue smeared with blood projects from her gaping mouth besides her weapons, she carries corpses in her hands and round her neck are skulls. Bombay also takes its name from a goddess, Mumbadevi. Gouri, to whom offerings are made in Indian homes at an annual festival is benign. On the other hand the epidemic diseases like the plague and small pox are caused by certain goddesses or mothers.

Vishnu the second member of the Hindu trinity is the most popular deity next to Shiva. He is worshipped through his several incarnations as well as his original personality. His home is the ocean of milk, where he reclines on the coils of a huge many-headed serpent. At his feet sits Lakshmi, shampooing his legs. From his navel issues a lotus, on which is seated Brahma, the third member of the trinity. In his hands are the conch, which he blows on the battlefield, and the disc, with which the heads of his enemies are severed. Round his neck are garlands of leaves and flowers and on his breast are shining jewels. As Shiva represents destruction, Vishnu represents protection, and his son is the god of love. To carry on the work of protection he incarnates himself from time to time and more temples are dedicated nowadays to his most popular incarnations Rama and Krishna, than to his original personality. Rama is a human figure, with a bow in one of his hands. He is always accompanied by his wife Sita, often by his brother Lakshmana, and at his feet, or standing before him with joined hands is Hanuman, the monkey chieftain, who assisted him in his expedition against Ravana the abductor of his wife. Krishna is also a human figure generally represented as playing on a flute, with which he charmed the damsels of his city esoterically explained to mean his devotees.

Brahma is seldom worshipped, only a couple of temples dedicated to him have yet been discovered in all India.

Minor Deities.—The minor gods and goddesses and the deified heroes and heroines who fill the Hindu pantheon, and to whom shrines are erected and worship is offered, constitute a legion. Many of them enjoy a local reputation, are unknown to sacred literature, and are worshipped chiefly by the lower classes. Some of them though not mentioned in ancient literature, are celebrated in the works of modern saints.

The Jains in their temples adore the sacred personages who founded and developed their sect and venerate some of the deities common to Hinduism. But their view of Divinity is different from the Hindu conception and in the opinion of Hindu theologians they are atheists. So also the Buddhists of Burma pay almost the same veneration to Prince Siddhartha as if he was a god and indeed elevate him above the Hindu gods, but from the Hindu standpoint they are also saints.

Images.—Besides invisible powers and deified persons, the Hindus venerate certain animals, trees and inanimate objects. This veneration must have originated in gratitude, fear, wonder and belief in spirits as the cause of all good or harm. Some of the animals are vehicles of certain gods and goddesses—the eagle of Vishnu, the swan of Brahma, the peacock of Saraswati, Hanuman the monkey of Rama, one serpent upholds the earth, another, makes Vishnu bed. Elephants support the ends of the universe, besides one such animal bring Indra's vehicle, the goddess Durga or Kali rides on a tiger, one of Vishnu's incarnations was partly man and partly lion. The cow is a useful animal to the Brahman, vegetarian her milk is indispensable and he treats her as his mother. So did the Rishi of old who often subsisted on milk and fruits and roots. To the agriculturist cattle are indispensable. The snake excites fear. Stones in which the image of a serpent is carved, may be

seen under many trees by the roadside. The principal trees and plants worshipped are the Sacred Fig or Pipal, the Banyan, the Sacred Basil, the Bilva or Wood Apple, the Asoka, and the Acacia. They are in one way or another associated with some deity. The sun, the moon, and certain planets are among the heavenly bodies venerated. The ocean and certain great rivers are held sacred. Certain mountains, perhaps because they are the abodes of gods and Rishis, are holy. Pebbles from the Ganges and the Narmada, which have curious lines upon them are worshipped in many households and temples.

Worship.—Without going into a temple, one can get a fair idea of image worship by seeing how a serpent-stone is treated under a tree. It is washed, smeared with sandal, decorated with flowers, food in a vessel is placed before it, lamps are waved, and the worshipper goes round it and bows down his head, or prostrates himself before the image. In a temple larger bells are used than the small ones that are brought to such a place. Jewels are placed on the idol and the offerings are on a larger scale. Idols are carried in public procession in palanquins or cars. The lower classes sacrifice animals before their gods and goddesses.

Domestic Life.—Of the daily domestic life of the people a tourist cannot see much. He may see a marriage or funeral procession. In the former he may notice how a bridegroom or bride is decorated, the latter may shock him for a Hindu dead body is generally carried on a few pieces of bamboo lashed together, a thin cloth is thrown over it and the body is tied to the frame. The Mahomedan bier is more decent and resembles the Christian coffin. Some Hindus however carry the dead to the burial ground in a palanquin with great pomp. The higher castes cremate the dead, others bury them. Burial is also the custom of the Muslims, and the Parsis expose the dead in Towers of Silence.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words is content to call his child father, brother, uncle, or mother or sister as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa, Nani, Anna, Rao, Babaji, Bapu, Lal, Bhai, Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the rebirth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black or red, gold or silver, gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone, small or tall, weak or strong, a lion, a snake, a parrot or a dog, and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means

white, and so does Arjuna. Krishna black. Bhima terrible. Nakula a mongOOSE. Shunaka a dog. Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratna or Ratan a jewel. Sonu or Chinna gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he dedicates early names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. There are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy, Vishnu is a perverse, Govinda is the cowherd, Krishna Keshava has fine hair, Rama is a delighter, Lakshmana is lucky, Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters, Ganesh is the Lord of Shiva's hosts, Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day, Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesh, Sita is a furrow, Sairi a ray of light, Tara a star, Radha prosperity, Rukmini is she of golden ornaments, Bhama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large. When a mother loses several children, she begins to suspect that some evil spirit has conspired against her and in order to make her off-spring unattractive to the powers of darkness she gives them ugly names such as Kuru, rubbish, or Ukirda, dunghill, or Martoba, the mortal. Women are named after rivers, as Sarasvati, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Godavari, or Kaveri just as men are sometimes called after mountains. Mann counsels young men not to choose a wife with such a name, perhaps because a river is an emblem of devousness and unconstanity as a hill is an emblem of stability. But the names of rivers have not been discarded. The Burmans have a curious custom: if a child is born on a Monday its name must begin with a guttural, on Tuesday with a palatal, on Thursday with a labial, on Saturday with a dental.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot deign to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidasa, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadasa, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishya has become this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Ghidmal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Ray, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names like Bose and Ghose

Dutta and Mitra, Sen and Gupta, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Bhat, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayyar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffices like Ji as in Ramji or Jambhedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahadavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller and a third a liquor seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix kar or wallah is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkar and Suratwallahs or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagar, Malabar and Billmorias as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Paudurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, father's name Paudurang and family name derived from the village of Chiplun is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. Their names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomen Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaja, Fakir, Kasim, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Battiwallah, Ready-money Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell tale names.

Conversions.—As a rule, a child is named soon after it is born, and in the case of males the appellation is not changed. The higher Hindu castes have a separate ceremony called the name-giving ceremony performed on the twelfth day after birth. When a girl is married in these castes, the husband's family give her a new personal name. When a boy is invested with the sacred thread and is made a twice-born, his name is not changed, but when a man joins an order of ascetics, his lay name is dropped, and he assumes a new name. So also when a Burman joins an order of monks or nuns, the lay name is superseded by a Pali name. Christian converts change their original name when they are baptised.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 350 can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them, or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 350 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:—

Name.	Dates	Locality of the best Examples
Buddhist	B.C. 250— A.D. 750	Ellora, Ajanta, Kailash, Sanchi
Jaina	A.D. 1000— 1500	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana
Brahminical	A.D. 500 to the present	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvanadeswar, Dharwar
Chalukyan	A.D. 1000— 1200	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur
Dravidian	A.D. 1350— 1750	Ellora, Tanjore, Madurai, Tinnevely
Pathan	A.D. 1200— 1550	Ichli, Mandu, Jaunpore.
Indo-Saracenic	A.D. 1320— 1780	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Taper* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external *facades* of the former and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the *facades* to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented capitals in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint, a porch, and an enclosed courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamented with a central oval and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without

losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmond. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term was executed for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Triclinic in the last named of these temples ranks for majesty

and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of Egyptian art. The outstanding characteristics of Hindu sculpture are the power displayed in suggesting movement the fine sense of decorative arrangements of line and mass and an overpowering ingenuity in intricate design. Mahomedan sculpture in India, though not exclusively confined to geometric forms as is that of the more severe Arabian school, is very restrained as compared with that of the Hindus. Floral motifs are often used in the ornaments to tombs and palaces but rarely in those of mosques. Their geometric ornament shows great ingenuity and invention and wonderful decorative use is made of Persian, Arabic and Urdu lettering in panels, and their borders. The representation of human or animal figures is rarely to be met with. Sculptured and modelled relief is as a rule, kept very low and is mainly confined to the decoration of mouldings, architraves, lintels or the bands of ornament which relieve large exterior wall spaces. Buildings of purely Mahomedan design and workmanship show greater restraint than those upon which Hindu workmen have been employed and are more satisfactory but at Ahmedabad the two celebrated windows are striking examples of a happy combination of the two styles.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was first plastered and then decorated with colour but the only paintings in the modern acceptance of the term now existing which were executed prior to the Moghul period are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. They remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816. They are painted in a species of fresco and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. Their origin is as wrapped in mystery as is that of the artists who painted them for no other paintings of similar power and character are known to exist and the artists, so far as is known, left no successors. Nine hundred years elapsed between the completion of the Ajanta paintings and the commencement of the second period of Indian painting. This owed its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jahangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water colour upon paper or vellum, resembling in technique the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character, this phase of development being closely allied to the art

the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu offshoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of the Mahomedans. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school although highly decorative in character were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice and when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios. As this school of painting was the last expression of traditional art in India, in the restricted sense here applied to the term and, as the question has a distinct bearing upon the modern development of painting a few words may be added regarding the difference between the conventions followed by Eastern and Western painters. Until the middle of the fourteenth century the conventions of both East and West were practically the same though the use of them differed according to environment and national temperament. These conventions the artists of the East have retained and development has been upon the line of decorative fitness, harmony of colour and expressive action. Their art has throughout been decorative and when natural objects have been depicted their treatment has been that of a flat pattern. The European painters after the period above mentioned on the contrary sought to attain the appearance of actuality in the objects depicted by the study of the science of light and shade, and perspective and in achieving this end, and developing it into the realisation of atmosphere and light, they sacrificed a large measure of the decorative quality which characterised the work of the earlier school. Eastern artists have ignored or been blind to light and shade and in works entirely free from European influence one will look in vain for any suggestion of it in their figures or for shadows of objects cast upon the ground. During the last fifty years there has been a strong movement toward a return to decorative conventions, on the part of European artists who have assimilated much that the East has to teach them, without thereby affecting the distinctively Western character of their work. Indian and Japanese artists have been less successful when attempting the reverse of this practice, and appear to lose whatever is best in their traditional practice without acquiring the finer qualities of that of the West.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule and partly to the tendency strongly inherent in the Indian artist

to become stereotyped in his practice. All foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. So purely mechanical did the work become that in some of the schools or guilds of painters the execution of a single picture was subdivided: one craftsman painted the face, a second the drapery and a third the background. Such methods could only lead to deterioration and decay. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757 very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny the Company was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and settling the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country Greek and its derivative styles of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1858. In England itself, the first fifty years of the nineteenth century was a period of gross commercial and artistic degradation, but with the advent of the International Exhibition of 1851 the eyes of the nation were opened to the value of art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England were initiated in a timid and tentative manner in India, and were attached to the educational system which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. These schools of art, it should be remembered, were specially established to assist the artistic industries of the country and not to provide instruction in architecture, sculpture and painting. In fact at a subsequent period they narrowly escaped extinction by the Secretary of State upon the ground that they had become schools of painting and had thus

been diverted from performing the original function for which they were established. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere and as two of them that at Madras and that at Lahore have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is necessary to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, a range of technical workshops in which instruction is given in the applied arts and research laboratories and studios devoted solely to the improvement of the Pottery industry. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, banished from within its walls every vestige of European art and claimed that the traditional art of India in its old forms, is not dead but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well equipped with literary ability backed by intense enthusiasm for the views he held, which he advocated with admirable persistence he imposed upon his students an exclusive and severe study of the Moghul and Rajput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding a willing and equally enthusiastic disciple in Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, an artist of fine imagination and fancy endowed with technical ability of a high order combined with a serious devotion to his art. He with other Bengal painters, inspired by Mr. Havell's precepts, founded about fifteen years ago what has since become known as the Calcutta School of painting. In their early work the painters of this school closely adhered to the conventions of Moghul and Rajput artists whom they took as their models and these early examples made a great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the first sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting, based upon traditional lines, and it was confidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all classes. Interesting as many individual works of the school undoubtedly are the anticipations which greeted its inception have scarcely been fulfilled by the Calcutta school. The painters themselves have never reached the high technical standard of the artists who produced the best works of the Moghul or Rajput schools and as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted and, while retaining the flood of western influence, they appear to have drifted into a backwater of Japanese conventions. The Indian public has failed to give the school the support it was hoped they would afford and the movement has had to depend for encourage-

ment mainly upon Europeans in England and India.

Bombay School of Art—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by Mr Cecil Burns, who long guided the policy of the Bombay school, was diametrically opposite to that favoured by Mr Havell. While yielding to no one in his admiration for the ancient art of India and giving every encouragement to his students to study its masterpieces, the view he takes is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained with European ideas, and science permeating the professional, commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern Indians now to recapture the spirit which alone gave vitality to the great works of the past. That without this spirit, the conventionalities the ancient artists adopted are mere dead hewing and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to hew themselves to the conventionalities of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony. By means of these an artist can express his individuality and emotions, and Mr Burns held that the main function of a School of Art is to equip its students with the power of expression, untrammelled by any set conventions, so that when they leave the school, they do so with the capacity to employ their faculties in any direction their sympathies and tastes may impel them to take. Which of these two very divergent theories will produce the result both these gentlemen unite in wishing to see brought to pass, time alone will show. Certain it is that the driving force of any artistic impulse must come from within the nation and that India, like every other country in its art, as in other matters, must work out its own salvation.

One striking success of hopeful surgery has been achieved by the Bombay School in recent years. This is the establishment of a flourishing school of architecture in which the study of Indian architecture takes an important place

Connected with this school is a students architectural association designed to keep past students in touch with the school and with each other. As architecture embraces and includes every branch of decorative and industrial art, it is to be hoped that this school may be the means whereby the ancient glories of India architecture will be some day revived in new forms, bringing in its train a vitalising influence upon every other form of artistic activity.

Mural Painting—Mr W E Gladstone Solomon, the present Principal, has studiously avoided any dogmatic theories as to the ultimate end which Indian art is destined to attain, though he has consistently pointed out the Indian's pre-eminence in the decoration of wall spaces. The guiding principle with Mr Solomon has been to teach the students to draw and to paint what they see, and further to encourage by all possible means their natural progress in the direction towards which their inherent instinct most obviously urges them. He has always maintained that theory in regard to the training of Indian Art students is in itself unproductive, and can only be proven by practice, and as Mr Solomon has now held the post of Principal for several years it is possible to gauge the results achieved by his system of training. The Life Classes which were started at the end of 1912 have recently been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training for even in Europe too much of the study from life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still unexplored, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study and at the same period a Class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art. As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924. A great deal of controversy, which has been characterized by its academic rather than its practical note, has centred round these new movements in art training in India, but the Bombay School of Art has retained the patronage and support of the public, and the increase in the numbers of its students has been large and continuous since it took its present life. It is significant that the widespread revival of public interest in Art in Western India has synchronised with these activities.

Indian Architecture.

I ANCIENT

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilisation, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is so foreign to the European art culture that it is only one European in a hundred who can entirely understand it while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the modern Indian has not as yet ventured upon to any appreciable extent. Hitherto the one and with a few exceptions the only recognized authority on the subject has been Ferguson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Ferguson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Ferguson's classification by races and religions is however the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ era, and that India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 232.

Buddhist Work.

Ferguson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great topes at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point of little relation to the Gandhara work may be urged to be passing. This is the strong European tendency variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek to be observed in the details. The village seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. Even this has been a fairly common assumption among some authorities that Indian art owed much of the best to European influence an assumption that is strenuously combated by some as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jaina comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique Tower of Victory at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples at Ellora, where the remarkable 'Kylas' is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock complex, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings several hundred feet in length not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Velore, Vijayanagar &c and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

The writer finds some difficulty in following Ferguson's two next divisions of classification, the Chalukyan, or South-central India, and the Northern or Indo-Aryan style. The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of Hindu—however unsatisfactory he may thereby stand confessed. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study—Those at Mukteswar and Bhuvanagar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindraban, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is one of the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Dattya, Uchha, Dik and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the Indo-Saracenic which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome not entirely an unknown feature hitherto became a special object of development while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a ban on the use of sculptured ornaments of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development

of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty more richness of sculptured surface and the aesthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

The art was thus the gainer by the new conditions. It gained in power and variety much as 'Classic' architecture gained under the Romans. But it equally lost something too. The Indo-Saracenic is apt to appear cold and hard. The writer was impressed by this on his first view of the Gwalior palace already mentioned. Though a Hindu building that palace has yet much of what might be called the more sophisticated quality of the Indo-Saracenic work as well as some similarity of detail. It has being Hindu a certain amount of sculptured ornament of animated forms, and the general effect of roundness, richness and interest thereby imparted seemed eloquent in suggestion as to what is lacking in so many of the Mahomedan buildings.

Foreign Influence

There would appear to be a conflict between archaeologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by foreign influence under the Mahomedans. The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the art as having been due to foreign importation. The Gandharan sculptures with their Greek tendency the development of new forms and modes of treatment to which allusion has been made the similarities to be found between the Mahomedan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe, the introduction of the minaret and above all the historical evidences that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times are cited in support of the theory. On the other hand those of the opposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must come by way of Greece, and the best things in art by way of Greece. To them the Gandharan sculpture instead of being the best is the worst in India even because of its Greek tincture. They find in the truly indigenous work beauty and significance not to be seen in the Græco-Bactrian sculptures and point to those of Borobudur in Java, the work of Buddhist colonists from India, wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the insular position as showing the best examples of the art extant. It is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy with respect to sculpture at any rate, cannot be formed till time has obliterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West.

To the adherents of the newer school the undisputed similarities between Indo-Mahomedan and Hindu buildings outweigh those between Indian and Western Mahomedan work, especially in the light of the dissimilarity between the latter. They admit the changes produced by the advent of Islam but contend that the art, though modified,

yet remained in its essence what it had always been, indigenous Indian. The minaret, the dome the arch they contended, though developed under the Moslem influence were yet so far as their detailed treatment and craftsmanship are concerned rendered in a manner distinctively Indian. Ferguson is usually regarded as the leader of the former school, while the latter and comparatively recent school has at present found an eager champion in Mr. E. B. Havell whose works on the subject are recommended for study side by side with those of the former writer. Mr. Havell practically discards Ferguson's racial method of classification into styles in favour of a chronological review of what he regards to a greater extent than did his famous precursor as being one continuous homogeneous Indian mode of architectural expression though subject to variations from the influences brought to bear upon it and from the varied purposes to which it was applied.

Agra and Delhi.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Masjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jamma Masjid the Fort the tombs of Humayun Suddar Jung &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra as well as that of one from that of the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan both in the Bombay Presidency.

Ahmedabad

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch while the dome though constantly employed was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone jail—or pierced lattice-work as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Masjid.

Bijapur

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome was developed to a remarkable degree. Indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well known Gol Gumbaz—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North. In this we recognise among other influences

that of the prevailing material, the hard un-
compromising Dekkan basalt. In a similar
manner the characteristics of the Ahmedabad
work with its greater richness of ornamenta-
tion are bound up with the nature of the Gujarat
freestone while at Delhi and Agra the free-

choice of materials available—the local red
and white sandstones, combined with access
to marble and other more costly materials—
was no doubt largely responsible for the many
easily recognizable characteristics of the archi-
tecture of these centres.

II MODERN

The modern architectural work of India
divides itself sharply into two classes. There
is first that of the indigenous Indian master
builder to be found chiefly in the Native
States, particularly those in Rajputana.
Second there is that of British India or of
all those parts of the peninsula wherever
Western ideas and methods have most strongly
spread their influence chiefly, in the case of
architecture, through the medium of the De-
partment of Public Works. The work of that
department has been much misunderstood
upon as being all that building should not be,
but, considering it has been produced by men
of whom it was admittedly not the better and
who were necessarily contending with lack of
expert training on the one hand and with de-
partmental methods on the other it must be
conceded that it can show many notable build-
ings. Of recent years there has been a ten-
dency on the part of professional architects
to turn their attention to India, and a number
of these has even been drafted into the service
of Government as the result of a policy in-
stituted in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. In time
therefore and with the growth of the influence
of these men such of the reproach against
the building of the British in India as was just
and was not merely thoughtlessly maintained
as a corollary to the popular jape against every
thing official may gradually be removed. If
this is so as to Government work progress should
be even more assured in the free atmosphere
outside of official life. Already in certain of
the greater cities where the trained modern
architect has established himself in private
practice there are signs that his influence is
beginning to be felt. He still complains how-
ever that the general public of India needs
much educating up to a recognition of his
value both in a pecuniary sense and other-
wise. It is also to be observed that the sur-
vival of a relic of the popular idea of the time
before his advent, to the effect that though
an architect might occasionally design
a building it was always an engineer who built
it is still indicated by the architect in some
cases deeming it advisable to style himself
architect and engineer.

To the work of the indigenous master
builder public attention has of recent years
been drawn with some insistence and the sug-
gestion has been pressed that efforts should be
directed towards devising means for the pre-
servation of what is pointed out—and now
universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable
survival—almost the only one left in the world—
of living art, but which is threatened with
gradual extinction by reason of the spread of
Western ideals and fashions. The matter

assumed some years ago the form of a mild
controversy centring round the question of the
then much discussed project of the Government
of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged
that this project should be utilised to give the
required impetus to Indian art rather than
that it should be made a means of fostering
European art which needed no such encourage-
ment at India's expense. The advocates of
this view appear for the most part to have been
adherents of the indigenous Indian school
of archaeologists already mentioned, and to
have based their ideas on their own reading of
the past. They still muster a considerable
following not only amongst the artistic public
of England and India, but even within the
Government services. Their opponents holding
what appears to be the more official view both
as to archaeology and art have pointed to the

death of all the arts of the past in other
countries as an indication of a natural law and
deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist
this law or to institute what they have termed

another futile revival. The British in India
they contend should do as did the ancient
Romans in every country on which they planted
their conquering foot. As those were wont to
replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so
should we set our seal of conquest permanently
on India by the erection of examples of the best
of British art. This is the view which as we have
indicated appears to have obtained for the
moment the more influential hearing, and the
task of designing and directing the construction
of the principal buildings in the new capital has
accordingly been entrusted jointly to a London
and to a South African architect neither of
whom can be unduly influenced by either past
or recent architectural practice so far as India
is concerned.

But this controversy however vital to
the interests of the country's architecture is
too purely technical and academic for its merits
to be estimated by the general reader or dis-
cussed here. Its chief claim on our attention
lies in the fact that it affords an added interest
to the tourist who may see the fruits of both
schools of thought in the various modern build-
ings of British India as well as examples of the
master builders' work in nearly every native
town and bazaar. The town of Ladak in
Uttar Pradesh may be cited as peculiarly rich
in instances of picturesque modern Indian
street architecture while at Jaipur, Udaipur,
Agra etc. this class of work may be studied
in many different forms both civil and religious.
The extent to which the unbroken tradition
from the past exists may there be judged
by the traveller who is architect enough for
the purpose.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprise those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual, military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied. Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reserve, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often underlining, in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint. In fact the two styles may be compared, without straining the analogy to the Gothic and classic styles in Europe. In both styles the fecundity of ideas and invention in design are marvellous, and the craftsmanship often reaches a very high standard. Hindu art had been subjected throughout the ages to many foreign influences but the artistic instincts of the people have proved so conservative that, whether these alien ideas came from the east or the west, they have been absorbed, and are now stamped with a definite Indian character. Recognition of this fact alone should relieve the anxiety of those critics who fear that the penetration of Western art and culture into India at the present time will eventually rob Indian art of its national character.

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahmikaval Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Medieval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carver's art to another material. The treatment of stone by the Hindu craftsmen, even in the constructive principles of their buildings, bears a closer resemblance to the practice of the wood worker than to that of the stone mason. The earlier wooden examples from which the stone buildings and their decorations were derived have long since disappeared, but their influence is apparent. The keynote of Hindu design is rhythmic rather than symmetrical; that of their craftsmanship vigour rather than refinement. In the carving of the human figure and of animals great power of expressive action is shown, and this spontaneous feeling is preserved despite the greatest elaboration and detail. The industry displayed is amazing, no amount of labour appears to have daunted the Hindu craftsmen in carrying out their huge and intricate schemes of decoration.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used, dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving, while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stone was of Italian origin, it proved to be so eminently suited to the tastes of the Indian craftsmen, and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained. The treatment of precious

stones by Indian jewellers may have been referred to Sir George Birdwood states that "the Indian jeweller thinks of producing the sumptuous imposing effect of dazzling variety of rich and brilliant colours and nothing of the purity of the gems. This is true in a general sense and 'half many a gem of purest ray serene' was utterly ruined by crude cutting and polishing. But although as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries diamonds and precious stones from the Indian mines were taken to Europe to be cut, many of the finest jewels found their way back to the treasure houses of Indian princes.

Wood Work—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, most of the ancient wood work has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the seeming insectivorous life of India and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nashik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesque and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood—growing, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carved executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artists in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of

brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver a higher standard of technical and constructive excellence has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface but can be hidden or disguised if one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious but judged by this test their work often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose. For many generations ornaments of gold and silver were regarded in the light of portable wealth a practice which naturally made for massiveness. These gold ornaments are most effective and picturesque and, despite an enormous outlay of elaborate and delicate work from their hands, the most valuable contribution of the Indian metal workers to the sum total of man's artistic use of the precious metals will probably be found to lie in a certain barbaric note which distinguishes these pieces—a note not present in the craft work of other countries. In the design of Hindu gold and silver ornaments religious symbols have been extensively used. The ornaments which bedeck the early sculptured figures and those depicted in the paintings at the Cave Temples of Ajanta are precisely the same in design and use as similar articles made at the present time, thus affording a striking evidence of the inherent conservatism of the Hindu people and its effect upon an industrial art that makes a closer personal appeal than any other.

Textiles—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries east and west of India have produced work equal if not superior, in stone wood and metal but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum blossom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled

the finest handwork of the ancient weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom and it is to be feared that under modern conditions they are never likely to be revived. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. In embroidery and fine needlework the West and the Far East have more than held their own, while nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Modern Conditions.—In the foregoing sketch of the ancient industrial art of India, as applied to the four principal materials employed only a general indication of its more striking characteristics has been possible. A volume would be required to give a detailed description of any one of them, and would leave many other minor arts to be considered. All these branches of art came into existence were developed and flourished in India when social and economic conditions were vastly different from those of the present day. Like similar artistic crafts carried on in Europe up to the end of the eighteenth century they were executed by hand labour. The processes involved had not been discovered by scientific inquiry such as is now understood by the phrase but were the outcome of generations of slowly built up experience. We now come to the effect upon them of the changed conditions which have revolutionised industrial art in Europe during the last century.

The invention of the steam engine and the application of mechanical power and scientific research to industry in Europe mark the dividing line between ancient and modern industrial art. Not only on its technical side is this so, but the effect of these changes has been to alter the character of the work itself and the spirit which animated the craftsmen. In place of the ancient ideal of variety in design and treatment which meant a limited output, the modern one of uniformity and unlimited output has been substituted. The capitalist has displaced the master craftsman the organised factory the small workshop specialisation and division of labour have taken the place of general proficiency among the artisans the function of the designer has been separated from that of the craftsman local markets have been extended to serve the whole world and the skilled handicraftsman has in a great measure become a machine minder. It took about one hundred years of gradual change for the craftsmen of Europe fully to adjust themselves to these altered conditions and during the greater portion of that period India protected by the difficulties of transport continued its immemorial practices. Fifty years ago this protective barrier was removed by the

opening of the Suez Canal, and the handicraftsmen of India have since been struggling to avoid the same fate which overtook those of Europe half a century before. With less time to adapt themselves to the changed conditions the Indian craftsmen have had to meet the competition of European rivals already fully equipped with new and unknown weapons. Even before this period of intense competition, observers interested in Indian craftwork had noticed evidences of its deterioration. The falling off, both in design and workmanship was attributed to the conservative practices of the craftsmen to the gradual loss of foreign markets and to the long period of internal disorder which had deprived them of both the patronage of the rulers of an earlier age and the stimulating contact with foreign craftsmen who had previously been attracted to the splendid courts at Delhi and Agra. During the same period an even greater degradation in design had overtaken the craftwork of Europe. This was due to entirely different causes namely to the introduction of machinery. Attention had been so concentrated upon speedy production mechanical accuracy and commercial organisation that beauty of design had been almost entirely neglected. This was so forcibly demonstrated at the International Exhibition of 1851 that efforts were at once made to bring art and industry together once more. Schools of Art and Museums were founded throughout England and the same system was copied in a tentative and timid fashion in India. The function of these institutions was accurately estimated in England where the artistic industries were already highly organised and were commercially successful and whose products were to be found in every market of the world. Their business was to assist these industries by training a body of efficient designers capable of furnishing the factories with suitable designs new or old and in any style, to satisfy the requirements of customers in any country. It was never supposed for an instant that a School of Art could lead an industry in India their function was as completely misunderstood as were the causes of the depression in Indian craftwork. The schools were not only expected to lead the industries which were living but to revive those which were dead. In the report of the Indian Industrial Commission the need for some State-aided system of industrial and commercial organisation of the industrial arts with an expanded scheme of technical and artistic instruction for the craftsmen has been recognised and valuable suggestions were made by experts who gave their evidence when the Commission visited the different Provinces. The success of the scheme recommended by the Commission will depend entirely upon the energy with which it is applied, and the practical knowledge and the assistance required by each of the different crafts on the part of those who control it. If in addition the same financial assistance and encouragement are given by the Imperial and Local Governments to the Indian craftsmen that have been bestowed by their own Government upon the art workers of Japan, industrial art in India will quickly emerge from the cloud of depression which has hung over it for a century past, into the sunlight of prosperity.

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago the earliest known were the brick and stone evidences of the Maurya period—a group of mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh illustrative of the Vedic funeral customs and assignable roughly to the 7th or 8th century B.C. and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the same period. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture has been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations however at Mohenjodaro in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B.C. and probably much earlier still India was in possession of a highly developed civilisation with large and populous cities well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjodaro and Harappa there are the remains of some 3 or 4 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjodaro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style, those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops but there are others which appear to have been temples and one of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed civilisation and the presence in many of the houses of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the cities as a least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylon and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjodaro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to day. Besides bread their food appears to have included beef, mutton and pork, the flesh of geese, turtles and charial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog, horse and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton had attained a high degree

of proficiency in the jewellery and pottery arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The usual method of disposal of the dead appears to have been to cremate the body and then to bury a part of the burnt bones in large earthen jars or in small brick structures resembling the modern Hindu *samadhis*. Of the long period of more than 2000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas to the 3rd century B.C. the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision.

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period include besides the caves to be referred to below the wooden palaces (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna) and of which a large section has been exposed the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (3rd or 2nd B.C.), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Lalitpur, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic tall which originally surmounted an Asoka stupa at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether twenty pillars of Asoka are known. Few of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, 110 feet in height is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft was monolithic and comprised three members viz. a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhibited at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy and originally supported a wheel revolving on the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and a new piece is in the Archaeological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north east of Benares in the Gwalior State another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70) and a third at Erau in Central Province belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandragupta identified with Chandragupta II (A.D. 375-415) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now. Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District. A particularly

legant example faces a Jaina temple at Muda bidri, not far from Mangalore.

Topes.—*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called *Topes* in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know that the ancient Jaines built *stupas* as specimens of Jaina *stupas* is now extinct. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great *Topo* of Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character and are carved inside and out, with elaborate sculpture. The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The *stupa* proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared having been utilised for building villages and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1893, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription according to many scholars speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves.—Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedse, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz. the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grand

son Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mallikharitputra Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Phalkhore and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Ferguson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaitya* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a *sanctum* in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Shiva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Shiva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I. (A. D. 783), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the medieval type, the Indra Sabha at Ellora and those of the latest period, at Ankal in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-550 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1856. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society.

Gandhara Monuments.—On the north west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude *Scythes* bearing a long garland, winged *Atlantes* without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Peshawar locally known as Shah-Ji-Kot-Dheri, which was explored in 1904, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over the bones of Buddha by the Indo-Scy-

than king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto a Government to the Buddhists of Burma and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the stupas at Manikyala in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generale, Ventura and Court in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varna temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitargan in the district of Cawnpore all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples, viz. Lad Khan and Durga temples at Athole in Bijapur the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles Indo-Aryan and Dravidian whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhuvaneshwar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Odia in Jodhpur and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Baths of Seven Pagodas on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite and are rather models of temples than really temples. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kallesanath at Conjeevaram, and to the following century some of the temples at Athole and Patkadol of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kallase at Elhara, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple of Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan called Chalukyan by Ferguson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular and the high-storied spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Ratihalli, Tiliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu, Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi. The Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been

evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi was written from right to left, and was a modified form of an ancient Achaemenian alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian Domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbargarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigilva in the Nepal Tassal, from Gilmar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kaldi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The references in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rumamdeli pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tassal now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Bannagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodorus son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodorus is here called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and presumably a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave Ushavadata who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and as having annually fed one hundred Brahmins and Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are lost and blind.

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called *Adhai-din-ka-jhonpra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Alauddin and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sherqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Humayun's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and

eccelesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah the Elakhi mosque Kadam Rasul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmanid dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty three small domes. Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed says Ferguson that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant. It is notable for its carved stone work and the work of the perforated stone windows in Bid Bayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minarets of many other mosques the sculptured Mihrabs and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed anywhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jamī Masjid Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors the Pathans of Delhi the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad ud daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail. And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surprisingly pure and elegant monument of his time."

Archaeological Department.—As the archaeological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archaeological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two-fold conservation, and research and exploration. None but sporadic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1876 when they established the Archaeological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards

Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archaeology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the diligent efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition and sanctioned a sum of £4 lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator Major Cole who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in and his post and that of the Director General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government, who established the seven Archaeological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of Imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall Kt., C.I.E. Director General of Archaeology a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation has been prosecuted and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Barnath near Benares and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo Daro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjo Daro excavations for here the Archaeological Department have unearthed remains of pre-historic cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Finance Department of the Government of India invited the Legislative Assembly in March 1925 to allocate half a crore of rupees from a non-recurring surplus to form an endowment fund for excavation so that there should be a regular income of two and a half lakhs of rupees for the purpose. Strong Brahmin opposition was advanced against the proposal and it fell through but other measures have been taken to ensure that the researches in the Indus Valley shall be pursued in the best possible manner on the revenue grants available. The Secretary of State recently sanctioned the appointment of an eminent Orientalist and explorer to take charge of the Mohenjo Daro excavations. He arrived in India in November 1925.

Indian Time

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904 and addressed to the Local Governments and through them to all local bodies a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below.

In India we have already a standard time which is very generally though by no means universally recognised. It is the Madras local time which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 6h 21m 10s in advance of Greenwich. Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

The Government of India have several times been addressed by scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories writes—The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.

“Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised states as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step while it would in all probability be strongly opposed by the railway

authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour, whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

It is proposed therefore to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich which would be known as Indian Standard Time and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows: the figures representing minutes and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 61 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F, Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F, Karachi 62 F, Quetta 62 F.

This standard time would be as much as 44 and 50 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon respectively and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own namely Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed however, that in stead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time and would correspond with 97° 30' E longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

“Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case.”

It is difficult to recall without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human

error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution by which the Municipal clocks

were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time. In Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

TIDAL CONSTANTS

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the correction given as below —

	H	M		H	M
Gibraltar	sub	0 32	Rangoon River Entrance	add	1 35
Malta	add	1 34	Penang	sub	1 30
Karachi	sub	2 33	Singapore		3 25
Bombay	"	1 44	Hongkong	"	4 27
Goa	"	2 44	Shanghai	"	0 34
Point de Galle	add	0 12	Yokohama	add	3 8
Madras	sub	5 0	Valparaiso	sub	4 40
Calcutta	"	0 19	Buenos Ayres	add	4 9
Rangoon Town	add	2 41	Monte Video	"	0 33

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s. or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000=£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mint to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained with insignificant fluctuations at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System)

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000) and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873 and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899 while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £66,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 4d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £75,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1/16. It may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1/16. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units. The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and

Bombay may be thus expressed on a maund—40 seers, one seer=16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2,057 lb., and the maund 82 lb. The standard is used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb. and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 5 lb. for 2s. 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s. and so on.

The name of the unit for square measure in India generally is the bigha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But acres have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organized basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. It is pointed out that in England a hoghead of wine contains 63 gallons and a hoghead of beer only 54 gallons that a bushel of corn weighs 48 lbs in Sunderland and 240 lbs in Cornwall, that the English stone weight represents 14 lbs in popular estimation but only 6 lbs., if we are weighing glass, and eight for meat, but 6 lbs. for cheese. Similar instances are multiplied in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than England. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone the maund of sugar weighs 48 seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 56 in Monradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjahanpur, 51 in Gondaungur. The maund

varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway standard of 82·27 lbs. to the Factory standard of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay standard of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department standard in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras standard which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measure in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains) seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful lead which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a lead supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence *encreux faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khairabad District of the Presidency where the District Officer Mr. Stacey gradually during the course of three years induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October 1913

when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew —

Mr C. A. Silbertard (*President*)

Mr A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr Burtonji Fardoomji.

This Committee reported in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says — Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur Bareilly and neighbouring areas) practically the whole of Madras parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts) of Bombay (South Bombay Bombay city and Gujarat) and the North West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are —

FOR INDIA

8 kinaskias	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
18 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or ¼ mus	= 1 gamat
1 mat	= 1 ngamun
1 ngamun	= 1 tikai
100 tikais	= 1 peiktha or vira

The tola is the tola of 180 grains equal to the rupee weight. The vira has recently been fixed at 9 80 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action but they passed more detailed orders in January 1922. In these they again for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the dissolution rules left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading 'Weights' near the commencement of this article this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subsequently opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights the Government of India will be prepared to under take such legislation but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

The History of India in Outline

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No history of India can be proportionate and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect. Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology tradition and folklore will not make good though it makes picturesque the many gaps that exist in the early history of India and though the labours of modern geographers and archaeologists have been amazingly fruitful it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynamic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fluids for speculation. There are for example to this day castles that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea and the great epic poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science. But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained and for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers.

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3 000 years before Christ with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archaeological Department in the Indus valley at Harappa in the Punjab but more particularly at Mohenjo Daro in Sind carry us back even further. They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relics of a high civilisation started by the Department to be Sumerian. The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world but the general conclusion is several of these remote centuries and takes 600 B.C. or thereabouts as his starting point. At that time much of the country was covered with forest but the Aryan races who had entered India from the north had established in parts a form of civilisation far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities like Benares founded by those invaders. In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land who overran the Deccan and the Southern parts of the Peninsula, crushed the aboriginals and at a much later period were themselves subdued by the Aryans. Of these two civilizing forces the Aryan is the better known and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar on the Ganges. It was in or near this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, Bimbisara by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha. The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B.C.) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the equivalent of about one million sterling. Detailed history however does not become possible until the invasion of Alexander in 326 B.C.

Alexander the Great

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had captured Aornos

on the Upper Indus. In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxila, and marched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Acesines (Chenab). The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes and crossing the Chenab and Ravi. But at the River Hyphasis (Bias) his weary troops mutinied and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the river to the sea was nearly ready. The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Western and Persia to Babylon and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India. Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officers to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered but his death at Babylon in 323 destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces heavily scarred by war but not hellenized.

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's general was a young Hindu Chandragupta, who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha. He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 60,000 troops in the field against Seleucus to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander. This was too formidable an opposition to be faced and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the great mountain Sovereign of India (321—273 B.C.) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Banipur. Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes the ambassador sent to India by Seleucus. His memorable reign ended in 273 B.C. when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (273—231 B.C.) who recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions. This king in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the Kingdom of Kalinga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms. The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing. He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his children. But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that Buddhism which had hitherto been a merely local sect in the valley of the Ganges, was transformed into one of the greatest religions of the world—the greatest, probably it measured by the number of adherents. This is Asoka's claim to be remembered. This is which makes his reign an epoch not only in the history of India, but in that of the world. The wording of his edicts reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary and it is to be hoped that the excavations now being carried on in the ruins of his palace may throw yet more light on his character and times. On his death the Maurya kingdom fell to pieces. Even during his

raja there had been signs of new forces at work on the borderland of India, where the independent kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia had been formed, and subsequent to it there were frequent Greek raids into India. The Greeks in Bactria, however, could not withstand the overwhelming force of the westward migration of the Yueh-chi horde which in the first century A.D. also ousted the Indo-Parthian kings from Afghanistan and North Western India.

The first of these Yueh-chi kings to annex a part of India was Kadphises II (A.D. 85-125) who had been defeated in a war with China but crossed the Indus and consolidated his power eastward as far as Benares. His son Kanishka (whose date is much disputed) left a name which to Buddhists stands second only to that of Asoka. He greatly extended the boundaries of his empire in the North and made Peshawar his capital. Under him the power of the Kushan clan of the Yueh-chi reached its zenith and did not begin to decay until the end of the second century concurrently with the rise in middle India of the Andhra dynasty which constructed the Amaravati stupa, 'one of the most elaborate and precious monuments of piety ever raised by man.'

The Gupta Dynasty

Early in the fourth century there arose, at Pataliputra, the Gupta dynasty which proved of great importance. Its founder was a local chief, his son Samudragupta who ruled for some fifty years from A.D. 325, was a king of the greatest distinction. His aim of subduing all India was not indeed fulfilled but he was able to exact tribute from the kingdoms of the South and even from Ceylon and in addition to being a warrior, he was a patron of the arts and of Sanskrit literature. The rule of his son, Chandragupta, was equally distinguished and is commemorated in an inscription on the famous iron pillar near Delhi, as well as in the writings of the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hien who pays a great tribute to the equitable administration of the country. It was not until the middle of the fifth century that the fortunes of the Gupta dynasty began to wane—in face of the onset of the White Huns from Central Asia—and by 480 the dynasty had disappeared. The following century all over India was one of great confusion, apparently marked only by the rise and fall of petty kingdoms, until a monarch arose in A.D. 466 capable of consolidating an Empire. This was the Emperor Harsha who from Thanesar near Ambala conquered Northern India and extended his territory South to the Nerbudda. Imbuing Asoka in many ways, this Emperor yet "let no embarrassment in paying adoration as turns to Shiva the Sun, and Buddha at a great public ceremony! Of his times a graphic picture has been handed down in the work of a Chinese Master of the Law "Hsuen Tsang by name. Harsha was the last native paramount sovereign of Northern India on his death in 646 his throne was usurped by a Minister, whose treacherous conduct towards an embassy from China was quickly avenged and the kingdom so laboriously established lapsed into a state of internecine strife which lasted for a century and a half.

The Andhras and Rajputs.

In the meantime in Southern India the Andhras had attained to great prosperity and

carried on a considerable trade with Greece, Egypt and Rome, as well as with the East. Their domination ended in the fifth century A.D. and a number of new dynasties, of which the Pallavas were the most important, began to appear. The Pallavas made way in turn for the Chalukyas, who for two centuries remained the most important Deccan dynasty, one branch uniting with the Cholas. But the fortunes of the Southern dynasties are so involved and in many cases so little known, that to recount them briefly is impossible. Few names of note stand out from the record except those of Vikramaditya (11th century) and a few of the later Hindu rulers who made a stand against the growing power of Islam, of the rise of which an account is given below. In fact the history of medieval India is singularly devoid of unity. Northern India was in a state of chaos from about 650 to 950 A.D. not unlike that which prevailed in Europe of that time and materials for the history of these centuries are very scanty. In the absence of any powerful rulers the jungle began to gain back what had been wrested from it; ancient capitals fell into ruins from which in some cases they have not even yet been disturbed, and the aboriginals and various foreign tribes began to assert themselves so successfully that the Arvan element was chiefly confined to the Doab and the Eastern Punjab. It is not therefore so much for the political as for the religious and social history of this anarchical period that one must look. And the greatest event—if a slow process may be called an event—of the middle ages was the transition from tribe to caste, the final disappearance of the old four fold division of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Sudras and the formation of the new division of pure and impure largely resting upon a classification of occupations. But this social change was only a part of the development of the Hindu religion into a form which would include in its embrace the many barbarians and foreigners in the country who were outside it. The great political event of the period was the rise of the Rajputs as warriors in the place of the Kshatriyas. Their origin is obscure but they appeared in the 8th century and spread from their two original homes in Rajputana and Oudh into the Punjab, Kashmir, and the Central Himalayas assimilating a number of fighting clans and binding them together with common code. At this time Kashmir was a small kingdom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size. The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanauj—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabia.

With the end of the period of anarchy the political history of India centres round the Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of Gujarat, another held Malwa another (the Chauhans) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on. Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathores (circa 1040 A.D.) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India. Later in the same century the Chauhans were united; and by

1163 one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhya to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old. The son of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans. With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilisation that had been evolved out of chaos and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuja (twelfth century). The triumph of Hinduism had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith.

Mahomedan India

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched India, in and less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar. A descendant of his Mahmud (977-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanauj, Gwalior and Somnath in Kathiawar but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab. Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century by which time from the little territory of Ghor there had arisen one Mahomed Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal. Prithwi Raj the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against and once defeated, one of the armies of this ruler but was himself defeated in the following year. Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties. Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi. Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1526, only a few of the many kings who governed and fought and built beautiful buildings stand out with distinction. One of these was Ala-ud-din (1296-1316) whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator. Another was Firoz Shah of the house of Tughlaq whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdication in confusion. In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1358-1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Timur. It was the end of the fifteenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodhi, began to recover. His son Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1556, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty.

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date

were of comparative unimportance, though some great men appeared among them. In Gujarat, for example, Ahmed Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land. In the fourth various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar. Of importance also was Adil Khan a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis. It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous.

The Mughal Empire

As one draws near to modern times it becomes impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole. Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in India, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire. How Babar gained Delhi has already been told. His son, Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545. The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun having matched Kabul from one of his brothers was strong enough to win back part of his old kingdom. When Humayun died (1556) his eldest son, Akbar was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served but his career of conquest was almost uninterrupted and by 1594 the whole of India North of the Nerbudda had bowed to his authority and he subsequently entered the Deccan and captured Ahmednagar. This great ruler, who was as remarkable for his religious tolerance as for his military prowess, died in 1605 leaving behind him a record that has been surpassed by few. His son Jehangir, who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan, ruled until 1627 bequeathing to an admiring posterity some notable buildings—the tomb of his father at Sikandra part of the palace of Agra, and the palace and fortress of Lahore. His son Shahjahan was for many years occupied with wars in the Deccan, but found time to make his court of incredible magnificence and to build the most famous and beautiful of all tombs the Taj Mahal as well as the fort, palace and Juma Masjid at Delhi. The quarrels of his sons led to the deposition of Shahjahan by one of them, Aurangzeb, in 1658. This Emperor's rule was one of constant intrigue and fighting in every direction, the most important of his wars being a twenty five years struggle against the Marathas of the Deccan who under the leadership of Shivaji, became a very powerful faction in Indian politics. His bigoted attitude towards Hinduism made Aurangzeb all the more anxious to establish his Empire on a firm base in the south, but he was unable to hold his many conquests, and on his death (1707) the

Empire, for which his three sons were fighting could not be held together. Internal disorder and Maratha encroachments continued during the reigns of his successors and in 1738 a fresh danger appeared in the person of Nader Shah the Persian conqueror who carried all before him. On his withdrawal, leaving Mahomed Shah on the throne, the old intrigues recommenced and the Marathas began to make the most of the opportunity offered to them by puppet rulers at Delhi and by almost universal discord throughout what had been the Moghul Empire. There is little to add to the history of Mahomedan India. Emperors continued to reign in name at Delhi up to the middle of the 18th century, but their territory and power had long since disappeared, being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British.

European Settlements.

The voyage of Vasco da Gama to India in 1498 was what turned the thoughts of the Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire in the East. That idea was soon realized for from 1600 onwards constant expeditions were sent to India and the first two Viceroys in India—Almeida and Albuquerque—laid the foundations of a great Empire and of a great trade monopoly. Goa, taken in 1510, became the capital of Portuguese India and remained to this day in the hands of its captors, and the countless ruins of churches and forts on the shores of Western India as also farther East at Malacca, testify to the zeal with which the Portuguese endeavoured to propagate their religion and to the care they took to defend their settlements. There were great soldiers and great missionaries among them—Albuquerque da Cunha, da Castro in the former class, St. Francis Xavier in the latter. But the glory of Empire loses something of its lustre when it has to be paid for and the constant drain of men and money from Portugal necessitated by the attacks made on their possessions in India and Malaya was found almost intolerable. The junction of Portugal with Spain which lasted from 1580 to 1640 also tended to the downfall of the Eastern Empire and when Portugal became independent again it was unequal to the task of competing in the East with the Dutch and English. The Dutch had little difficulty in wresting the greater part of their territory from the Portuguese but the seventeenth century naval wars with England forced them to relax their hold upon the coast of India, and during the French wars between 1795 and 1811 England took all Holland's Eastern possessions, and the Dutch have left in India but few traces of their civilization and of the once powerful East India Company of the Netherlands.

The first English attempts to reach India date from 1498 when Cabot tried to find the North West passage and three attempts were repeated all through the sixteenth century. The first Englishman to land in India is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers, but trade between the two countries really dates from 1600 when Elizabeth incorporated the East India Company which had been formed in London. Factories in India were founded only after Portuguese and Dutch position had been overcome, notably in the

sea fight off Swally (Suvali) in 1612. The first factory at Surat, was for many years the most important English foothold in the East. Its establishment was followed by others including Fort St. George, Madras, (1640) and Hughli (1661). In the history of these early years of British enterprise in India the cession of Bombay (1661) as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza stands out as a landmark. It also illustrates the weakness of the Portuguese at that date since in return the King of England undertook to protect the Portuguese in India against their foes—the Marathas and the Dutch. Cromwell, by his treaty of 1654 had already obtained from the Portuguese an acknowledgment of England's right to trade in the East, and that right was now threatened not by the Portuguese but by Shivaji and by the general disorder prevalent in India. Accordingly in 1686 the Company turned its attention to acquiring territorial power, and announced its intention to establish such a policy of civil and military power and create and secure such a large revenue as may be the foundation of a large well grounded sure English dominion in India for all time to come. Not much came of this announcement for some time and no stand could be made in Bengal against the depredations of Aurangzeb. The foundations of Calcutta (1690) could not be laid by Job Charnock until after a humiliating peace had been concluded with that Emperor and owing to the difficulties in which the Company found itself in England there was little chance of any immediate change for the better. The union of the old East India Company with the new one which had been formed in rivalry to it took place in 1708 and for some years peaceful development followed though Bombay was always exposed by sea to attacks from the pirates who had many strongholds within easy reach of that port and on land to attacks from the Marathas. Internal dangers were numerous and still more to be feared. More than one mutiny took place among the troops sent out from England and rebellions like that led by Kelgwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times appalling. To cope with such conditions strong men were needed, and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate: the long list of its servants, from Oxenden and Angier to Hastings and Bampfey, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen: the finest Empire builders the world has known.

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course. But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden and Russia. By the French who founded Pondicherry and Chandernagore towards the end of the 17th century much more was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule.

The French Wars.

When war broke out between England and France in 1744 the French had acquired a

strong position in Southern India, which had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hyderabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains. In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizams who ruled in the Carnatic. The French however kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English. The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees. One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power and in return the Northern Circars between Orissa and Madras was granted to the French. This territory however was captured by the English in the seven years war (1756-63). Dupleix had by then been recalled to France. Lally who had been sent to drive the English out of India captured Fort St David and invaded Madras. But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitions of Empire in South India. Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in miniature.

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal where Siraj-ud-Daula had acceded to power. The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded they should surrender a refuge and should cease building fortifications. They refused and he marched against them with a large army. Some of the English took to their ships and made off down the river the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the Black Hole. From this small and stifling room 28 persons, out of 146 came out alive the next day. Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admiral Watson's squadron, re-captured the town (1757) and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chandernagore. The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans, 2,000 sepoy and 3 pieces of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000. The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Clive after hesitating on the course to be pursued, routed the Nawab. Mir Jafar was put on the throne

at Murshidabad, and the price of this honour was put at £2,440,000 in addition to the grant to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty four Parganas. In the year after Plassey Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar in each case with success. From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in England. During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place. This ruler moved his capital to Mooghlyr, organised an army and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He soon found in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal. About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gharia and Oodeynullah and Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh. But in 1764 after quelling a sepoymutiny in his own camp by blowing 24 ring leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint forces of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar. In 1766 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor.

Two landmarks stand out in his policy. First, he sought the substance although not the name of territorial power under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor. Second he desired to purify the Company's service by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources. In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Governorship of Clive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Plassey. Before Clive left India, in 1767 he had readjusted the divisions of Northern India and had set up a system of Government in Bengal by which the English received the revenues and maintained the army while the criminal jurisdiction was vested in the Nawab. The performance of his second task, the purification of the Company's service, was hotly opposed but carried out. He died in 1774 by his own hand, the House of Commons having in the previous year censured him, though admitting that he did render great and meritorious services to his country.

Warren Hastings.

The dual system of government that Clive had set up proved a failure and Warren Hastings was appointed Governor in 1772 to carry out the reforms settled by the Court of Directors which were to give them the entire care and administration of the revenues. Thus Hastings had to undertake the administrative organization of India and in spite of the factious attitude of Philip Francis with whom he fought a duel and of other members of his Council he reorganized the civil service, reformed the system of revenue collection, greatly improved the financial position of the Company, and created courts of justice and some semblance of a police force. From 1772 to 1774 he was Governor of Bengal.

he was the first Governor-General, nominated under an Act of Parliament passed in the previous year. His financial reforms, and the honest contributions he exacted from the rebellious Chet Singh and the Begam of Oudh, were interpreted in England as acts of oppression and formed, together with his action in the trial of Nuncmar for forgery, the basis of his seven years' trial before the House of Lords which ended in a verdict of not guilty on all the charges. But there is much more for which his administration is justly famous. The recovery of the Marathas from their defeat at Panipat was the cardinal factor that influenced his policy towards the native states. One frontier was closed against Maratha invasions by the loan of a British brigade to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, for his war against the Rohillas, who were intriguing with the Marathas. In Western India he found himself committed to the two Maratha wars (1775-82) owing to the ambition of the Bombay Government to place its own nominee on the throne of the Peshwa at Poona and the Bengal troops that he sent over made amends, by the conquest of Gujarat and the capture of Gwalior for the disgrace of Wedgwood where the Marathas overpowered a Bombay army. In the South—where interference from Madras had already led (1769) to what is known as the first Mysore war, a disastrous campaign against Hyder Ali and the Nizam—he found the Madras Government again in conflict with these two potentates. The Nizam he won over by diplomacy but against Hyder Ali he had to despatch a Bengal army under Sir Eyre Coote. Hyder Ali died in 1782 and two years later a treaty was made with his son Tipu. It was in those acts of intervention in distant provinces that Hastings showed to best advantage as a great and courageous man cautious, but swift in action when required. He was succeeded, after an interregnum, by Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) who built on the foundations of civil administration laid by Hastings, by entrusting criminal jurisdiction to Europeans and establishing an Appellate Court of Criminal Jurisdiction at Calcutta. In the Civil Service he separated the functions of the District Collector and Judge and organized the "writers" and "merchants" of the Company into an administrative Civil Service. This system was subsequently extended to Madras and Bombay. Lord Cornwallis is better known for his introduction, on orders from England, of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. (See article on Land Revenue). A third Mysore war was waged during his tenure of office which ended in the submission of Tipu Sultan. Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) an experienced Civil Servant, succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and in 1798, was followed by Lord Wellesley the grand old Pitt, whose projects were to change the map of India.

Lord Wellesley's Policy

The French in general, and "the Corsican" in particular, were the enemy most to be dreaded for a few years before Lord Wellesley took up his duties in India, and he turned the scheme of definitely ending French schemes in Asia by placing himself at the head of a great Indian confederacy. He started by ob-

lating large tracts of territory in lieu of payments; overture as subsidies for British troops, he then won over the Nizam to the British side, and after exposing the intrigues of Tipu Sultan with the French, embarked on the fourth Mysore war which ended (1799) in the fall of Seringapatam and the gallant death of Tipu. Part of Mysore, the Carnatic, and Tanjore roughly constituting the Madras Presidency, of to-day then passed to British rule. The five Maratha powers—the Peshwa of Poona, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sindhiya of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore and the Raja of Nagpur—had still to be brought into the British net. The Peshwa, after being defeated by Holkar fled to British territory and signed the Treaty of Basen which led to the third Maratha war (1802-04) as it was regarded by Sindhiya and the Raja of Nagpur as a betrayal of Maratha independence. In this the most successful of British campaigns in India, Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) and General (Lord) Lake carried all before them, the one by his victories at Assaye and Argaum and the other at Aligarh and Laswari. Later operations such as Colonel Monson's retreat through Central India were less fortunate. The great acquisitions of territory made under Lord Wellesley proved so expensive that the Court of Directors, becoming impatient sent out Lord Cornwallis a second time to make peace at any price. He, however, died soon after his arrival in India, and Sir George Barlow carried on the government (1805-7) until the arrival of a stronger ruler Lord Minto. He managed to keep the peace in India for six years, and to add to British dominions by the conquest of Java and Mauritius. His foreign policy was marked by another new departure inasmuch as he opened relations with the Punjab, Persia, and Afghanistan, and concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh at Lahore, which made that Sikh ruler the loyal ally of the British for life.

The successor of Lord Minto was Lord Moira, who found himself obliged almost at once to declare war on the Gurkhas of Nepal who had been encroaching on British territory. After initial reverses the English under General Ochterlony were successful and the Treaty of Bagauli (1816) was drawn up which defined British relations with Nepal to the present day. For this success Lord Moira was made Marquis of Hastings. In the same year he made preparations for the last Maratha war (1817-18) which was made necessary by the lawless conduct of the Pindaris, gangs of Pathan or Rohilla origin, whose chief patrons were the rulers of Native States. The large number of 120,000 that he collected for this purpose destroyed the Pindaris, annexed the dominions of the rebellious Peshwa of Poona, protected the Rajput States, made Sindhiya enter upon a new treaty, and compelled Holkar to give up part of his territory. Thus Lord Hastings established the British power more firmly than ever, and when he resigned in 1823, all the Native States outside the Punjab had become parts of the political system and British interests were permanently secured from the Persian Gulf to Singapore. Lord Amherst followed Lord Hastings, and his five years' rule (1828-33) are memorable for the first Burmese war and the capture of Bhamptar. The former opera-

tion was undertaken owing to the inclement demands and raids of the Burmese, and resulted in the Burmese ceding Assam, Arakan and the coast of Manipal and their claims to the lower provinces. The capture of Rangoon by Lord Combermere (1824) wiped out the repulse which General Lake had received there twenty years earlier. A disputed succession on this occasion led to the British intervention.

Social Reform.

A former Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck was the next Governor-General. His epitaph by Macaulay says: "He abolished cruel rites, he effaced humiliating distinctions, he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion, his constant study was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge."

Some of his financial reforms, forced on him from England, and his widening of the gates by which educated Indians could enter the service of the Company were most unpopular at the time but were eclipsed by the acts he took for the abolition of *Sati* or widow burning, and the suppression—with the help of Captain Stoddart—of the professional hereditary assassins known as *Thugs*. In 1832 he annexed Oudh, and two years later Coorg. The incompetence of the ruler of Mysore forced him to take that State also under British administration—where it remained until 1861. His rule was marked in other ways by the despatch of the first steamship that made the passage from Bombay to Suez, and by his settlement of the long educational controversy in favour of the advocates of instruction in English and the vernacular. Lord William Bentinck left India (1834) with his programme of reforms unfinished. The new Charter Act of 1833 had brought to a close the commercial business of the Company and emphasised their position as rulers of an Indian Empire in trust for the Crown. By it the whole administration as well as the legislation of the country was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council and authority was given to create a Presidency of Agra. Before his retirement Bentinck assumed the statutory title of Governor-General of India (1834), thus marking the progress of consolidation since Warren Hastings in 1774 became the first Governor-General of Fort William. Sir Charles Metcalfe, being senior member of Council, succeeded Lord William Bentinck and during his short tenure of office carried into execution his predecessor's measures for giving entire liberty to the press.

Afghan Wars.

With the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General (1839-42) there began a new era of war and conquest. Before leaving London he announced that he looked with exultation to the prospect of promoting education and knowledge and of extending the blessings of good Government and happiness to millions in India. "but his administration was almost exclusively comprised in a fatal expedition to Afghanistan, which dragged in its train the annexation of Sind, the Sikh wars, and the inclusion of Baluchistan in the protectorate of India. The first Afghan war was undertaken partly to counter the Russian advance

in Central Asia and partly to place on the throne at Kabul the deposed ruler Shah Shuja in place of Dost Mahomed. The latter object was easily attained (1839) and for two years Afghanistan remained in the military occupation of the British. In 1841 Sir Alexander Burnes was assassinated in Kabul and Sir William Macnaghten suffered the same fate in an interview with the son of Dost Mahomed. The British Commander in Kabul, Gen. Niphiastone was old and feeble, and after two months delay he led his army of 4,500 and 12,000 camp followers back towards India in the depth of winter. Between Kabul and Jallalabad the whole force perished, either at the hands of the Afghans or from cold, and Dr. Brydon was the only survivor who reached the latter city. Lord Ellenborough succeeded Lord Auckland and was persuaded to send an army of retribution to relieve Jallalabad. One force under Gen. Pollock relieved Jallalabad and marched on Kabul while Gen. Nott, advancing from Kandahar, captured Ghazni and joined Pollock at Kabul (1842). The bazaar at Kabul was blown up, the prisoners rescued and the army returned to India leaving Dost Mahomed to take undisputed possession of his throne. The drama ended with a bombastic proclamation from Lord Ellenborough and the parade through the Punjab of the (spurious) gates of Somnath taken from the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Sikh Wars.

Lord Ellenborough's other wars—the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the suppression of an outbreak in Gwalior—were followed by his recall, and the appointment of Sir Henry (1st Lord) Hardinge to be Governor-General. A soldier Governor-General was not unacceptable for it was felt that a trial of strength was imminent between the British and the remaining Hindu power in India, the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Kingdom had died in 1839 loyal to the end to the treaty he had made with Metcalfe thirty years earlier. He left no son capable of ruling, and the *khalas* or central council of the Sikh army was burning to measure its strength with the British sepoy. The intrigues of two men, Lal Singh and Fej Singh, to obtain the supreme power led to their crowning the British and invading British territory. Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander in Chief, and the Governor-General hurried to the frontier, and within three weeks four pitched battles were fought—at Mirdi, Ferozshah, Aliwal and Sobraso. The Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej and Lahore surrendered to the British, but the province was not annexed. By the terms of peace the infant Duleep Singh was recognized as Rajah, Major Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident, to assist the Sikh Council of Regency, at Lahore, the Jullundur Doab was added to British territory, the Sikh army was limited and a British force was sent to garrison the Punjab on behalf of the child Rajah. Lord Hardinge returned to England (1848) and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, the greatest of Indian viceroys.

Dalhousie had only been in India a few months when the second Sikh war broke out. In the attack on the Sikh position at Chillianwala the British lost 2,400 officers and men,

besides four guns and the colours of three regiments but before reinforcements could arrive from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief. Lord Gough had restored his reputation by the victory of Gujrat which absolutely destroyed the Sikh army as a consequence the Punjab was annexed and became a British province (1849). Its pacification being so well carried out under the two Lawrences that on the outbreak of the Mutiny eight years later it remained not only quiet but loyal. In 1852 Lord Dalhousie had again to embark on war this time in Burma owing to the ill-treatment of British merchants in Rangoon. The lower valley of the Irrawaddy was occupied from Rangoon to Prome and annexed under the name of Pegu to those provinces that had been acquired in the first Burmese war. British territories were enlarged in many other directions during Lord Dalhousie's tenure of office. His doctrine of lapse by which British rule was substituted for Indian States where continued misrule on the failure of a dynasty made this change possible came into practice in the cases of Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur (which last named State became the Central Provinces) where the rulers died without leaving male heirs. Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule. Dalhousie left many other marks on India. He reformed the administration from top to bottom, founded the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and postal system and completed the great Ganges canal. He also detached the Government of Bengal from the charge of the Governor General and summoned representatives of the local Governments to the deliberations of the Government of India. Finally in education he laid down the lines of a department of public instruction and initiated more practical measures than those devised by his predecessors. It was his misfortune that the mutiny which so swiftly followed his resignation was by many critics in England attributed to his passion for change.

The Sepoy Mutiny

Dalhousie was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856 and in the following year the sepoys of the Bengal army mutinied and all the valley of the Ganges from Delhi to Patna rose in rebellion. The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the progress of English civilisation. In the spreading of false rumours that the whole of India was to be subdued. In the confidence the sepoy troops had acquired in themselves under British leadership and in the ambition of the educated classes to take a greater share in the government of the country. Added to this there was in the deposed King of Delhi Bahadur Shah a centre of growing disaffection. Finally there was the story—not devoid of truth—that the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased with fat that rendered them unclean for both Hindus and Mahomedans. And when the mutiny did break out it found the Army without many of its best officers who were employed in civil work and the British troops reduced in spite of Lord Dalhousie's warnings, below the number he considered essential for safety. On May 10

the sepoys at Meerut rose in mutiny, out down a few Europeans, and unopposed by the large European garrison, went off to Delhi where next morning the Mahomedans rose. From that centre the mutiny spread through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Lower Bengal. Risings in the Punjab were put down by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates, who armed the Sikhs and with their help reduced the sepoys, and Lawrence was subsequently able to send a strong body of Sikhs to aid in the siege of Delhi. The native armies of Madras and Bombay remained for the most part true to their colours. In Central India the contingents of some of the great chiefs joined the rebels, but Hyderabad was kept loyal by the influence of its minister Sir Saib Jung.

The interest of the war centre round Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow though in other places massacres and fighting occurred. The siege of Delhi began on June 8 when Sir Henry Barnard occupied the Ridge outside the town. Barnard died of cholera early in July and Thomas Reed, who took his place, was obliged through illness to hand over the command to Archdale Wilson. In August Nicholson arrived with a reinforcement from the Punjab. In the meantime the rebel force in Delhi was constantly added to by the arrival of new bodies of mutineers. Attacks were frequent and the losses heavy. Cholera and sunstroke carried off many victims on the Ridge and when the final assault was made in September the Delhi army could only parade 4,720 infantry of whom 1,950 were Europeans. The arrival of siege guns made it possible to advance the batteries on September 8 and by the 13th a breach was made. On the following day three columns were led to the assault, a fourth being held in reserve. Over the ruins of the Kashmir Gate blown in by Horns and Salkeld, Col. Campbell led his men and Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls. By nightfall the British with a loss of nearly 1,200 killed and wounded had only secured a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won, but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson.

Massacre at Cawnpore.

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib the heir of the last Peshwa a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, surrendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back. Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock having defeated the Nana's forces arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships. The relieving force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invaded and the garrison was

not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell arrived in November. Fighting continued for 18 months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell finally reduced and in Central India, where Sir Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign against the disinherited Rani of Jhansi—who died at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi.

Transfer to the Crown

With the end of the mutiny there began a new era in India strikingly marked at the outset by the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown. By that Act India was to be governed by, and in the name of the Sovereign through a Secretary of State assisted by a Council of fifteen members. At the same time the Governor-General received the title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company numbering about 24,000 officers and men were—greatly resenting the transfer— amalgamated with the Royal service, and the Indian Navy was abolished. On November 1, 1858 the Viceroy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen Victoria had assumed the Government of India, and proclaimed a policy of justice and religious toleration. A principle already enunciated in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced and all of every race or creed were to be admitted as far as possible to those offices in the Queen's service for which they might be qualified. The aim of the Government was to be the benefit of all her subjects in India. In their prosperity will be our strength. In their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward. Peace was proclaimed in July 1859 and in the cold weather Lord Canning went on tour in the northern provinces to receive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure them that the policy of lapse was at an end. A number of other important reforms marked the closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. The India Councils Act (1861) augmented the Governor-General's Council and the Councils of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members. European and Indian for legislative purposes only. By another Act of the same year High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased debt of India Mr James Wilson was sent from England to be Financial Member of Council and to him are due the customs system, income tax, license duty and State paper currency. The cares of office had broken down the Viceroy's health. Lady Canning died in 1862 and this hastened his departure for England where he died in June of that year. His successor Lord Elgin lived only a few months after his arrival in India and was succeeded by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence the saviour of the Punjab.

Sir John Lawrence

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganizing the Indian military system, and of reconstructing the Indian army. The latter task was carried out on the principle that in the Bengal army the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and cavalry should be one to two, and in the Madras and Bombay armies one to three. The artillery was to be almost wholly European. The re-organization was carried out in spite of

financial difficulties and the saddling of Indian revenues with the cost of a war in Abyssinia with which India had no direct concern, but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organizing process was being carried on. Two severe famines—in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starvation. He also created the Irrigation Department under Col. (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted. One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal. The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton industry caused by the American Civil War. The 'Share Mania' however did no permanent harm to the trade of Bombay but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service from an Assistant Magistracy to the Viceroyalty. Lord Mayo who succeeded him created an Agricultural Department and introduced the system of Provincial Finance thus fostering the impulse to local self-government. He also laid the foundation for the reform of the salt duties thereby enabling his successors to abolish the inter-provincial customs lines. Unhappily his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him for he was murdered in the convict settlement of the Andaman Islands, in 1872. Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872-3) had to exercise his abilities chiefly in the province of finance. A severe famine which threatened Lower Bengal in 1874 was successfully ward off by the organization of State relief and the importation of rice from Burma. The following year was notable for the deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda from mis-government and for the tour through India of the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII). The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India when Lord Mayo was Viceroy had given great pleasure to those with whom he had come in touch and had established a kind of personal link between India and the Crown. The Prince of Wales' tour aroused unprecedented enthusiasm for and loyalty to the British Raj and further encouragement was given to the growth of this spirit when in a durbar of great magnificence held on January 1st 1877 on the famous Ridge at Delhi Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. The Viceroy of that time Lord Lytton had, however to deal with a situation of unusual difficulty. Two successive years of drought produced, in 1877-78 the worst famine India had known. The most strenuous exertions were made to mitigate its effects and eight crores of rupees were spent in importing grain but the loss of life was estimated at 5½ millions. At this time also Afghan affairs once more became prominent.

Second Afghan War

The Amir, Sher Ali, was found to be intriguing with Russia and that fact, coupled with his repulse of a British mission led to the second Afghan War. The British forces advanced by three routes—the Khyber, the Kurram, and the Dushan—and gained all the important vantage points of Eastern Afghanistan. Sher Ali fled and a treaty was made with his son Yakub Khan, which was promptly broken by the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been sent as English envoy to Kabul. Further operations were thus necessary, and Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts advanced on the capital and defeated the Afghans at Charasia. A rising of the tribes followed, in spite of Sir D. Stewart's victory at Ahmed Kheyl and his advance from Kabul to Kandahar. A pretender, Siridar Ayub Khan, from Herat prevented the establishment of peace, defeated Gen. Burrows' brigade at Mervad, and invested Kandahar. He was routed in turn by Sir F. Roberts who made a brilliant march from Kabul to Kandahar. After the British withdrawal fighting continued between Ayub Khan and Abdur Rahman, but the latter was left undisputed Amir of Afghanistan until his death in 1901.

In the meantime Lord Lytton had resigned (1880) and Lord Ripon was appointed Viceroy by the new Liberal Government. Lord Ripon's administration is memorable for the freedom given to the Press by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, for his scheme of local self-government which developed municipal institutions, and for the attempt to extend the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Districts over European British subjects, independently of the race or nationality of the presiding judge. This attempt, which created a feeling among Europeans in India of great hostility to the Viceroy, ended in a compromise in 1884. Other reforms were the re-establishment of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the appointment of an Education Commission with a view to the spread of popular instruction on a broader basis and the abolition by the Finance Minister (Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer) of a number of customs duties. Lord Dufferin who succeeded Lord Ripon in 1884 had to give his attention more to external than internal affairs. One of his first acts was to hold a durbar at Rawalpindi for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan which resulted in the strengthening of British relations with that ruler. In 1895 a third Burmese war became necessary owing to the truculent attitude of King Thibaw and his intrigues with foreign Powers. The expedition under General Prendergast occupied Mandalay without difficulty and King Thibaw was exiled to Rangoon, where he died on 16th December 1916. His dominions of Upper Burma were annexed to British India on the 1st of January 1886.

The Russian Menace

Of greater importance at the time were the measures taken to meet a possible, and as it then appeared a probable, attack on India by Russia. These preparations, which cost over two million sterling, were hurried on because of a collision which occurred between Russian and Afghan troops at Peshawar, during the delimitation of the Afghan frontier towards Central Asia, and which seemed likely to lead to a declaration of war by Great Britain.

War was averted, but the Peshawar incident had called attention to a menace that was to be felt for nearly a generation more. It had also served to elicit from the Princess of India an unanimous offer of troops and money in case of need. That offer bore fruit under the next Viceroy Lord Lansdowne, when the present system of Imperial Service Troops was organised. Under Lord Lansdowne's rule also the defences of the North-Western Frontier were strengthened, on the advice of Sir Frederick (now Earl) Roberts who was then Commander-in-Chief in India. Another form of precautionary measure against the continued aggression of Russia was taken by raising the annual subsidy paid by the Indian Government to the Amir from eight to twelve lakhs.

On the North-Eastern Frontier there occurred (1891) in the small State of Manipur a revolution against the Raja that necessitated an inquiry on the spot by Mr. Quinlan, the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. Quinlan, the commander of his escort, and others, were treacherously murdered in a conference, and the escort ignominiously retreated. This disgrace to British arms led to several attacks on frontier outposts which were brilliantly defeated. Manipur was occupied by British troops and the government of the State was reorganised under a Political Agent. Lord Lansdowne's term of office was distinguished by several other events, such as the passing of the Parliamentary Act (Lord Cross's Act, 1892), which increased the size of the Legislative Councils as well as the number of non-officials in them; legislation aimed at social and domestic reform among the Hindus; and the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver (1893). In Burma great progress was made under Sir Alexander Mackenzie as Chief Commissioner: comparative order was established and large schemes for the construction of railways, roads, and irrigation works were put in hand. (The Province was made a Lieutenant-Governorship in 1897).

Frontier Campaigns.

Lord Elgin who succeeded Lord Lansdowne in 1894 was confronted at the outset with a deficit of Rs. 2½ crores, due to the fall in exchange. (In 1893 the rupee fell as low as 1s. 1d.) To meet this the old five per cent. import duties were reimposed on a number of commodities but not on cotton goods and within the year the duty was extended to piece-goods, but not to yarn. The reorganisation of the Army which involved the abolition of the old system of Presidency Armies, had hardly been carried out when a number of risings occurred along the North West Frontier. In 1895 the British Agent in Chitral—which had come under British influence two years previously when Sir H. M. Durand had demarcated the southern and eastern boundaries of Afghanistan—was besieged and had to be rescued by an expeditionary force. Two years later the Waziri, Swatis, and Mohmands attacked the British positions in Malakand, and the Afridis closed the Khyber Pass. Peace was only established after a prolonged campaign (the Tirah campaign) in which 40,000 troops were employed, and over 1,000 officers and men had been lost. This was in itself a heavy burden on the finances of India, which was increased by the serious and widespread

famine of 1894-97 and by the appearance in India of bubonic plague. The methods taken to prevent the spread of that disease led, in Bombay to rioting, and elsewhere to the appearance in the vernacular press of seditious articles which made it necessary to make more stringent the law dealing with such writings.

Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty

With famine and plague Lord Curzon also, who succeeded Lord Elgin in 1899 had to deal. In 1901 the cycle of bad harvests came to an end but plague increased and in 1904 deaths from it were returned at over one million. Of the many problems to which Lord Curzon directed his attention only a few can be mentioned here. Some indeed claim that his greatest work in India was not to be found in any one department but was in fact the general gearing up of the administration which he achieved by his unceasing energy and personal example of strenuous work. He had at once to turn his attention to the North West Frontier. The British garrisons beyond our boundary were gradually withdrawn and replaced by tribal levies, and British forces were concentrated in British territory behind them as a support. An attempt was made to check the arms traffic and work on strategic railways was pushed forward. The fact that in seven years he only spent a quarter of a million upon repressive measures and only found it necessary to institute one blockade (against the Mahsud Waziris) is the justification of this policy of compromise between the Lawrence and Forward schools of thought. In 1901 the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab were separated from that Province and together with the political charges of the Malakand the Khyber, Kurram, Pooni, and Wana were formed into the new North West Frontier Province under a Chief Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India. That year also witnessed the death of Abdur Rahman, the Amir of Afghanistan, and the establishment of an understanding with his successor Habibullah. In 1904 the attitude of the Dalai Lama of Tibet being pro-Russian and anti-British it became necessary to send an expedition to Lhasa under Colonel (Sir Francis) Younghusband. The Dalai Lama abdicated and a treaty was concluded with his successor.

In his first year of office Lord Curzon passed the Act which in accordance with the recommendations of the Fowler Commission practically fixed the value of the rupee at 1s 4d, and in 1900 a Gold Reserve fund was created. The educational reforms that marked this Viceroyalty are dealt with elsewhere chief among them was the Act of 1904 reorganising the governing bodies of Indian Universities. Under the head of agrarian reform must be mentioned the Punjab Land Alienation Act designed to free the cultivators of the soil from the clutches of money-lenders, and the institution of Agricultural banks. The efficiency of the Army was increased (Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief) by the re-arming of the Indian Army the strengthening of the artillery and the reorganisation of the transport service. In his relations with the Princes, Lord Curzon emphasised their position as partners in administration, and he founded the Imperial Cadet Corps to give a military education to the sons of ruling and

aristocratic families. In 1902 the British Government obtained from the Nizam a perpetual lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in return for an annual payment of 25 lakhs. The accession of King Edward VII was proclaimed in a splendid Durbar on January 1, 1902. In 1904 Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months but was re-appointed to a second term of office, Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, having acted as Viceroy during his absence. The chief act of this second term was the partition of Bengal and the creation of a new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—a reform, designed to remove the systematic neglect of the trans-Gangetic areas of Bengal, which evoked bitter and prolonged criticism. In 1906 Lord Curzon resigned, being unable to accept the proposals of Lord Kitchener for the re-adjustment of relations between the Army headquarters and the Military Department of the Government, and being unable to obtain the support of the Home Government. Lord Curzon was succeeded by Lord Minto the grandson of a former Governor General. It was a stormy heritage to which Lord Minto succeeded for the unrest which had long been noticed developed in one direction into open sedition. The occasion of the outbreak in Bengal was the partition of that province. The causes of the flood of seditious writings and speeches, of the many attempts at assassination, and of the boycott of British goods are less easily definable. The mainspring of the unrest was a deep rooted antagonism to all the principles upon which Western society, especially in a democratic country like England, has been built up.

Outside Bengal attempts to quell the dissension by the ordinary law were fairly successful. But scarcely any province was free from disorder of some kind and though recourse was had to the deportation of persons without reason assigned under an Act of 1818 special Acts had to be passed to meet the situation viz.—an Explosives Act, a Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and a Criminal Law Amendment Act which provides for a magisterial inquiry in private and a trial before three judges of the High Court without a jury. Concurrently with these legislative measures steps were taken to extend representative institutions. In 1907 a Hindu and a Mahomedan were appointed to the Secretary of State's Council, and in 1909 a Hindu was appointed for the first time to the Viceroy's Council. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 carried this policy farther by reconstituting the legislative councils and conferring upon them wider powers of discussion. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were enlarged by the addition of an Indian member.

As regards foreign policy Lord Minto's Viceroyalty was distinguished by the conclusion (1907) between Great Britain and Russia of an agreement on questions likely to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries in Asia generally, and in Persia Afghanistan and Tibet in particular. Two expeditions had to be undertaken on the North West frontier, against the Zekka Khels and the Mohmands, and ships of the East Indies Squadron were frequently engaged off Muscat and in the Persian Gulf in operations designed to check the traffic in arms through Persia and Mesopotamia to the frontier of India.

Visit of the King and Queen.

Sir Charles (Lord) Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Minto in 1910. His first year in India was marked by the visit to India of the King Emperor and the Queen, who arrived at Bombay on December 8, 1911. From there they proceeded to Delhi where in the most magnificent durbar ever held in India, the coronation was proclaimed and various boons including an annual grant of 50 lakhs for popular education were announced. At the same ceremony His Majesty announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the union of the two Bengals under a Governor-in-Council, the formation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and the restoration of Assam to the charge of a Chief Commissioner.

In August, 1913 the demolition of a lavatory attached to a mosque in Cawnpore was made the occasion of an agitation among Indian Mahomedans and a riot in Cawnpore led to heavy loss of life. Of those present at the riot 106 were put on trial but subsequently released by the Viceroy before the case reached the Sessions and His Excellency was able to settle the mosque difficulty by a compromise that was acceptable to the local and other Mahomedans.

Still more serious trouble occurred in September 1914 when a riot at Budge-Budge among a number of Sikh emigrants returned from Canada gave a forerunner of the revolutionary plans entertained by those men. The sequel revealed in two conspiracy trials at Lahore showed that the Ghadr conspiracy was widespread and had been consistently encouraged by Germany.

Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy

Lord Hardinge whose great services had been rewarded with the Knighthood of the Garter left India in 1916 and was succeeded by Lord Chelmsford, whose tenure of office was destined to be one of the most eventful in the modern history of India. The part played by India in the war was developed in every possible way. Not only was the Indian Army increased but the resources of the country were developed with the help of the Munitions Board and India assumed responsibility for 100 millions of the war debt. The share of India in the Imperial burden of the war was emphasised in another and very significant way by her representation in the Imperial War Cabinet in London by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. (Lord) Sinha. On the Frontier where there had been numerous though comparatively slight disturbances in 1914-15 a punitive expedition had to be undertaken against the Mahsuds.

In 1917 Mr. Montagu, who had succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State, carried out the latter's intention of visiting India. The result of the visit was shown in the following year when a report was issued containing what is known as the joint scheme of reform evolved by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Shortly after this report there was issued a report by the Special Committee of Inquiry over which Mr. Justice Rowlatt presided into seditious activities in India. That report and the legislation which followed in consequence of it together with the announcement of the proposed reform scheme, led to a

renewal of political discussion and agitation which had to a great extent been in abeyance during the early years of the war.

Early in 1918 prolonged strikes in Bombay and elsewhere showed that India though comparatively little affected by the economic results of the war was confronted by industrial and economic problems which were none the less grave. The gravity of those problems was increased by the ravages of influenza which is supposed to have caused 8,000,000 deaths during the winter months of 1917-18. Disturbances broke out in April as a sequel to the passive resistance movement against the Rowlatt Act (the Satyagraha Movement) which produced a situation to which there has been no parallel since the Mutiny. It is sufficient here to state that in Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and other places the crowd by attacking life and property and by train wrecking and tearing up railway lines and telegraph wires, provoked a situation which could only be met by the proclamation of martial law and the enforcement of military measures for the protection of law-abiding subjects and for the suppression of disorder.

Exaggerated reports of those riots and of the effect of the Rowlatt Act may be presumed to have had some influence on the Amir of Afghanistan when he declared war and invaded British territory. Amir Habibullah Khan who had been loyal to his treaty obligations throughout the war was murdered in February and after a brief occupation of the throne by his brother Nasrullah Khan his son Amanullah had been declared Amir. A sequel to this war was the renewal of trouble along a great part of the North Western frontier where the tribesmen who had at first appeared to be impressed by the British successes took the offensive against our advance posts especially in southern Waziristan. The operations which necessarily followed and the severity of the fighting were on a scale never previously reached in frontier war and made the campaign of unusual length.

The Government of India Bill embodying Mr. Montagu's proposals for the popularisation of the system of Government was passed in December. The next year 1920 more than any which preceded it was distinguished by political agitation. The cause of this was in part the indignation created by the facts disclosed in the report of the Hunter Commission on the outrages of 1919 in the Punjab and elsewhere and the stimulus given to the Khilafat agitation by the terms of the Peace treaty with Turkey.

Lord Reading's Viceroyalty

The fruits of agitation were reaped in plenty in 1921 the first year of Lord Reading's term of office. Murderous outrages at Malagon, Dharwar and elsewhere were followed by a rebellion of the Moplahs in Malabar which assumed the most serious proportions and necessitated prolonged military operations.

It had been arranged that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales should visit India at the end of 1920 and should open the new Councils in 1921, but for reasons of health that visit had to be postponed and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught came to India early in 1921 in order to open the new Councils. The Prince's visit took place in 1921 and was essentially non-political.

The enthusiasm with which the Prince was greeted during his tour was very marked. But simultaneously with the loyal display riots broke out in more than one of the cities which he visited. But after the imprisonment of some of the leading agitators in the early part of 1922 the country enjoyed comparative quiet except in the Punjab where the Akali movement among the Sikhs which had started as a puritan religious movement developed into a political movement attended by constant and wide spread disorder. The enhanced position of India in the Empire and the position of India as a nation entering actively into the work of the League of Nations were emphasised during the year by the tour of the Dominions undertaken by the Hon S. S. Sastri.

The Salt Tax

Early in 1929 a great deal of criticism was excited by Lord Reading's certification of the doubling of the salt tax under the powers conferred by the Reformed constitution in opposition to the clearly expressed will of the Legislative Assembly. Objection was taken to this step not so much because an increase in the Salt Tax had always been looked upon as a measure to which resort should be made only in grave emergencies as because the financial powers of the elected chambers much emphasised in the Montagu Chelmsford Report were thus shown to be capable of restriction.

Break up of non-co-operation

Two causes combined during the year to weaken the position of the extremists. The first was the split in the Congress the second the rise of communal feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. The Congress split was brought about by Mr C. B. Das who realising no doubt, that Mr Gandhi had failed and it was unlikely that any other man would have greater success by a rigid adherence to his methods declared in favour of standing for the Congress.

The other cause was the disappearance of the surface unity between Hindus and Mahomedans which Mr Gandhi helped by strong feeling among Mahomedans on the Turkish question had temporarily contrived. The split was followed by the formation of two pan-Hindu movements the Shuddhi movement announced by Swami Shradhanand which aimed at the re-conversion to Hinduism of the Malkhana Rajputs and other low class occupants of the fringe of Islam and the Sangathan movement of which Pandit Malaviya was the sponsor and which aimed at teaching Hindus physical exercises and sword play so that they might be the better able to protect themselves. These two movements greatly irritated the Mahomedans and during the year there were between fifteen and twenty serious Hindu Mahomedan riots occurring in all parts of India.

Violent Movements

In the Punjab the Akali movement showed an increasing tendency to forget the teachings of Mr Gandhi. The Babar Akalis murdered several of their co-religionists whose political views they did not approve and the Akali Dal became a more definitely military organisation acting directly under the orders of the Shrine Committee. After a career of misgovernment and intrigue against the neighbouring state of Patiala the Maharaja of Nabha

voluntarily abdicated. Somewhat ludicrously the Akalis turned him into a martyr and the movement became sufficiently formidable for both the Akali Dal and the Shrine Committee to be declared illegal associations. Many arrests were made but owing to the lack of unity in the extremist camp an attempt of the Congress to secure all India support for the Akalis had a meagre result.

During the year there were an unusual number of frontier outrages. Several officers were shot and worldwide attention was attracted by the kidnapping of Molly Pilla after the murder of her mother, and by her heroic rescue by Mrs Starr. Coupled with the slow rate of progress of the operations in Waziristan these continued incidents provoked some comment.

There was also a sensational revival of the pre-war anarchical societies in Bengal but the range of their achievements was small.

Mr Gandhi's Release

Mr Gandhi's premature release from Yerwada Jail in consequence of an operation for appendicitis temporarily revived the drooping hopes of the extremists but any idea that he would organize another huge anti Government movement was rapidly shattered. The breach between him and Mr Das steadily widened and the belief of Hindu politicians in Mr Gandhi's common sense diminished though their esteem for his character remained as high as ever. Moreover the feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans which had suddenly appeared the previous year darkened the whole face of the country. With the abolition of the Khilafat by Mustapha Kemal in March the *rason d'être* of the famous pact between Mr Gandhi and the AIs was destroyed and ultimately no longer felt the restraint of political expediency. The Hindu conversion and organization movements of *Shuddhi* and *Sangathan* were opposed by exactly parallel Mahomedan movements *Tawhid* and *Tanzim* rumors were frequent that some mysterious All India Mahomedan clique was planning aggressive action against Hindus and ex-ilement was brought to fever heat by the riots in the Frontier Province the Punjab the United Provinces Delhi Calcutta the Central Provinces and Hyderabad which broke out during the autumn season of religious festivals. In September Mr Gandhi decided on a 21 days fast which he successfully accomplished partly as an expiation for his share in the bad feeling and partly to draw the attention of the country to the urgency of the problem. Simultaneously a conference of representatives of all communities including the Metropolitan and other English visitors was called at Delhi to decide what steps could be taken to bring about a better state of affairs. The conference passed some excellent resolutions but on the very day when Mr Gandhi's fast ended riots again broke out and what gave the matter a grave aspect was that the date of the riots had been predicted and it was commonly said that they had been carefully planned for that very day.

Reforms Imperilled

The year saw the final collapse of non-cooperation. Though Mr Gandhi and a dwindling band of followers clung to *Khaddar* and the triple boycott lawyers returned to their practices schoolboys and students finally despaired of national education and the best

brains of non-co-operation followed Mr. Das into the Councils. The programme announced by Mr. Das was to wreck the Reforms, and in this ambition he was reasonably near success. Obstructive tactics effected the resignation of the Ministers in the Central Provinces and Bengal and left these two provinces to be administered by Governors without domestic help but in other parts of India the Councils did well in the circumstances.

Underground the revolutionary movement continued. A series of assassinations took place in Bengal, and Mr. Das incurred bitter criticism by associating himself with a tribute to the murderer of an inoffensive Englishman in Calcutta.

The third attempt to climb Everest came very near to success. A height 600 feet from the top was reached but in an effort to accomplish the last stretch Mallory and Irvine were killed. It was not established whether they had or had not reached the top.

India in 1925 and 1926

In 1925 the extremists received a sad blow by the death of Mr. C. B. Das, leader of the Swarajist Party. His death took the Party completely aback and the counsel of Mr. Gandhi had to be sought in order to deal with this disastrous situation. Mr. Gandhi sent an invitation to Arabindo Ghose, a Bengali litterateur and reputed thaumaturge who since the assassinations of 1908 and 1909 has been living on French territory at Pondicherry to take command of the Swarajist band. Mr. Ghose declined with thanks, and the lot thereupon fell upon Mr. Ben Gupta, a Bengali politician of whom for the rest of the year little was heard outside Bengal. From this point the falling away of Swarajists from the old austere principle of ruthlessness and inextinguishable obstruction proceeded apace. First Mr. Tambre, a Swarajist in the Central Provinces, accepted an Executive Councillorship from the alien Government, next Mr. Patel a Bombay Swarajist took the Presidential chair in the Assembly and expressed his readiness if necessary to meet the Viceroy nine times a day, and then others in Bombay and the Central Provinces adopted the policy of "responsive co-operation"—a phrase denoting a critical attitude towards Government coupled with readiness in certain circumstances to receive a lucrative post from Government. The political sky, in fact, brightened considerably.

The principal event of the year in India was the arrival in April of Lord Irwin as Viceroy on the retirement of Lord Reading from that office.

Indian political history during 1925 was a record of continuous improvement in the outlook. The Swarajists in the Indian Legislative Assembly proved to be of less account than in any season since their first entry into that body in January 1924. Their prestige similarly diminished in the Provincial Legislative Councils where they had hitherto enjoyed dominating power. The proximity of the General Elections to all the legislatures in the autumn of the year filled them with the desire of some dramatic effort to catch the imagination of the constituencies and they consequently organised spectacular "walk-outs" from the legislatures. The first took place in the Legislative Assembly. Every effort short of physical coercion was employed

by the extremists to persuade or compel the President of the House Mr. V. J. Patel, formerly Deputy Leader of the Swarajist party in the House, to accompany the move by quitting the chair. Had he done so, there would have been an awkward constitutional crisis. But Mr. Patel refused, and the demonstration fell flat. The same may be said of corresponding efforts in the Provincial Councils.

But the outstanding political feature of the year was the profound aggravation of the tension and bitterness between the Hindu and Moslem communities. This resulted in grave riots in Calcutta and in similar disturbances less only in magnitude in numerous smaller centres in Upper India. This increase of communal trouble was directly associated with the propaganda carried on by leaders of political opinion in preparation for and in connection with the General Elections. The elections themselves were marked by no riotous outbreak of importance but they were largely fought on communal lines not only as between Hindus and Moslems but as between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and on lines of local personal and sectional rivalries. Nowhere did candidates appeal to the voters on broad grounds of public policy nor even was much heard of the great constitutional issues and of the appeals made by the Secretary of State and successive Viceroys for the co-operation of all political classes to work the existing Constitution in preparation for the next constitutional inquiry required by statute.

An important development during the year was the presentation in August by the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange of a report recommending that the functions hitherto exercised by Government in connection with these matters should in future be carried out by the newly instituted Indian Reserve Bank that the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve should be amalgamated for the purpose and that there should be instituted a new Gold Bullion Standard, with the rupee exchange ratio fixed at 15 to 1 of gold. The Government of India at the autumn session of their legislature immediately after the issue of the report, announced their acceptance of the Commission's recommendation with regard to the exchange ratio and introduced a bill to give effect to it.

Another event of great importance to Indian economic welfare during the year was the appointment early in the year and the arrival in India in August of a Royal Commission to inquire into questions concerning the improvement of Indian agriculture. This body consisting of both English and Indian members had as its President Lord Linlithgow and after preliminary meetings in Simla spent the cold weather carrying on its investigations in the Provinces.

Events in 1927

Tension between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities continued during 1927 and was marked by several outbreaks of violence which drew from H. E. the Viceroy more than one weighty pronouncement and an offer to preside at a conference on the subject if the leaders of the two communities thought that any good purpose could thereby be served. More than one vain attempt was made, as in previous

years, to arrive at an agreement between the two communities—particularly on the most vexed questions of cow killing and music before mosques. Towards the end of the year the announcement was made in Parliament of a purely Parliamentary Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, to inquire into the government of the country and this aroused a storm of indignant protest throughout the country. The Liberals joined in the protest mainly because no Indians were included in the personnel of the Commission, the National Congress which passed a resolution in favour of complete national independence protested mainly on the ground that Parliament had no right to determine what should be the future form of government in India, and both these parties joined in proclaiming a boycott of the Commission. The Mahomedans were divided

on the question, but the majority of them were opposed to the boycott policy.

Apart from politics and long discussions involved by the Reserve Bank Bill the year was memorable as one of disaster. Great floods occurred in Sind, Kachhar, Gujrat and Orissa, a cyclone swept over Malabar and a devastating fire took place in Peshawar—so making great demands on the resources of Government and the generosity of the public.

The visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to Karachi and Bombay on his way to Europe, was made the occasion for a very remarkable outburst of popular enthusiasm. His Majesty who was accompanied by the Queen, stayed some days in Bombay, and his replies to many addresses and his sermon in a mosque advocating religious tolerance, created a great sensation.

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1800, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coast of India and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William) by a President or Governor and Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three Presidencies were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) and the

supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784 which established the Board of Control in England vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General is the sole representative of the Crown in India, he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share

in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country and directly manages a considerable portion of them. It has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works. It owns and manages the post and telegraph systems. It has the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion.

It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919.

THE REFORMS OF 1919

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921. The Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in the winter of 1917-18 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) and the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were embodied in their Report on Indian Constitutional Reform issued in the spring of 1918. The recommendations in this report were supplemented by those of two Committees which toured in India in the winter of 1918-19 and which issued their Reports in the spring of 1919. A third Committee was appointed during the latter year to make recommendations for the modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In nine of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam—the Local Government consists of a Governor and an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. In 1923 Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme was brought into line with it. An Act of Parliament was passed constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic franchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining six provinces are directly administered by Chief Commissioners, who are technically mere agents

of the Central Government of India. No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces.

Dyarchy.—In these nine provinces the executive Government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the Governor. One half of the organism consists of the Governor and his executive Council, all of whom are appointed by the King. This body is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are reserved. The other half of the executive organism is the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure, and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of transferred subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Provinces.—Starting from the premise that it was in the provinces that the first substantial steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government, the framers of the Act of 1919 provided for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces; but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right in certain specified

provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The revenues of India—or rather their sources—are definitely divided between the Central and Provincial Governments. The Provincial Governments have now almost complete control over the administration of their allocated revenues, they have power to supplement them by raising loans on the security of these revenues, and their right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governor provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the comparative exigency and inelasticity of its own

revenue, having been exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinces to the Government of India at the outset is Rs. 938 lakhs, of which Madras contributes Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The annual contribution is in no case to be subject to increase in the future and if reduction of the aggregate is found possible by the Government of India, reductions are to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transfer the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent. as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any Governor's province to extend the franchise to women. The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils—

Province	Elected.	Nominated and ex-officio		Total
		Officials.	Non-officials.	
Madras	98	28	6	127
Bombay	86	20	5	111
Bengal	113	20	6	139
United Provinces	100	18	5	123
Punjab	71	16	6	93
Bihar and Orissa	76	18	0	108
Central Provinces	58	10	5	73
Assam	39	9	5	53
Burma	78	15	8	101

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in every case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council, the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion, e.g., if there are only 16 officials (nominated and ex-officio) on the United Provinces Council there must be seven

nominated non-officials. The official members who have seats ex-officio are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa, and two in each of the remaining provinces. These Executive Councils contain an equal

number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials.

Electorates.—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities and

special interests into which the diverse elements of the Indian population naturally range themselves. Although there are minor variations from province to province, a table showing their character in one province (Bengal) will give a sufficiently clear idea of the general position.

Class of Electorate.	No. of Electorates of this Class.	No. of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class.
Non-Muhammadan	42	46
Muhammadan	24	29
European	3	5
Anglo-Indian (in the technical sense of persons of mixed European and Asiatic descent)	1	2
Landholders	5	6
University	1	1
Commerce and Industry	8	15
Total	94	118

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine (those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis (i.e. each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area). The normal area for a "Muhammadan" or "non-Muhammadan" constituency is a district (or where districts are large and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of urban constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns. Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies: six "non-Muhammadan" and two "Muhammadan" the latter of course being coterminous with the former.

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those which are designed to represent special interests, such as Landholders, Universities, Planter or Commerce being described as special constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadan, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies.

Voters' Qualifications.—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on account of variations in the laws and regulations which form the basis of assessment of income or property values. Generally speak-

ing both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue or of its equivalent or of income tax, or of municipal taxes but in all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote, irrespective of the amount of their income or property.

Election Results.—A Parliamentary Paper (Cmd. 2923) published in 1927 gives the following summary of election results. This return relates to the third General Election which took place in 1926 except in the case of the Council of State and the Burma Legislative Council the elections to which took place in 1925. In these two cases the elections were the second under the Act of 1919 because the Council of State has a life-time of five years as compared with three years in the case of the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils and because the Reforms were inaugurated in Burma two years later than in other provinces.

The figures given for the number of electors who voted and the percentages of the number who voted to the number on the electoral roll are, in the case of plural member constituencies approximate only. In these constituencies each elector has as many votes as there are seats to be filled and the figures are calculated on the assumption that each elector used all his votes; that is, the figure given as the number of electors who voted is the result of dividing the number of votes polled by the number of seats to be filled.

Class of Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Seats filled without contest	No. of Candi- dates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Con- stituencies.	Per- centage in 1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Madras Legislative Council

Non-Muhammadian urban	9	—	19	69.69	60.5
rural	56	0	113	46.59	34.0
Muhammadian urban	—	—	4	10.78	59.5
rural	11	—	21	16.36	62.8
Indian Christians	—	—	13	69.36	59.8
European	1	1	1	—	—
Anglo-Indian	1	—	3	68.30	—
Landholders	6	—	11	94.83	73.1
University	1	1	1	—	55.9
Planters	1	1	1	—	—
European Commerce	3	3	3	—	—
Indian Commerce	—	1	3	9.9	—
Total	98	20	193	49.29	35.3

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,377,466

Of the 19 candidates for contested seats 1 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Bombay Legislative Council

Non-Muhammadian urban	11	—	39	31.59	37.5
rural	—	1	8	42.26	30.4
Muhammadian urban	—	—	1	36.50	49.7
rural	2	3	49	38.32	62.1
European	2	—	—	—	—
Landholders	1	—	6	63.51	78.3
University	1	—	3	61.3	60.6
European Commerce	4	4	4	—	—
Indian Commerce	3	—	5	60.94	68.6
Total	36	12	208	40.56	48.2

TOTAL ELECTORATE 778,321

Of the 198 candidates for contested seats 36 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Class of Constituency	No. of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1923
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Bengal Legislative Council

Non Muhammadan urban	11	3	23	48.30	50.1
rural	35	6	79	39.43	41.8
Muhammadan urban	8	1	13	41.07	49.6
rural	33	7	61	37.03	36.4
Landholders	2	—	13	7.01	32.9
Universities	2	—	7	7.78	78.8
European (General)	1	5	—	—	—
Commerce	11	11	11	—	91.2
Anglo-Indian	2	—	4	25.8	—
Indian Commerce	4	3	—	94.7	77.1
Total	114	31	133	39.25	39.0

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1 194 794

Of the 231 candidates for the contested seats 10 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

United Provinces Legislative Council

Non Muhammadan urban	8	1	24	41.0	46.7
rural	3	5	12	49.3	40.1
Muhammadan urban	4	—	9	42.04	49.1
rural	3	7	10	64	54.8
European	1	—	2	14.2	—
Landholders	6	1	10	7.0	42.8
University	1	—	1	11.7	14.9
Commerce	2	2	—	—	—
Indian	1	1	1	—	94.0
Total	100	17	228	50.1	33.0

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1 598 673

Of the 211 candidates for the contested seats 30 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Punjab Legislative Council

Non-Muhammadan urban	7	1	18	52.0	59.0
rural	13	—	31	3.6	49.0
Muhammadan urban	3	—	12	9.0	61.0
rural	27	6	62	34.0	51.0
Sikhs	11	—	19	40.0	38.0
Landholders	4	4	4	—	78.0
University	1	—	1	80.37	84.0
Commerce	1	1	1	—	79.0
Industry	1	—	3	86.63	—
Total	71	17	151	51.42	49.3

TOTAL ELECTORATE 702,833

Of the 135 candidates for contested seats 19 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Election results

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Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies.	Percentage in 1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council

Non Muhammadan urban	6		13	49.4	46.7
rural	42	6	95	62.5	52.8
Muhammadan urban	3		7	61.2	50.0
rural	15	2	32	64.5	60.8
European	1	1	1		
Landholders	5	2	9	80.5	81.7
University	1		8	80.5	76.7
Planters European	1	1	1		
Minis. Indian	1	1	1		
European	1	1	1		
Total	76	14	163	60.54	52.2

TOTAL ELECTORATE 344,818

Of the 149 candidates for contested seats 14 forfeited their deposits having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council.

Non Muhammadan urban	9	1	26	58.18	56.6
rural	50	2	66	58.88	57.4
Muhammadan urban	1	1	1		45.6
rural	6	1	14	57.12	56.8
Landholders	3		7	70.05	61.6
Minis.	1		2	64.0	88.8
Commerce and Industry	2	1	3	72.9	71.7
University	1		3	91.36	93.0
Total	60	7	132	61.9	57.7

TOTAL ELECTORATE 170,924

Of the 125 candidates for contested seats 12 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Assam Legislative Council

Non Muhammadan urban	1		3	55.3	52.3
rural	20	6	40	38.83	38.3
Muhammadan rural	12	1	26	53.59	49.9
Planters	5	5	5		—
Commerce (European)	1		2	92.1	—
Total	39	12	76	44.17	42.1

TOTAL ELECTORATE 249,747

Of the 64 candidates for the contested seats 3 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Class of Constituency	No of Seats.	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Con stituencies.	Per centage in 1923
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Burma Legislative Council

General urban	14	1	36	40 0	
Indian urban	8	1	19	51 15	
Karen rural	3	3	7	21 0	
General rural	44	3	149	13 0	
Anglo-Indian	1		~	22 0	
European	1	1	1		
Commerce	5	3			
University	1	1	1		
Total	78	16	201	16 0	

TOTAL ELECTORATE 18,115

Legislative Assembly

Madras—					
Non Muhammadan	10	3	20	41 33	42 9
Muhammadan	3	2	7	61 0	52 8
European	1	1	1		
Landholders	1		2	4 0	41 0
Indian Commerce	1	1	1		
Bombay—					
Non Muhammadan	7	1	15	48 04	39 3
Muhammadan	4		10	39 51	43 8
European	~	2	2		
Landholders	1	1	1		31 2
Indian Commerce	~	2	2		94 9
Bengal—					
Non Muhammadan	6	2	10	49 0	39 4
Muhammadan	6		16	46 46	39 4
European	3	3	4		
Landholders	1		3	76 1	24 4
Indian Commerce	1	1	1		
United Provinces—					
Non Muhammadan	8	~	16	51 4	43 1
Muhammadan	6	2	12	57 33	31 1
European	1	1	1		
Landholders	1	1	1		29 2
Punjab—					
Non Muhammadan	3		7	82 0	61 0
Muhammadan	~	1	15	84 10	64 0
Sikh	2	1	3	82 0	53 0
Landholders	1		4	87 0	84 0
Bihar and Orissa					
Non Muhammadan	8		17	52 3	42 1
Muhammadan	2	1	6	59 04	55 2
Landholders	1	1	1		67 4

Class of Constituency	No of Seats.	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candi- dates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Con- stituencies	Per- centage in 1925
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Legislative Assembly—contd

Central Provinces and Berar—					
Non-Muhammadian	4	1	7	75.6	44.1
Muhammadian	1	1	1	—	—
Landholders	1	—	2	37.8	—
Assam—					
Non-Muhammadian	—	1	—	66.40	—
Muhammadian	1	—	3	52.43	44.0
European	1	1	1	—	—
Delhi (General)	1	—	5	65.0	30.0
Burma—					
Non-European	3	—	4	13.77	23.3
European	1	1	1	—	—
Ajmer Merwara (General)	1	—	3	66.42	74.5
Total	105	34	206	58.07	41.9

	Provincial per cent- age of votes polled in contested constituencies	No. of candidates who forfeited deposit
Madras	48.44	3
Bombay	46.18	6
Bengal	41.1	6
United Provinces	51.76	1
Punjab	61.79	4
Bihar and Orissa	51.37	—
Central Provinces and Berar	75.6	—
Assam	54.25	—
Burma	13.77	—
Delhi	65.0	—
Ajmer Merwara	66.42	1

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1 125 60.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS IN CONSTITUENCIES	835 437
NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED	401 575

Women Voters.

At the time of the elections in 1925 women were enfranchised in six provinces. The following figures give the number enfranchised in each province and the number who voted, except in the case of one province (Assam) where no separate record was kept of male or female voters —

A — Provincial Legislative Councils.

Province.	No enrolled.	No enrolled in contested Constituencies	No who voted.	Percentage of Col. 4 on Col. 3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	114 199	106 875	19 684	18.5
Bombay	38 478	37 974	7 616	20.1
United Provinces	75 105	69 797	4 414	6.3
Punjab	16 655	13 280	1 190	8.9
Burma	102 177	100 417	9 870	9.8

B — Legislative Assembly

Madras	19 375	13 179	2 910	22.1
Bombay	4 404	2 910	343	12.2
United Provinces	6 071	4 627	210	4.5
Punjab	2,065	1,171	100	1.3
Burma	5 194	Not recorded separately		

Council of State

(Second Election of 1925)

Place and Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates	Total No of Electors	Total No of Electors who voted	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras—							
Non Muhammadan	4	—	4	2 559	1 107	84.0	74
Muhammadan	1	—	1	132	100	90.0	81
Bombay—							
Non Muhammadan	3	—	6	12 8	729	28.0	33
Muhammadan (Sind)	1	—	4	110	103	90.0	—
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	392	—	—	—
Bengal—							
East Non Muhammadan	1	1	1	590	—	—	—
West	—	—	4	880	635	72.5	67
East Muhammadan	1	—	4	541	354	65.0	—
West	1	—	4	201	160	80.0	34
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	137	—	—	—
United Provinces—							
Northern Non Muham	1	—	4	589	537	60.0	—
Central	1	1	1	637	—	—	53
Southern	1	—	6	1 475	831	56.0	—
East Muhammadan	1	1	1	201	—	—	—
West	1	—	2	293	200	70.0	—
Punjab—							
Non Muhammadan	1	1	1	1 033	—	—	46
Muhammadan	1	—	2	1 080	713	66.0	64
Sikh	1	—	2	510	379	73.0	—
Bihar and Orissa—							
Non Muhammadan	3	—	8	1 970	1,560	79.0	50
Muhammadan	1	—	2	420	350	83.0	—
Central Provinces General	1	—	4	662	471	70.0	25
Berar General	1	1	1	400	—	—	—
Assam Muhammadan	1	1	1	71	—	—	58
Burma—							
General	1	—	2	15 486	764	5.0	15
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	69	—	—	—
Total	34	10	70	32,126	9,704	84.0	55

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

In origin the legislative authority in British India was a meeting of the Governor-General (or, in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Governor) with his Executive Council, for the purpose of legislation. When met for this purpose there were added to the Executive Council certain additional members, at first very few in number and those few all nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor as the case might be. A Council so constituted had originally no powers or duties beyond those immediately arising out of the discussion of the particular legislative measure which at the time was engaging its attention, and its functions were confined strictly to the discussion and enactment of legislative measures. In course of time the number of "additional" members, and the proportion of these who were non-official Indians, were steadily increased the principle of election was gradually substituted for nomination as the means of selecting non-official members, and the functions of the Councils were extended so as to include the right of interpellation of the discussion of matters of general public interest, and of criticising and discussing the budget proposals of the Executive Government. This extension of the powers of the Councils was in the main the result of the "Morley Minto Act" of 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 had given power to discuss the budget, but not to divide the Council upon it. Lord Morley's Act went further and provided that notwithstanding the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1891 which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative measures, the Local Government might make rules authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement of any matter of general public interest and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non-official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election) a considerable increase in the number of both non-official and official members, and the setting up in every province of a non-official (though not save in one province an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accessories to the Executive Government of the provinces for the purpose of advising on, and

enacting, legislation. It is true that the non-official element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non-official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues, but for various reasons this control even in the sphere of legislation can hardly be described as definite popular control and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

- (1) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies
- (2) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation, and
- (3) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own Presidents. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was *ex-officio* President of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72).

72D—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed—

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power in relation to any such demand to act as if it had been assented to notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject and

(b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department and

(c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, communicated to the Council.

(8) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the Council relating to the following heads of expenditure —

(i) Contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council; and

(ii) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(iii) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iv) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Governor shall be final.

Executive and Legislature.—In the light of these facts it is now possible to explain more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature. The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred categories. The rules under the Act prescribe a list of 30 subjects which are transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise and Development of Industries. The reserved subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial (as distinct from central) subjects which are not transferred.

Machinery.—No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council. Decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled as before, to override such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the Governor in Council remains as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of endorsing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council. But the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non-official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects. A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from any responsibility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will necessarily be able, and in fact are expected, to make their opinions felt by their colleagues in the Executive Council. But

these factors, while they will doubtless lead to constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and in the last resort of the British electorate.

Transfer of Control.—With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different. Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian provinces. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of reserved subjects or departments, so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular transferred departments which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility is, not as in the case of a member of the Executive Council, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the Governor but also of the Legislative Council upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary. Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily qualify its control over the reserved subjects. It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate, and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote. No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for, technically the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act, not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and further the Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, is charged personally with responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound to recommend the removal of a department from the transferred list if he found the legislature bent on pursuing a policy in its administration

which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great, and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that Legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. If after hearing all the arguments, observed the Committee, Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then in the opinion of the Committee the Governor should ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to veto any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that in India, as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and the realisation of responsibility.

Provision of Funds.—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules merely providing that rules may be made for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration, i.e., the administration of transferred subjects by the Governor acting with Ministers. Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time at the desire of his Council and Ministers an order of allocation or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows:—

The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances become the cause of much friction

in the provincial government, and they are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other but not to exercise control over it. The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the nine Governors' provinces are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires, as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconstitution

in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain additional members appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members, who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper (i.e. the Executive Council) still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919. That Act, however, has entirely remodelled the Indian Legislature,"

as it is now called, which has become, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a Legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The Council of State contains 60 members, of whom 14 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 24 nominated, of whom not more than 20 may be officials. The "Legislative Assembly" consists of 144 members, of whom 104 are elected (including in the case of the Council of State, one Berar member, who though actually elected, is technically a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, 20 are required to be officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not ex-officio members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, is the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber is to elect its own President, and it elects its own Deputy President from the outset. The normal lifespan of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years, but either Chamber or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described except that, firstly, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and secondly, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies are on a provincial basis, that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats —

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State
Madras	16	6
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	6
Punjab	12	4

Bihar and Orissa	12	2
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	
	104	24

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for these rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act is that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for and stand for election to the Provincial Council and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis* as for candidature for the Provincial Council except that in all provinces so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province no closer connection with his particular constituency is insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a Senate of Elder Statesmen, and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government.

But as no direct attempt has yet been made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred

on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature less restricted in their operation than in the provinces—that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined to their application to categories of subjects.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom and with the assistance of

Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected, then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920-21 the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 136,600*l.*, which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and a contribution of 40,000*l.*, which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Walby Commission.

THE FUTURE.

The Act of 1919 and its provisions are essentially transitional. It is intended, not to set up a new and permanent constitution, but to make such changes in the law as will enable the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire. This feature of the Act was clearly expressed in its Preamble but although the Preamble finds no place in the law as amended by the Act of 1919 that law now contains provision for the appointment, after a period of 10 years trial of the law in its amended form, of a Parliamentary Commission

for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India, and matters connected therewith and such a Commission, when appointed is directed to report as to whether it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing in British India.

Statutory Commission appointed. On November 8, 1927 the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) made the following statement in the House of Commons announcing the appointment personnel and programme of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms.

As the House will remember one of the provisions contained in the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 required "at the expiration of ten years after the passing of that Act, the

appointment with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament of persons to be a Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian Constitution and to consider the desirability of establishing extending modifying or restricting the degree of responsible government then existing there. The Government have decided for various reasons which I need not now specify that it is desirable to anticipate the date (December 1929) contemplated by the Act and to appoint this most important Royal Commission forthwith.

Balancing the various considerations and endeavouring to give due weight to each, His Majesty's Government have decided upon the following procedure—

(a) They propose to recommend to His Majesty that the Statutory Commission should be composed as follows—

The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C.V.O.,
K.C. (Chairman)

Vicecount Burnham G.C.M.G., C.H.
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.
The Hon. E. C. G. Cadogan, C.B.

The Right Hon. Stephen Walsh. (It was subsequently announced that owing to ill health, Mr. Walsh would be unable to serve and Mr. Vernon Harcourt was nominated in his place.)

Colonel the Right Hon. G. R. Lane-Fox,
Major C. R. Attles.

These names will be submitted to both Houses in Resolutions.

(b) His Majesty's Government cannot, of course, dictate to the Commission what procedure it shall follow but they are of opinion that its task in taking evidence would be greatly facilitated if it were to invite the Central Indian Legislature to appoint a Joint Select Committee chosen from its elected and nominated unofficial members which would draw up its views and proposals in writing and lay them before the Commission for examination in such manner as the latter may decide. The Committee might remain in being for any consultation which the Commission might desire at subsequent stages of the inquiry. It should be clearly understood that the purpose of this suggestion is not to limit the discretion of the Commission in hearing other witnesses.

(c) His Majesty's Government suggest that a similar procedure should be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures.

(d) The vast area to be covered may make it desirable that the task of taking evidence on the more purely administrative questions involved should be undertaken by some other authority which would be in the closest touch with the Commission. His Majesty's Government suggest that the Commission on arrival

in India should consider and decide by what machinery this work may most appropriately be discharged; this will not of course fetter the Commission from the advantage of taking evidence itself upon these subjects to whatever extent it may think desirable.

(e) When the Commission has reported and its report has been examined by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government it will be the duty of the latter to present proposals to Parliament. But it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to adopt these proposals without first giving a full opportunity for Indian opinion of different schools to contribute its view upon them. And to this end it is intended to invite Parliament to refer these proposals to consideration by a Joint Committee of both Houses and to facilitate the presentation to that Committee both of the views of the Indian Central Legislature by delegations who will be invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee and also of the views of any other bodies whom the Joint Parliamentary Committee may desire to consult.

The ante-dating of the Commission involves an amendment of the Act and a Bill to this end will be introduced at once.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the Executive Members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Lands, Home, Finance, Commerce, Industries and Labour Law. The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign Affairs. Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner with the assistance of a Railway Board and are for administrative purposes grouped under the aegis of the Commerce Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an Ordinary member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become 'extra ordinary' members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints; in practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily

once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract.

THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS

The keynote of the scheme is effective provincial autonomy and the establishment of an immediate measure of responsibility in the Provinces all of which are raised to the status

of Governors in Council. This demanded a sharp division between Imperial and Provincial functions. The following subjects are reserved to the Government of India, with the

corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments —

1 (a) Defence of India and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments

(b) Naval and military works and armaments

2. External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads namely

(a) railway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part II of this Schedule,

(b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith and

(c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and navigation including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 6 (c)

7. Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys

8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature

10. Posts telegraph and telephones including wireless installations

11. Customs cotton excise duties income tax salt, and other sources of all India revenues

12. Currency and coinage

13. Public debt of India

14. Savings Banks

15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act

16. Civil law, including laws regarding status property civil rights and liabilities and civil procedure

17. Commerce including banking and insurance

18. Trading companies and other associations

19. Control of production supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian

legislature to be essential in the public interest

20. Development of industries in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and stationery both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments

23. Control of petroleum and explosives

24. Geological survey

25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.

26. Botanical Survey

27. Inventions and designs

28. Copyright

29. Emigration from and immigration into British India and inter-provincial migration.

30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure

31. Central police organisation

32. Control of arms and ammunition

33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories) and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies

34. Ecclesiastical administration including European cemeteries

35. Survey of India.

36. Archaeology

37. Zoological Survey

38. Meteorology

39. Census and statistics.

40. All India services

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.

42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith

43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council

45. The Public Service Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Right Hon EDWARD FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD, Baron IRWIN OF KIRBY
UNDERDALE, O.M.S.I., G.M.L.E., 4th April 1926

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Private Secretary—G Cunningham C.I.B.
O.B.E., I.C.S.
Asst. Private Secretary—W L B Egerton, I.C.S.
Military Secretary—Lieut.-Col. C O Harvey,
C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Personal Asst. to Military Secretary—W H
P de la Hay
Comptroller of the Household—Lt.-Col. W W
Muir C.B.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. J H Taylor, 5 Horse
Capt. C Walker late K.O.S.B. Capt. J A
Herbert R.E.G., Capt. T M. Latham 17
Horse Lt. J B Gordon Duff Rifle Bde
Lt. A G L Maclean, Camerons Capt.
A. G S Alexander 21 C.I.B. (Offg)
Rissal Major Jafar Hussain, H. M. the
Govt. Genl. a Body Guard Rissal
Major Shalikh Fala ud-din, I.D.S.M. 9 R
Horse
Surgeon—Lt.-Col. H H. Thornburn C.I.E.
I.M.S.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. Colonel Sir
F Austen Hadow KT C.V.O. V.D. Lt.
Col. D Douglas, A.F.I. Lt. Colonel C G

Smith, C.B.E., V.D. Poona Rifles, Lt.-Col.
G A. Bambridge M.C. V.D. II Brigade,
M.A. Capt. E. J. Headlam C.S.I., C.B.M.,
R.I.M., Lt. Col. D S Mackay V.D., Coast
Battalion, Lt. Colonel N L. Inkson,
(G I. P. Hallway) Lt. Colonel T B. Neely
(B. N. B.) Lt. Colonel T Martin-Jones
Lt. Colonel B. Leicester Lt.-Col. G C
Manders, Assam Valley Light Horse, Col
Commandant Sardar Bahadur David Khan
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Forces Colonel Bahadur Bachan Singh,
Nabha Akal Infantry Lt. Colonel Bahadur
Sardar Singh Bhaynagar
Hony Capt., Sardar Bahadur, Mit Singh
I.O.M. late 33rd Sikhs F F Rissal Maj
Bahadur Karm Singh, I.D.S.M., late 18th
D C O Lrs Hony Capt. Sardar Beha-
dur Muhi ud-din Khan, C.I.E., I.D.S.M.,
late 31st D C O Lrs Hony Capt., Sar-
dar Bahadur Dalpat Singh I.O.M. late
9 Jat B. Hony Capt. Sardar Bahadur
Gulab Shah, late 10 Baluch B

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Chemist, W. A. M. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.A.S.B.

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*Director C. C. Calder, B.Sc. (Agr.) F.R.S., Dr. S. N. Bai, Ph.D. *Inspector Industrial Section, Indian Museum.* P. T. Russell, Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma*

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Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service Lt. Col. J. K. S. Fleming O.B.E. I.M.S.
Assistant Director-General Indian Medical Service Capt. C. M. Ganapathy M.C. I.M.S.
Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli Col. S. R. Christophers, C.I.E. O.B.E. I.M.S.
Assistant to Director Central Research Institute Kasauli, Capt. K. R. K. Iyengar D.Ph. I.M.S. (Offg) Major J. A. Sinton V.O., I.M.S., Major L. A. P. Anderson, I.M.S.
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Meteorologist Bombay Observatory S. K. Banerji, D.Sc.
Librarian, Imperial Library Calcutta, J. A. Chapman
Agricultural Adviser and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, D. Clouston, M.A., C.I.E.
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Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps E. E. Coombs O.B.E.
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Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, D. B. Meek.
Deputy Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics M. L. J. MacIvor, L.C.S.
Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pai, M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF BENGAL

WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name	Assumed charge of office
Warren Hastings	20 Oct 1774
Sir John Macpherson Bart	8 Feb 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a)	1. Sep 1786
Sir John Shore Bart (b)	28 Oct 1793
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis 1. Aug 1794	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Telmout	
Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke K.C.B. (offg)	17 Mar 1798
The Earl of Mornington P.C. (c)	18 May 1798
The Marquis Cornwallis K. G. (2nd time)	40 July 1806
Captain L. A. P. Anderson Sir George H. Barlow Bart	10 Oct 1805
Lord Minto P.C. (d)	31 July 1807
The Earl of Minto K.G. P.C. (e)	4 Oct 1813
John Adam (offg)	13 Jan 1823
Lord Amherst P.C. (f)	1 Aug 1827
William Butterworth Bayley (offg)	13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck G.C.B. G.C.H. P.C.	4 July 1828
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley 2 Dec 1798	
(d) Created Earl of Minto 24 Feb 1813	
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings 2 Dec 1816	
(f) Created Earl Amherst 2 Dec 1826	

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck G.C.B. G.C.H. P.C.	14 Nov 1814
Sir Charles Metcalfe Bart (a) (offg)	30 March 1835
Lord Auckland G.C.B. P.C. (b)	4 March 1836
Lord Ellenborough P.C. (c)	28 Feb 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (offg)	1. June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge G.C.B. (d)	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e)	1. Jan 1848
Viscount Canning P.C. (f)	29 Feb 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland 21 Dec 1839	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge 2 May 1846	
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie 25 Aug. 1849	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE—The Governor General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Viscount Canning P.C. (a)	1 Nov 1858
The Earl of Egin and Blacardian K.T. G.C.B. I.O.	12 March 1862
Major General Sir Robert Napier K.C.B. (b) (offg)	21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (offg)	2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence Bart G.C.B. K.C.S.I. (c)	12 Jan 1864
The Earl of Mayo K.P.	12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg)	9 Feb 1872
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T. (e) (offg)	23 Feb 1872
Lord Northbrook P.C. (A)	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton G.C.B. (f)	12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon K.G. P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin K.P. G.C.B. G.C.H. P.C. (h)	13 Dec 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.B. M.G.	10 Dec 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kinnardine P.C.	27 Jan 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (offg)	30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston P.C. (h)	13 Dec 1904
The Earl of Minto K.G. P.C. M.G.	18 Nov 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst P.C. G.C.B. G.C.H. G.C.V.O. I.S.O. (j)	23 Nov 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl 1910
Lord Reading	Apl 1921
Lord Irwin	Apl 1926
(a) Created Earl Canning 1. May 1859	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Merchiston	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton 28 April 1880	
(h) Created Marquess of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888	
(i) Created an Earl June 1911	
(j) During tenure of office the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.C.M.S.I. and G.C.L.E.). On quitting office he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.L.E. with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty	

The Imperial Legislatures.

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India," which precedes this, so also are the great changes made by the Reform Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor-General for the discharge of his responsibilities, which are fully set out in the Act are reproduced below—

21. (1) Every Council of States shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber

22 (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber but shall not be a member of both chambers.

24 (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers. Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of any thing contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber

25. INDIAN BUDGET—(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical

(b) political

(c) defence

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to by the legislative assembly

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof

26. EXECUTIVE POWERS—(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber the Bill shall on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been assented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case

may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General and

(b) If the Bill has not already been so passed the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or if not so consented to shall, on signification by the Governor-General become an Act as aforesaid

(3) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as

aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council

27 SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS—(1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(a) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature

(b) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature

(c) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof and may direct that no proceedings or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment and effect shall be given to such direction

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President—The Honourable Mr V J Patel

Marshall—Capt Suraj Singh Bahadur I O M

A ELECTED MEMBERS (104)

Constituency	Name.
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Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Varahagiri Venkata Jogiah
Godavari cum Kistna (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr T Prakasam
Guntur cum Nellore (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Battena Perumalla Nayudu.
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Chettluru Doraswamy Ayyangar
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B K Shanmukham Chetty
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M K Acharya
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M. S. Seshu Iyengar
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr G Sarvotam Rao
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Maulana Md. Abdul Latif Sahib Bahadur Farookhi

Committee	Members
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Martum Sahib Bahadur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Mr Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim
Madras (European)	Mr William Alexander
Madras Landholders	Mr K V Rangarwamy Ayyangar
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr Vidya Sagar Pandya
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Mr M. B. Jayakar M.A., LL.B.
Ditto	Mr Jannadas Madhavji Metha.
Sind (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Harchandral Vishandas O.J.B.
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Vithalbhai J. Patel *
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural) **	Mr Fazel Ibrahim Rahimtulla
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar B.A., LL.B.
Ditto	Mr Sarabhai Nemchand Haji.
Bombay Southern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Mahomed Ali Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon.
Ditto	Wadero Mohamed Panah Ghulam Kadirkhan Dakhani.
Bombay (European)	Mr R. F. Sykes M.C.C.
Ditto	Mr Hugh Golding Cooke
The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	Sir Purnhotamdas Thakurdas Kt. O.J.B., M.P.
Sind Jagadirdars and Zemindars (Landholders)	Wadero Wahidbaksh Ibrahimbaksh Bhuto
Bombay Millowners Association (Indian Commerce) **	Sir Victor Sassoon Bart.
Calcutta (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Nirmal Chunder Chunder
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Tulsi Chandra Goswami
Burdwan Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Amarnath Dutt
Presidency Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Bhambendra Chandra Roy
Dacca Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kahlil Chandra Neogy
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr S. C. Mitra.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Yacoob C. Arif
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr A. Suhrawardy
Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A. H. Ghaznavi.
Do do	Haji Chondhary Mohammad Ismail Khan
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Amin
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kabeerud-Din Ahmed,

* Elected President ** Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency	Name.
Bengal (European)	Mr W Arthur Moore, M.B.E.
Do	Mr Darcy Lindsay C.B.E.
Do	Col. J D Crawford D.S.O., M.C.
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Marwari Association (Indian Commerce)	Rai Bahadur Tejib Bhushan Roy
Cities of the United Provinces (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Pandit Motilal Nehru
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chandhri Mukhtar Singh
Agra Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Hirday Nath Kansru.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C S Ranga Iyer
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Ghanshyam Das Birla
Lucknow Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Munshi Iswar Saran.
Fyzabad Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Kumar Banajaya Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban)	Tasaddug Ahmad Khan Shervani
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Ismail Khan
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr L K Hyder
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Muhammad Yakub
United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Yusuf Imam
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
United Provinces (European)	Mr T Gavin Jones
United Provinces Landholders	Lala Triloki Nath
Ambala Division (Non Muhammadan)	Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava.
Jullundur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Lala Lajpat Rai
West Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	Diwan Chaman Lal
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr Abdul Haya
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan Kt C.S.I
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
North West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Sayyad Hussain Shah
South West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Makhdum Syed Raja Baksh Shah
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Kartar Singh
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Gulab Singh
Punjab Landholders	Lt Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan
Tribut Division (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Narayan Prasad Singh.
Do	Mr Gaya Prasad Singh

Province or body represented	Name
Orissa Division (Non Muhammadan)	Pundit N Hakantha Das
Do do	Mr Bhabananda Das
Paina cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Ba'ivaranan P Sinha
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non Muhammadan)	Mr K Siddheswar Prasad Sinha
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Gangend Sinha
Chota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Ram Narayan Singh
Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Bad'ul zaman
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Muhammad Shafee
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Raja Raghunandan Parshad Singh
Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Dr B S Moonje
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt
Do do	Mr Dwarka Prasad Misra.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Dr Abdul Qadir Siddiq
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Jannadass
Assam Valley (Non Muhammadan)	Srijut Tarun Ram Phookun
Burma Valley cum Shillong (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Srischandra Dutta
Assam (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury
Assam (European)	Mr T A Chalmers C S I
Burma (Non European)	U Khin Maung
Do	U Tok Kyi
Do	U Hla Tun Pru
Burma (European)	Mr W Stenhouse Lamb
Delhi (General)	Lala Rang Bihari Lal
Ajmer Merwara (General)	Rai Sahib M Harbilas Sarda

B — NOMINATED MEMBERS (EXCLUDING THE PRESIDENT) (40)

OFFICIAL MEMBERS (20)

Government of India	The Honourable Sir Basil Phillott Blackett K C B K C S I
Do	The Honourable Sir Bhupeendra Nath Mitra, K O I B C B E
Do	The Hon Mr James Crear C S I C I F
Do	The Hon Sir George Rainy K O I B., C S I
Do	Mr Ardeshir Rustamji Dalal
Do	Mr W T M Wright C I E
Do	Mr G Mackworth Young
Do	Sir Denys de S Bray K O I B C S I C B E
Do	Mr H A Sams C I E
Do	Mr J M Dunnett
Do	Mr A A L Parsons
Do	Mr G S Bajpai, C I E C R E
Do	Mr A Ayanagar
Do	Mr J Costman
Madras	Mr B H Courtenay
Do	Mr B Narasimha A A Ayanagar

The Council of State.

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Province or body represented	Name
Bombay	Mr R. T. F. Kirt
Do	Mr P. B. Haigh.
Bengal	Mr J. T. Donovan
Do	Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin Ahmad
United Provinces	Mr M. Keane
The Punjab	Mr Miles Irving, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bihar and Orissa	Raj Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh, M.B.E.
The Central Provinces	Mr R. M. Crofton
Assam	Mr W. A. Cosgrave
Burma	Mr H. Tonkinson C.I.E. C.B.E.
Barak representative	Mr Madhao Shrihari Aney
NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14)	
Bombay	Sardar Sir Bomanji A. Lalal Kt
Do	Mr Kikabhai Prumchand
Bengal	Mr S. C. Mukherjee
Do	Mr Keshav Chandra Roy C.I.E.
The United Provinces	Mr Md. Yamin Khan
The Punjab	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jowahir Singh C.I.E.
Do	Hon. Capt. Kabul Singh Bahadur
Bihar and Orissa	Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Salyid Ashrafuddin Ahmad C.I.E.
North West Frontier Province	Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum K.C.I.B.
Indian Christian	Mr M. Ruthnaswamy
Anglo Indian Community	Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney
Labour interests	Mr Narayan Mahar Joshi
Deprived Classes	Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah
Associated Chambers of Commerce	Sir Alexander R. Murray Kt C.B.E.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Montagu Smith Kt C.I.E., G.S.

A.—ELECTED MEMBERS (33)

Constituency	Name
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	Dewan Bahadur Sir S. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Kt
Do	Sir C. Sankaran Nair Kt
Do	Mr V. Ramadas Pantulu
Do	Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Sahib Bahadur
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Mahomed Ali Ramji Vora.
Do	Sir Philoxe C. Sethna, Kt C.B.E.
Do	Mr Batani Dharanai Morari
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Sir Arthur Henry Froom Kt
Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri.
Do	Mr Lokanath Mukerjee
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Raj Nallinath Seth Bahadur
East do	Mr Mahmood Suhrawardy
	Khan Bahadur Masuli Abdul Karim

Constituency	Name
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Mr John William Anderson Bell
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadian)	Raja Sir Bampur Singh, K.C.I.E.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadian)	Lala Sukhlal Sinha
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadian)	Raja Moti Chand C.I.E.
United Provinces West (Muhammadian)	Sayid Ali Nahi
United Provinces East (Muhammadian)	Maharajah Sir Muhammad Ali Md Khan K.B. K.C.I.E. of Mahmudabad
Punjab (Non Muhammadian)	Raj Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Shivdeo Singh Uberoi.
East and West Punjab (Muhammadian)	Nawab Bahadur Sayad Md Mahur Shah
Bihar and Orissa (Non Muhammadian)	Maharajahdhiraja Sir Ramchawara Singh C.I.E., K.B.E. of Darbhanga.
Do.	Anugraha Narayan Sinha.
Do	Mr Mahendra Prasad.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadian)	Shah Muhammad Zubair
Central Provinces (General)	Seth Govind Das
Assam (Muhammadian)	Maulvi Golam Mustafa Choudhary
Burma (General)	Mr P O D Chari
Burma Chamber of Commerce	Mr W A Gray

B.—NOMINATED MEMBERS (25 excluding the President).

(a) Official Members (not more than 19 excluding President)

Government of India	His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood Bart. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. K.C.S.I., C.I.E. D.S.O.
Do	Sir Muhammad Habibullah K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. Kt
Do.	Mr S H Das.
Do.	Mr H G Haig C.I.E.
Do	Major-General A Hooton C.I.E. R.N.P.
Do.	Mr Ernest Burdon C.I.E.
Do.	Sir G L Corbett, C.I.E.
Do.	Mr A. M. Stow C.B.E.
Do.	Sir John Perronet Thompson C.B.I.
Do.	Mr A C McWatters C.I.E.
Madras	Khan Bahadur Md Buzlullah C.I.E. C.B.E.
Bombay	Mr W C Tudor Owen
Bengal	Mr J A L Swan C.I.E.
The United Provinces	Pandit Shyam Bihari Mishra.
The Punjab	Diwan Tek Chand C.B.E.
Bihar and Orissa	Mr E H Berthoud C.B.E.

(b) Barar Representatives

Barar Representative	Mr Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde
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(c) Non-Official Members

Madras	Mr Ganapati Agrabaram
Do	Anandhurai Ayyar Natooan Avargal
Bombay	Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt.
Bengal	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhai, K.C.I.E.
Central Provinces	Prince Akbar ul Mulk Mirza Ad. Akram Hussain Bahadur
The United Provinces	Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur
The Punjab (Indian Christian)	Raja Sir Harmam Singh, K.C.I.E.
The Punjab	Sirdar Charanjit Singh
Do.	Col. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. M.V.O.
North-West Frontier Provinces	Major Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan C.I.E. Khan of Hoti.

Administrative Divisions.

Provinces.	No. of Districts.	Area in Square miles.	Population (1921)
Ajmer Merwara	2	2,711	486,880
Andamans and Nicobars		3 145	26,823
Assam	12	52,939	7,592,661
Baluchistan	6	45,904	431,679
Bengal	28	78 412	46,353 177
Bihar and Orissa	21	83 806	23 982,778
Bombay (Presidency)	26	122 044	19 253,586
Bombay	26	75 918	16 066,170
Sind	6	47 066	2,274,483
Aden		80	64,023
Burma	41	236,738	18,205 564
Central Provinces and Berar	22	100 845	18,906 514
Coorg	1	1 582	164,459
Delhi			489,741
Madras	24	341 726	44,322,270
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and administered Territories)	5	16 486	2,247,986
Punjab	20	97,200	20,672,293
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	48	107,164	46,580 946
Agra	36	88 198	39 420,686
Oudh	12	23,966	12,170,808
Total, British Territory	287	1,007 901	247,126,286

States and Agencies	No of Districts.	Area in Square miles	Population (1921)
Baluchistan States		86,511	378,909
Baroda State		8,099	2,121,675
Bengal States		22,772	896,172
Bihar and Orissa			2,965,421
Bombay States		65,761	7,412,241
Central India Agency		78,772	9 180,488
Central Provinces States		31 188	2,068,482
Assam States			362,672
Hyderabad State		82,698	12,453,627
Kashmir State		80,900	2,222,060
Madras States		9 969	5 420,029
Cochin State			979,018
Travancore State			4,006,849
Mysore State		29,444	5 976,680
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas).			2,222,085
Punjab States		36,572	6,415,401
Rajputana Agency		127 541	9,357 012
Sikkim			81,722
United Provinces States		5,079	1,124,524
Total, Native States		675,267	71,026,736
Grand Total, India	1,772,168	319,072,122

The Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Presidency stretches along the west coast of India, from Sind in the North to Kanara in the South. It embraces, with its dependencies and Aden, an area of 187,774 square miles and a population of 26,737,548. Of this total 63,483 square miles are in Native States, with a population of 7,412,341. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Native State of Baroda, with an area of 8,183 square miles and a population of 2,032,798.

With effect from the 10th October 1924 the States in the Cutch, Kathiawar and the Palanpur Agencies have been placed under direct political relations with the Government of India. The three agencies have been combined into one, the Western India States Agency and placed under a first class Resident and Agent to the Governor General with headquarters at Rajkot. The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs who are in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay extend now only to an area of about 23,562 sq. miles. The population of these States is about 4 millions and the revenue nearly 6 crores.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency Proper are the high plains of Gujarat watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult. Then in the far north is Sind, totally different from the Presidency Proper a land of wide and monotonous desert except where irrigation from the Indus has brought abounding fertility.

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. In Sind Mahomedans predominate Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and a people, who although softened by prosperity are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three and gets it. The population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are *Mahrattas*. The Karnatic is the land of the *Lingayots*, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *Nepes* *franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Sind the soils are wholly alluvial and under the influence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cotton. In Gujarat they are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous *Brooch* cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial

which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden seed. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton wheat gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grows under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Brooch as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by wellirrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague during the past twenty years. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the *ryotwari* tenure that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite *kinobas* of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silver ware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island	78,701
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island	3,472,642
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island	149,069
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (bales)	
Candies of 784 lbs each	
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad	1,381,897
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	29,401
Number of Spindles in Sholapore	289,432
Number of Looms in Sholapore	5,321
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island)	2,418,407
Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island)	48,408

Great impetus has been given to Bombay industries by the provision of electric power generated fifty miles away on the Ghats, and the year 1919 witnessed a phenomenal notation of new industrial companies of almost every description.

The situation of Bombay on the western sea-board in touch at once with the principal markets of India and the markets of the West

has given Bombay an immense sea-borne trade. The older ports, Surat, Broach, Cambay and Mandvi, were famous in the ancient days, and their bold and hardy seafarers carried Indian commerce to the Persian Gulf and the coasts of Africa. But the opening of the Suez Canal and the increasing size of ocean steamers have tended to concentrate it in modern ports with deep water anchorages, and the sea-borne trade of the Presidency is now concentrated at Bombay and Karachi although attempts are being made to develop Mormugao in Portuguese territory into an outlet for the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country.

Administration.

The Presidency is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of four members with the assistance of three Ministers. The exact change made in the functions of the Provincial Governments is indicated in the section on the Provincial Governments (p. 6) where a description is given of the division of the administration into two branches: the Reserved Subjects administered by the Governor and his Council and the Transferred Subjects administered by the Governor and his Ministers, the whole Government commonly meeting and acting as one. In another part of this section the division between Reserved and Transferred subjects is shown. This new form of administration under the Reform Act of 1919 came into operation in January 1921. All papers relating to public service business reach Government through the Secretariat, divided into seven main departments, each under a Secretary: (a) Finance, (b) Revenue, (c) Home and Ecclesiastical, (d) Political, (e) General Educational and Marine, (f) Legal, (g) Public Works. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government frequently moves. It is in Bombay from November to the end of March, at Mahabaleshwar from April to June, in Poona from June to November but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Governor-in-Council the Presidency is administered by four Commissioners. The Commissioner in Sind has considerable independent powers. In the Presidency Proper there are Commissioners for the Northern Division with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian who has under him one or more Civilian or Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patil, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purposes, the kulkarni or kulkarni, clerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each Taluka or group of villages is the munsifdar who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions. The control of the Government over the Native States of the Presidency is exercised through Political Agents.

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and seven puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. In Sind the Court of the Judicial Commissioner (The Judicial Commissioner and four Additional Judges) is the highest court of civil and criminal appeal. The growing importance of Karachi and Sindh has, however necessitated the raising of the status of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the passing of the Sind Courts Act in August, 1920 which contemplates the creation of a Chief Court for Sind with a Chief Judge and three or more Puisne Judges. The Act however has not yet been put into effect owing to financial difficulties. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian, or members of the Provincial Service. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction. (Bombay has five Presidency Magistrates as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll and ferry funds. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenue for water supply and drainage.

The City Municipalities Act of 1926 works further advance in the matter of local self Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 29 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings.

or buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of two Chief Engineers who act as Secretaries to the Government one for General Works and the other for Irrigation. Under them are Superintending Engineers in charge of divisions and Executive Engineers in charge of districts, with the Consulting Architect. The chief irrigation works are in Sind and consist of a chain of canals fed by the annual inundations from the Indus and one perennial canal the Jamrao. The Sukkur Barrage project which was inaugurated in 1923 is the greatest irrigation scheme in the world and is designed to ensure the vast areas of fertile land in Sind a regular and constant supply of water. It will enable 6,000,000 acres of crops to be irrigated annually i.e. over 500,000 acres more than the total area irrigated in Egypt. The scheme is not only vital to the future of Sind but of indirect benefit to the whole of India. The whole scheme is estimated to cost over 3½ million sterling or over 15 crores of rupees. In the Presidency proper the principal protective works are the Nera Canal, Gokak Canal, Mutha Canal and the Godavari Canal Scheme. In addition there is under construction a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in rivers in the Ghât regions. The Godavari canals were completed during the year 1917-18 and the two most important projects, namely, the Nera Right Bank Canal and the Pravara River Works system, which have been under construction since 1912 and 1911. The Bandharam dam, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over belonging to latter group was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 16th December 1925. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. District and Railway Police in Sind are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind subject to the control of the Commissioner-in-Sind. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police in a District under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned. For the purpose of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime some of the larger districts are divided into one or more Sub-Divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Inspectors are usually placed in charge of Districts comprising two or more Police Stations. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law for the investigation of offences

reported at their Police Stations. On appointment Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Gujarat and Dharwar, the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agricultural College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law School and a College of Commerce. The Royal Institute of Science is now open in Bombay. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands the majority of the primary schools are maintained by District and Local Boards with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q.v. Education).

The passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education in the Presidency during the last 30 or 40 years. The Act provides for the definite handing over of the management of primary schools to local bodies subject to the general supervision of Government. It further gives Government the power of calling upon local authorities to prepare schemes for the introduction of compulsory education if they fail to do so of their own initiative. For various reasons there was delay in bringing the Act into operation. Since 1925 twenty-two out of twenty-seven District Local Boards have taken over control of primary education. Four District Local Boards in the N. D. and one in Sind have yet to take over the control. Fifty out of 156 Municipalities also manage their schools under the Act. Compulsory education for boys continues to be in force in five Municipalities: Bandra, Satra, City, Dhule, Surat and Baysadgi. The Bombay Municipality has introduced compulsion in two Wards (F & G) for both boys and girls excepting Moslem girls.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy Inspector with Assistants in each district. Higher education is controlled by the Bombay University (established in 1857) consisting of the Chancellor (the Governor of the Presidency), the Vice-Chancellor appointed by Government for two years and 100 Fellows of whom 10 are ex-officio, 10 elected by the Graduates, 10 by the Faculties, and 50 are nominated by the Chancellor.

Proposals have been recently put forward by the Committee on University Reform for the reorganization of the University on sounder lines but these are still under the consideration of the authorities. A Bill to amend the University Act is before the Legislature.

The principal educational institutions are:—
Government Arts College—

Mipkinstone College, Bombay, Principal,
Mr H. Handil M.A.

Deccan College, Poona, Principal, Mr H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Principal G. Maday Shiras M.A. F.R.S. (Ong)

Karnatak College, Dharwar, Principal, Mr H. V. Hampton M.A.

Practical Arts Colleges—

St. Xavier's, Bombay (Society of Jesus) Principal Rev Father Durr S. J.

Wilson College Bombay (Scottish Mission), Principal Rev J. Mackenzie M.A.

Fergusson College Poona (Deccan Educational Society), Principal K. E. Kanitkar M.A. B.Sc.

Baroda College, Baroda (Baroda State) Principal B. G. Barrow B.Sc.

Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar State), Principal Mr T. K. Shahani, M.A.

Bahadurpuri College, Jannagadh State Principal, Mr S. H. Hodivala M.A.

Special Colleges—

Grant Medical College Bombay (Government) Dean, Captain S. L. Bhatia M.S.

College of Engineering, Poona (Government) Principal, Mr W. L. C. Trench.

Agricultural College Poona (Government) Principal, Dr William Burns

Chiefs College, Rajkot Principal Mr J. T. Turner

College of Science, Ahmedabad Law College, Bombay Principal Dr J. B. Khargamvala, LL.D. (London)

College of Commerce Bombay Principal Mr M. L. Tannan

Veterinary College Bombay Mr K. Hewlett

Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Director Lt Col F. P. Mackie M.S.

Sir J. S. School of Art Bombay (Government) Principal Mr W. E. G. Solomon

Victoria Technical Institute Bombay Principal, Mr A. J. Turner, B.Sc. F.L.C.

Medical

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General and Sanitation in that of the Director of Public Health, both members of the Indian Medical Service. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Three large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay and arrangements are being made to increase the hospital accommodation in the City. It is hoped to set up in the near future not less than 850 additional beds in the various hospitals of the city. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over three million persons including 51,000 in-patients are treated annually. The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Finance

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase. Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance. The Province had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Government of India. By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces. Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years. The general principle underlying this settlement is that those contributions shall gradually disappear. The present contribution of the Government of Bombay is Rs. 56 lakhs.

Estimated Revenue for 1927-28.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		Rs.
V Land Revenue		5 50 00 000
VI Excise		4 00 00 000
VII Stamps		1 87 00 000
VIII Forests		73 96 000
IX Registration		12 64 000
IXA Scheduled Taxes		22 54 000
Total		12 26 48 000
<i>Irrigation, Navigation Embankment etc</i>		
XIII Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		63 46 000
XIV Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept		70 000
Total		64 16 000
Debt Service		
XVI Interest		1 59 18 000

The Bombay Presidency

Estimated Revenue for 1927-28—contd.

Miscellaneous—contd.

	Rs
<i>Civil Administration</i>	
XVII Administration of Justice	16,92,000
XVIII Jails and Convict Settlements	6 37 000
XIX Police	6 11 000
XXI Education	10 31 000
XXII Medical	5 74,000
XXIII Public Health	5 21 000
XXIV Agriculture	3 6 000
XXV Industries	2 000
XXVI Miscellaneous Departments	1 05 000
Total	55 79 000

Civil Works

XXX Civil Works	16 92 000
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Miscellaneous

XXXIII Receipts in aid of Superannuation	16 68 000
XXXIV Stationery and Printing	2 85 000
XXXV Miscellaneous	2 87 000
Total	22 46 000

XXXIX A Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 68 000
XL Extraordinary Receipts	2 18 000
Total Revenue	15 50 69 000

Civil Works and Miscellaneous public improvements receipts not charged to Revenue

XLII Bombay Development Scheme	30 52 000
Debt heads —	
Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Govern- ment Advances from provincial Loans Fund	3 88 70 000
Opening Balance	5 62 52 000
Grand Total	25 32 43 000

Estimated Expenditure for 1927-28

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

5. Land Revenue	
5. Excheq	66 41 000
7 Stamps	47 48 000
8 Forest	1 58 000
8A. Forest Capital outlay	41 72 000
9. Registration	6 01 000
9A. Scheduled Taxes	21 000
Total	1 64 32,000

Irrigation Embankment &c Revenue Account

14 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	55 46 000
15 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	39 48 000
15 (1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants	12 88 000
16 Construction of Irrigation Works	10 00 000
Total	1 07,82 000

Debt Service

19 Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,28 74 000
21 Reduction or avoidance of debt	13 61,000
Total	2 42,35 000

The Bombay Presidency

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Estimated Expenditure for 1927-28—contd.

Miscellaneous—contd.

Rs

Civil Administration

22. General Administration	2,25 43,000
4. Administration of Justice	72,61 000
5. Jails and Convict Settlements	25 62,000
6. Police	1 57 48,000
7. Ports and Pilotage	21 000
8. Scientific Departments	62,000
9. Education	2,08,48 000
12. Medical	48 17 000
13. Public Health	23 91 000
14. Agriculture	28 40 000
15. Industries	93 000
17. Miscellaneous Departments	4,87 000
Total	8,01 98 000

Civil Works

11. Civil Works	1 32 68 000
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Miscellaneous

13. Famine Relief and Insurance	10 72,000
15. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	56 18 000
16. Stationery and Printing	17 70 000
17. Miscellaneous	24 12 000
Total	1 06 72 000

51 & 51A. Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments
Expenditure in England

33 74,000

Total Expenditure

16 01,61 000

Capital Account not charged to Revenue

55. Construction of Irrigation Works	2,25 90 000
59. Bombay Development Scheme	188 19 000
Other Expenditure not charged to Revenue	69,28 000
Debt Heads Deposits and Advances	3 58,87 000
Closing Balance	4 60 00 000
Grand Total	25 52 43 000

Governor and President-in-Council

His Excellency Lt Colonel The Right Honble
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson F.R.S. & C.I.E.
C.M.G. D.S.O.

Personal Staff

Private Secy.—James Campbell Ker C.I.E.
M.A. I.C.S.

Chief Secretary—Major H. G. Vaux C.I.E.
M.V.O., J.F.

Surgeon—Major A. G. Trevellick C.I.E. M.D., F.R.S.

Ades-de-Camp—Capt. B. Neville Royal
Marines Capt. K. E. Previte, Royal Marines
Capt. G. F. Bunbury 20th Lancers

Hon. Ades-de-Camp—Hon. Captain Meherban
Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jung Bahadur Nawab
of Savanur Hon. Lt. Kumar Shri Narsinghji

of Baria Hon. Lt. Meherban Sir Chintaman
rao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan
C.I.E. Chief of Saugh Stephen Calveon and
Esq. Hon. Lt. Meherban Malojirao Mudholi
rao alias Nana Sahib Nalk Nimbalkar Chief of
Phaltan, Capt. P. Seymour Williams (B.M.)
Coy. R.M.S.I.E. Capt. Balkrishnarao Bardar
Bahadur Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao
Ramchandra alias Appa Sahab Patwardhan,
Chief of Jamkhandi.

Commandant H. E. de Governor's Bodyguard—
Major H. de N. Lucas 7th Light Cavalry

Adjutant, H. E. de Governor's Bodyguard—
Capt. E. D. Holder Skinner's Horse

Indian Ades-de-Camp—Rishidhar Major Laksh-
pat Singh, 8th King George's Own Light
Cavalry

Members of Council and Ministers

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Vithalchand Mehta, M.A., LL.B. (Finance) The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E. (General) The Hon. Mr. J. L. Brien, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Revenue) The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hosson, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Home) and The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and The Hon. Mr. Govind Balwant Pradhan

The Educational portfolio includes among other subjects Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation and Industrial Development. The Minister of Local Self-Government also deals with Public Works (roads and buildings) and the Civil Veterinary Department while Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Registration and some other matters are in charge of the Minister of Forests and Excise

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Revenue Department—J. W. Smyth, M.A. I.C.S.
Home and Ecclesiastical Department—John Montagu, B.A. I.C.S.
Chief Secretary Political Department—James Beaumont, C.I.E. B.A. I.C.S. (Acting)

Secretary General Educational and Marine Departments—C. W. A. Turner, B.A. I.C.S.
Chief Secretary Finance Department—Gilbert Wiles, B.A. I.C.S.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Public Works Department—R. T. Harrison
Public Works Department Joint Secretary—Denis Robert Howe Brown, C.B.E.

MEMORANDUM APPOINTMENTS

Advocate-General Jamshedji Bahramji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.

Inspector-General of Police F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E.

Director of Public Instruction F. B. P. Lory, M.A.

Surgeon-General, Lt. Col. R. W. Anthony, I.M.S. (Offg.)

Oriental Translator Sayed Moniruddin S. Moulvi,

Chief Conservator of Forests E. M. Hodgson.

Talukdar Settlement Officer E. Gawan Taylor, B.A. I.C.S.

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture Dr. T. F. Main, O.B.E., F.R.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies V. S. Rhide, I.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner Bombay H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Vice-Chancellor Bombay University Sir Chitvanlal H. Bhatnagar

Registrar Bombay University Fardunji M. Dastur

Commissioner of Police Bombay, P. A. Kelly, C.I.E.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. H. Malleson, I.M.S.

Accountant-General, N. V. Raghavan, B.A.

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col. J. H. Murray, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, D. Banerji, B.A., I.M.S.

Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium and Excise J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Collector of Customs Bombay A. M. Green, I.C.S.

Consulting Architect to Government, J. Motzner

Consulting Surveyor to Government, A. E. Mirams, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.

Registrar of Companies H. C. B. Mitchell.

Director of Information and Labour Intelligence—J. P. Jennings, Barrister-at-Law

Sheriff N. V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Sir Abraham Shipman 1662

Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct. 1664

Humphrey Cooke 1665

Sir Gervase Lucas 1666

Died 21st May 1667

Captain Henry Garey (Officiating) 1667

Sir George Oxenden 1668

Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.

Gerald Aungier 1669

Died in Surat 30th June 1677

Thomas Rolt 1677

Sir John Child Bart. 1681

Bartholomew Harris 1690

Died in Surat 10th May 1694

Daniel Annesley (Officiating) 1694

Sir John Gayer 1694

Sir Nicholas Walte 1704

William Ainslie 1708

Stephen Strutt (Officiating) 1715

Charles Boone 1715

William Phipps 1722

Robert Cowan 1729

Dismissed

John Horne 1734

Stephen Law 1739

John Geekie (Officiating) 1742

William Wake 1742

Richard Bouchier 1750

Charles Cromwellin 1760

Thomas Hodges 1767

Died 23rd February 1771.

William Hornby 1771

Rawson Hart Boddam 1784

Rawson Hart Boddam 1786

Andrew Ramsay (Officiating) 1788

Major-General William Meadows 1788

Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby 1790

K.C.B. (a)

George Dick (Officiating) 1792

John Griffith (Officiating) 1796

Jonathan Duncan 1795

Died, 11th August 1811

George Brown (<i>Officialing</i>)	1811	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson, 1850
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812	Bart. K.C.M.G.
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	James Brackwall Felle, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) 1885
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.	1827	Baron Roxy 1885
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck with, K.C.B.	1830	Baron Harris 1890
		Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) 1890
Died, 15th January 1831		Baron Sandhurst 1890
John Bomer (<i>Officialing</i>)	1831	Baron Northcote, C.B. 1900
The Earl of Clare	1831	Sir James Monteleah K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) 1908
Sir Robert Grant G.C.B.	1835	Baron Lamington G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. 1908
Died, 9th July 1838		J W P Muir Mackenzie C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) 1907
James Farish (<i>Officialing</i>)	1838	Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., 1907
Sir J Rivett-Carnac Bart	1839	G.C.I.E. (c)
Sir William Hay Macnaghten Bart. (b)		Baron Willington G.C.I.E. 1912
George William Anderson (<i>Officialing</i>)	1841	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (d) 1915
Sir George Arthur Bart., K.C.H.	1842	Sir Lealie Orme Wilson F.C., G.C.I.E. 1913
Leacock Robert Reid (<i>Officialing</i>)	1846	G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
George Russell Clerk	1847	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793
Vicount Falkland	1848	and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793
Lord Elphinstone G.C.H. P.C.	1853	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug 1841 but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec 1841.
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time)	1860	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere K.C.B.	1862	(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd
The Right Hon William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald.	1867	
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse K.C.B.	1872	
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	1872	
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1880	

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr A. M. K. Dehlavi, Bar at law *President*.

Rao Bahadur S T Kamblil, *Deputy President*

ELECTED MEMBERS

Name and class of Constituency	Name of Member
Bombay City (North) (Non Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr Ramchandra Santaram Assavie
	Mr Framroz Jamshedji Givwala
Bombay City (South) (Non Muhammadan) Urban.	Dr Mancharsha Dhunibhai Hilder
	Mr Khurshid Framji Nariman
	Mr Phirozsha Jehangir Murben
Karachi City (Non Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Balubhai Tribhovandas Desai.
Amhedabad City (Non Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Narayandas Anandji Bechar
	The Hon ble Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai(bai)
	Desai
Surat City (Non Muhammadan) Urban.	Dr Mohanlal Kedarnath Dixit
Sholapur City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr Narayan G. Mujumdar
Poona City (Non Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr Narsu Bakirshah Chandraobud
Amhedabad District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Amritlal Dalipathai Sheth
Broach District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan
Kaira District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Haribhai Jhaveribhai Amli
	Rao Sahib Dadubhai Purnhotandas Desai
Panch Mahals Dist. (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Jivabhai Revabhai Patel.
Surat District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Wamanrao Ytaram Mukadam
	Mr Hasmamal Beharmal Shivadasani
Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik.
Amhednagar District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao
East Khandesh District (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	The Hon ble Mr Govind Balwant Pradhan
	Mr Namdevrao Kinnath Navle
	Sardar Shiyrao Bhawanrao Thorat
	Mr Rajmal Lakshichand
	Mr Hari Vinayak Patankar
	Mr Dongarsing Ramji Patil.

Name and class of Constituency	Name of Member
Nasik District (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan
Poona District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Sahab Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Wandekar Sir Sedashitrao alias Khaseerao Jivajirao Pawar
Satara District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Narayan Ramji Gunjal Mr Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav
Solapur District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Raoji Ramchandra Kale Mr Laxman Mahadeo Deshpande Rao Bahadur Shantimulhapa Ningapa Angadi Mr Panditapa Rayapa Chikodi.
Bijapur District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Saugappa Amengouda Sardesai
Dharwar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Sidappa Totappa Kambli Mr Vishwanath Narayan Jug
Kanara District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr M D Karik
Ratnagiri District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Venkatrao Anandraso Surve
Eastern Sind (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Bhaskar Ramchandra Nazal Mr Jairamdas Doulatram
Western Sind (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Bhojling Gurdinornal Pabalaiani
Sholapur District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Shamrao Pandurangrao Ligade
Kolaba District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Atmaram Mahadev Atavane
West Khandesh District. (Non Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhule
Bombay City (Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Hussanali Mahomed Rahimtoola Mr Hussainbhai Abinilla Lali
Karachi City (Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Mir Mahomed Bakshi Shaikh
Ahmedabad and Surat Cities (Muhammadan) Urban	Khan Sahab Alihusai Mahomedbhai Mansuri
Poona and Sholapur Cities (Muhammadan) Rural	Khan Sahab Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	The Honourable Mr Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Mr Daudkhan Shalchhooy
The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulahawa Raisinghi Mr Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif Moulana Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad Mr Gulam Ahmad Dagumya
The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar Sardar Mahabubali Khan Mahamad Akbarkhan Bivadar Mr Divansabeh Abasaheb Janvekar
Hyderabad District. (Muhammadan) Rural	The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah Mr Noor Muhammad Muhammad Sujawal.
Karachi District (Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr Raja Fazul Mohomed Waleed Khan Sahab Haji Baksh Laghari
Larkana District (Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Ghulam Halder Shah Waleed Sahebdomo Shah Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto Khan Sahab Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Jaran Mr Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khutro
Sukkur District. (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan Waleed Khan Bahadur Shah Pasandkhan Mr Allahkhan Waleed Khan Sahab Haji Mahomed Umar
Thar & Parkar District (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Sahab Ghulam Nabi Shah Moulali Shah. Mr Jannahomed Khan Walimahomed Khan Bhugri.

Name and class of Constituency	Name of Member
Nawabshah District (Muhammadian) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Haji Inambakhan Khan Ghu- Jam Rasul Khan Jato
Upper Sind Frontier (Muhammadian) Rural.	Khan Sahib Sher Mahomed Khan Karam Khan Bijaran
Bombay City (European.)	Mr J Addyman
Presidency (European)	Mr A C Owen
Deccan Sardars & Inamdars. Landholders	Sardar Gangadharrao Narayan Mufumdar
Gujarat Sardars & Inamdars. Landholders.	Mr Jeramdas Behechardas Desai
Jagirdars & Zamindars (Sind) Landholders	Sayed Muhammad Kamil Shah Kabu Muham- mad Shah
Bombay University	Mr K M Minshi
Bombay Chamber of Commerce Industry	Mr Joseph Kay Kt
Karachi Chamber of Commerce Industry.	Mr G L Winterbotham
Bombay Trades Association Commerce Indus- try	Mr F W Petch
Bombay Millowners Association Commerce and Industry	Mr J B Petit
Ahmedabad Millowners Association Com- merce and Industry	Mr Gordhandas I Patel
Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau Com- merce & Industry	Mr Lalji Narang

NOMINATED

Non-Officials

Mr J P Thornbur
F Oliveira
„ Sitaram Keshav Bole
Syed Munawar B A
S C Joshi M.A I.L.B.
Dr B R Ambedkar Bar at-Law
Purahottam Salunke, L M & S
Mr W Ellis Jones
Sir Vasantao Dabholkar Kt C.B.E.

Officials

Mr G W Hatch C.I.F. I.C.S.
„ M. Webb I.C.S.
W W Smart I.C.S.
J R. Martin C.I.E. I.C.S.
J W Smyth, I.C.S.
G Wiles C.I.E. I.C.S.
C W A Turner I.C.S.
J Monteath I.C.S.
Balak Ram I.C.S.
C B Pooley
R. T. Harrison
J Ghosal, C.I.E. I.C.S.
H Dow I.C.S.
„ C G Freke
„ F G H Anderson, I.C.S.
„ H Hamill.

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula and, excluding the Native States most of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 141,075 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,200 miles on the west, on the Arabian Sea a coast line of about 460 miles. In all this extent of the coast however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance the ports with the exception of Madras and perhaps of Cochin are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 100 to about 800 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills occupies the central area of the Presidency on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rain fall. Where the chain is high the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 180 inches on the seaward side but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central tableland and on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers which flow from west to east in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east-coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1921 as 42,794,155 an increase over the figure of 1911 of 2.2 per cent. The tendency has been for the more densely populated portions of the province to increase their numbers whilst the sparsely inhabited tracts have still further declined in density. Hindus account for 89 per cent of the population Mahomedans for 7 Christians for 3 Animists for 1. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages Tamil and Telugu, are spoken by 18 and 16 million persons respectively. Of every thousand people 410 speak Tamil, 377 speak Telugu 75 Malayalam 37 Oriya 35 Canarese and 23 Hindustani.

Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. There are associated with the Governor four members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and three Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. Madras administration differs however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at head quarters. Commissioners of Divisions being unknown in Madras. Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the ministers. Following the practice of the Mother of Parliaments, Madras Governors have, even since the inception of the Reforms, called upon the leader of the dominant party to

form a ministry giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal industry of the province is agriculture in which 68 per cent of the population is engaged. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugar cane and groundnuts. Agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency with a well known college at Coimbatore with classes for juvenile and adult labourers attached to it, two agricultural middle schools and numerous demonstration farms. While paddy which is the staple food of the population occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton is by no means an inconsiderable crop of the province and is receiving close attention at the hands of local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton is estimated at 2,380,100 acres and as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton there has been a strict exclusion of inferior cotton from existing good staple areas, while improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up controlling substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of The United Planters Association of South India on which are represented the coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. There are some 22 cotton mills in the Presidency which employ 35,000 operatives. Minor industrial concerns number over 120 and consist of oil mills, rope, rubber and tile works. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides although hide tanners have not been doing well of late. The manufacturing activities which are at present under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap, ink, jam and preserves. The match-making industry is just raising its head in Madras. Early last year the Council complied with a demand made by the minister in charge of Industries for funds for appointing a special officer to conduct an exhaustive survey of the existing and potential cottage industries in the Presidency. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency has been showing a steady increase and is now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 crores per annum. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 40,000 public institutions ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being 2,000,000. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. The Council passed a resolution in the past year at

the instance of an elected member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province in Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 340 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Presidency College, the Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Government College, Rajamundry; the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; and the Medical and the Engineering Colleges at Madras.

Cochin Harbour Scheme

The Government of Madras and the authorities of the Cochin and Travancore States have come to an agreement regarding the financing of the Cochin Harbour scheme. The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland which is at present far removed from any convenient port. The scheme is to cut a passage through the bar which blocks the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effect of the monsoon thereon observed. The results recorded were examined by a committee of Harbour Engineers in England which reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme. The plant necessary for effecting a deeper and wider cut has been secured and the work is in progress. Everything had been prepared at Cochin for proceeding with the major works and with the arrival of the dredger and the pipe line on the lines of the Borsley plant work is progressing rapidly. If access through the bar can be established at all periods of the year a portion of the backwater will be dredged to afford anchorage for ocean going steamers.

Vizagapatam Harbour Project.

Even more pregnant with future possibilities is the scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam harbour. Proposals for the development of the port at this place have been under consideration since 1859 but the success of the project is bound up with the construction of direct railway communication between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces for the quantity of trade which could be obtained from the littoral itself is insufficient to justify the capital expenditure which would be required. In May 1925 the Government of India declared Vizagapatam a major port thereby enabling the development of the port under the directions of the Central Government. Preliminary operations commenced in the end of the year and were continued vigorously in 1926 with the aid of dredgers and rock breakers. It is expected that the construction of the harbour will take four or five years. The surrounding hill-sides and adjacent areas will meanwhile be developed for industrial, trading and residential purposes.

Local Self-Government.

As in Bombay, the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Act has been amended in various directions, all of which tend towards liberalisation. More recently legislation has been passed permitting the esta-

blishment of Village Panchayats or Committees of Elders. Over 500 Panchayats have come into existence in the Presidency. Generally speaking the Local Boards in Madras display a courageous disposition to levy taxes up to the sanctioned maximum. Even then many of them are unable to make both ends meet.

Irrigation

In March 1925 the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounts to £4 millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 801,000 acres which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which is expected to be completed before 1933 provides for a large dam at Mettur on the Cauvery to store 90,000 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 33 miles long with a connected distributary system. Another important project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating electricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 60 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern watershed where they are led into the river Vaigai. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,600 million cubic feet. By this work a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating in its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 142,749 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit Government contemplate increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency totals 7 million acres. Of this, over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 35,000.

Electric Schemes

Of the major schemes that have been receiving Government's attention a hydro-electric undertaking whose details are expected to be announced in the near future, is by far the most important. The protracted negotiations regarding the purchase by the Madras Government of what is known as the Pykara cascades, which includes a huge and powerful water-fall have concluded and it has been decided to work the scheme as a government venture. It has indeed been publicly announced that Government do not propose to hand over either this water fall or any other source of water power to any private syndicate for development. A member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers with wide experience of big hydro-electric

schemes in Canada has been appointed for five years to be in the charge of the Pykharu Scheme. A proposal to electrify some portions at least of the railways in South India is also under the consideration of the Government. The increasing number of electric supply undertakings throughout the Presidency has necessitated the construction of an up-to-date electric testing laboratory for the electrical inspector to Government at a cost of nearly Rs. six lakhs.

Co-operation

The progress made by the Co-operative Department both in the formation of new societies and the development of those registered in previous years has been very satisfactory. There was a large increase during the year in the number of members and in the amount of share capital of working capital and of reserve fund. The steadily increasing efficiency of many of the local supervising unions gave evidence of the success of the policy adopted by Government of transferring within statutory limits the control of primary societies to non-official organisations wherever such a course was practicable. Some noteworthy features of the Co-operative movement during the year were the increased activities of the building societies stimulated by financial help from Government, a marked development in the organisation of labour societies and an increase in the number of societies formed by cultivators to enable them to hold up their crops for a favourable market and for the joint sale of their produce. The co-operative movement also made satisfactory progress among the depressed classes during the year. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the progress of the Co-operative movement and suggest in what ways and on what lines the movement may be still further carried on.

Social Legislation

An advance piece of social legislation which has caused considerable excitement in the Presidency is the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It has for its object the regulation of the great endowments of certain religious institutions such as Hindu temples. The profits are applied under State control to benevolent activities mostly educational. The measure entailed a considerable amount of correspondence with the Government of Madras. The Governor of Madras found himself unable to assent to the Bill as originally passed and returned it for re-consideration recommending certain amendments which the Council accepted. The Act came into force last year and has been working satisfactorily notwithstanding the obstacles placed in its

way by the orthodox section of the Hindu community. The latter are striving their utmost to put technical and other obstacles in the way of its smooth working and are making much of the suggestion thrown out by the Governor General while giving his assent to the Bill namely that some of its defects might be remedied in the light of experience. Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill which aims to confer subject to certain conditions occupancy rights on kanom tenants and actual cultivators of the soil. As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill and as it was thought that the landlords would be hard hit by it the Governor has withheld his assent. A Committee has been appointed to go into the matter thoroughly and its findings are awaited. Meanwhile the Madras Legislative Council has carried an adjournment motion protesting against the personnel of the Committee. Noteworthy among other efforts at legislation for social reform was the non-official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to undertake legislation or to ask the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste, custom or religion. It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal local prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years.

Law and Order

The Superior Court or Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras which consists of a Chief Justice and eleven puisne Judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 25 Session Judges in the mofussil. Additional and Assistant Session Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrate and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 24 District Judges, 20 Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of one Judge and Small Causes Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 85 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector General who has four deputies in four ranges of the Presidency a Superintendent being stationed at each District. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force is about 30,000.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1927-28	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1927-28
REVENUE	Rs.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.
II—Taxes on Income	5,40,000	—Land Revenue	45,08,500
V—Land Revenue	7,54,86,000	—Excise	43,46,800
VI—Erie	4,98,24,100	—Stamps	6,29,000
VII—Stamps	2,48,80,200	—Forest	43,30,200
		8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	5,97,000
		9—Registration	23,62,700

The Madras Presidency

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HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1927-28	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1927-28
REVENUE—contd	Rs	EXPENDITURE—contd	Rs.
VIII—Forest	50 83 100	1.—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues	50 64 400
IX—Registration	39 6, 900	16—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	11 500
XIII—Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	47 09,000	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	62,79 500
XIV—Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1 02 200	21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	40,22,000
XVI—Interest	3 54 200	—Central Administration	2 83 38,20
XVII—Administration of Justice	12 60,000	4—Administration of Justice	98,86 200
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	8 85,0000	25—Jails and Convict Settlements	31,51 709
XIX—Police	9 43 700	26—Police	1,90 25 000
XXI—Education	6 51 200	27—Ports and Pilotage	38 000
XXII—Medical	4 73 900	30—Scientific Departments	2 69 700
XXIII—Public Health	5 100	31—Education	2,17 84 500
XXIV—Agriculture	2 60 300	32—Medical	75 89 600
XXV—Industries	7 73 400	33—Public Health	94 77,600
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4 41 000	34—Agriculture	34,84 600
XXVII—Civil Works	7 00 200	35—Industries	20,80 700
XXVIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5 91 000	37—Miscellaneous Departments	21 76,500
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2 49 100	41—Civil Works	1 74 09,200
XXXV—Miscellaneous	7 91 200	43—Famine Relief and Insurance	6 61 000
(a) Total—Revenue	16 49, 400	45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	59 94,500
Famine Insurance Fund	5 78 200	46—Stationery and Printing	21 01,500
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	32 60 000	47—Miscellaneous	3 18 800
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	1 60 00 000	Total—Expenditure (charged to Revenue)	1,51 61 00 000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	40 00,000	EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE	
Suspense	5 79 000	24—Capital outlay on Forests	2 46 100
(b) Total	2 44 41,800	35—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	1,52,02,100
(a)–(b) Total—Receipts	18 09 34 200	36C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	1 79 000
Opening (Famine Insurance Fund Balance)	30,56 857	36D—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes	6 00 000
General Balances	1 02,28 829	40—Civil Works—not charged to Revenue	11 79 300
Grand Total	21,22,19 888	50B—Payment of commuted value of Pensions	9 90 000
		Total Expenditure not (charged to Revenue)	1,53 90 500
		Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	91 95 600
		Advances from Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	40 22 000
		Suspense	5 79 000
		Total—Disbursements	18,83 52 100
		Closing (Famine Insurance Fund Balance)	33,36,060
		General Balances	2,02,32 729
		Grand Total	21,22,19,888

Governor

His Excellency the Right Hon Viscount Goschen, G.C.B., C.B.E.

Personal Staff

Private Secy., E. C. Smith, I.C.S.

Military Secy Major H. F. C. Hobbs.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.

Aides-de-Camp Lieut. Maurice Alan Fremantle and Lieut. Henry Alleyne Leach

Extra Aides-de-Camp Captain George Gerrard Goschen

Indian Aides-de-Camp Rissalder Major Hamir Singh Bahadur

Commandant H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Major T. N. Watson, M.V.O.M.C.

Members of Council

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar K.C.I.E.

„ Sir Norman E. Marjoribanks K.C.I.E. C.B.I. I.C.S.

„ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur

„ T. E. Moir C.B.I. C.I.E. I.C.S.

Ministers

Dr. P. Subbarayan Bar-at Law (Education and Development)

Mr. A. Rangnatha Mudaliar (Local Self Government, Medicine and Public Health)

Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arangaswami Mudaliar (Public Works)

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E. C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.

Secretary Finance Department, G. T. Boag I.C.S.

Secretary Local Self Government Department, C. E. Cottrell, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) M. R. Kharagat

Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (General and Irrigation) P. Hawkins

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Littlehales, M.A. (on deputation)

Inspector-General of Police, F. A. Hamilton

Surgeon-General, Major-General F. H. G. Hutchison, C.I.E., M.B., J.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt. Colonel A. J. H. Russell, M.A., M.D., L.M.S.

Accountant General, J. O. Nixon, B.Sc. I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonel John Philip Cameron, L.M.S.

Postmaster-General, R. W. Hanson.

Collector of Customs T. A. Stewart, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, P. L. Moore, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, H. H. M. Bower

Metereologist and Deputy Director Madras Observatory S. R. U. Savur

Acting Director, Kodaikanal Observatory Thomas Boyda

Superd., Govt. Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Coimbatore Public Library, Dr. F. H. Gravely

Director of Agriculture, R. D. Anstead, M.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests H. Threman C.I.E.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras

William Gyfford 1684

Eliza Yale 1687

Nathaniel Higginson 1692

Thomas Pitt 1698

Gulston Addison 1700

Died at Madras, 17 Oct 1709

Edmund Montague (Acting) 1709

William Fraser (Acting) 1709

Edward Harrison 1710

Joseph Collet 1711

Francis Hastings (Acting) 1727

Nathaniel Elwick 1727

James Macrae 1726

George Morton Pitt 1730

Richard Benyon 1736

Nicholas Morse 1744

John Hinde

Charles Floyer 1747

Thomas Saunders 1750

George Pigot 1755

Robert Park 1768

Charles Bouchler 1767

Joules DuPro 1770

Alexander Wynne 1773

Lord Pigot (Suspended) 1775

George Stratton 1776

John Whitehill (Acting) 1777

Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. 1778

John Whitehill (Acting) 1780

Charles Smith (Acting) 1780

Lord Macartney, K.B. 1801

Governors of Madras.			
		Sir William Thomas Denison K.C.B.	1861
		Acting Viceroy 1863 to 1864.	
Lord Macartney K.B.	1785	Edward Maitby (Acting)	1843
Alexander Davidson (Acting)	1785	Lord Napier of Merchiston KT (a)	1848
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786	Acting Viceroy	
John Holland (Acting)	1789	Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I. (Acting)	1872
Edward J. Holland (Acting)	1790	Lord Hobart	1873
Major-General William Meadows	1790	Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875	
Sir Charles Oakeley Bart	1792	William Rose Robinson C.S.I. (Acting)	1875
Lord Hobart	1794	The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	1875
Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1796	The Right Hon. W. P. Adam	1880
Lord Clive	1799	Died at Ootacamund, 24 May 1881	
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803	William Hudleston (Acting)	1881
William Petrie (Acting)	1807	The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff	1881
Sir George Hillar Barlow, Bart., K.B.	1807	The Right Hon. Robert Bourke P.C.	1884
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby	1818	Lord Connemara 12 May, 1887 (by creation),	
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	1814	John Henry Garstin C.S.I. (Acting)	1890
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro Bart K.C.B. Died 6 July 1827	1820	Baron Wenlock	1891
Henry Sullivan Greeme (Acting)	1827	Sir Arthur Kilbank Havelock G.C.M.G.	1896
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1827	Baron Ampthill	1900
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	1832	Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904	
George Edward Russell (Acting)	1837	James Thomson C.S.I. (Acting)	1900
Lord Elphinstone G.C.H. P.C.	1837	Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I. (Acting)	1906
Lieut. General the Marquess of Tweeddale K.T. C.B.	1842	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	1906
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	1848	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael Bart K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (b)	1911
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger Bart., G.C.B.	1848	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1911	
Daniel Eliott (Acting)	1854	Sir Murray Hammett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Acting)	1912
Lord Harris	1854	Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1913
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	1859	Baron Willingdon	1918
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860	Lord Goschen	1924
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	1860	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
Died at Madras 2 August, 1860		(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling	
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860		

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.

1.—MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar K.C.I.E.

The Hon. Sir Norman E. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur

The Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

II — ELECTED MEMBERS

(a) Ministers

The Hon. Dr P. Subbarayan Bar-at-Law

The Hon. Mr A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar

(b) Other Members

Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur Bar-at-Law

M. R. Ry. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Garu

M. R. Ry. Chittoor Srinivasa Govindaraya Mudaliyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. B. S. Malaya Avargal

M. R. Ry. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu Garu.

M. R. Ry. Laguduta Kuppler Tulasram Avargal

M. R. Ry. Ummaheswara Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Chavali Rama Somayajulu Garu.

M. R. Ry. Ankitam Venkata Bhanaji Rao Garu

M. R. Ry. Thinnevelly Chavali Kuthanainar Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal

M. R. Ry. Chinnapalamada Om Reddi Garu.

M. R. Ry. Battini Narayana Reddi Garu

M. R. Ry. T. Adinaravana Chettiyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Coys Venkatarangam Nayudu Garu

M. R. Ry. Kayappakam Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Ramanuja Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Kannuswami Padayachi Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Arcot Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Pulamati Siva Rao Garu

M. R. Ry. Kallipattu Krishnaaswami Nayakar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Chembarambakkam Nattu Muthuranga Mudaliyar Avargal

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Bollini Muniswami Nayudu Garu.

M. R. Ry. Comandur Ramakrishnarajupet Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeevaram Sadasiva Mudaliyar Ratnasabhapati Mudliar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Sangarandampalayam Vannudalva Goundar Vannavudalva Goundar Avargal. **U**

M. R. Ry. Coimbatore Venkatesa Ayyangar Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal

M. R. Ry. K. Koti Reddi Garu.

M. R. Ry. Arcot Parasurama Rao Garu

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasay

M. R. Ry. Varada Kameswara Rao Nayudu Garu

The Hon. ble Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Parasuramdas Patro, Et

M. R. Ry. Kandula Veeraraghavaswami Garu

M. R. Ry. Bikanl Venkataratnam Garu

M. R. Ry. Dandu Narayana Raju Garu

M. R. Ry. Mothay Narayana Rao Garu

M. R. Ry. Jagarlamoodu Kuppuswami Garu

M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Paidupati Coorasooboo Nayudu Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu

M. R. Ry. Pillalamarti Anjanayulu Pantulu Garu.

M. R. Ry. Attavar Balakrishna Chetty Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Kota Ramakrishna Karant Avargal

ELECTED MEMBERS—(contd.)

- M R Ry Mirjapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Apparao Bahadur Garu.
 M R Ry Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao Garu
 M R Ry G Hanasavothama Rao Garu
 M R Ry Konatham Sarabha Beddi Garu
 M R Ry Ponnambala Tyaga Rangan Avargal
 M R Ry Kadayan Ramabhadra Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal
 M R Ry Vadamalai Tiruvannatha Sevuga Pandiya Govar Avargal Zamindar
 M R Ry Karuthodiyil Madhavan Nayar Avargal
 M R Ry Diwan Bahadur Mannath Krishnan Nayar Avargal
 M R Ry Venkatasiri Kumara Raja Velugoti Sarvaganya Kumara Krishnayaachandra Bahadur Garu
 M R Ry Berwada Ramachandra Reddi Garu
 M R Ry Diwan Bahadur Arunachala Murugappa Murugappa Chettivar Avargal
 M R Ry Irupullam Chellam Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal
 M R Ry Dharmalinga Appavu Chettivar Avargal
 M R Ry Rao Sahib Sankaram Chettivar Ellappa Chettivar Avargal
 M R Ry S Muthia Mudaliyar Avargal
 M R Ry C Marulavanam Pillai Avargal
 M R Ry K S Sivasubramania Ayyar Avargal
 M R Ry Diwan Bahadur Subbrimayulu Kumar swami Reddiyar Avargal
 M R Ry Tenkasi Kilangadu Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal
 M R Ry Trichunopoly Mookapillai Narayanaaswami Pillai Avargal
 M R Ry Manattalai Rangatnam Ayyar Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal
 M R Ry Pu apiti Cumura Venkatapathi Raju Garu
 M R Ry Rao Bahadur Chintapati Venkata Surya Narasimha Raju Garu
 M R Ry Hoobbatalai Belli Gowder Ari Gowder Avargal
 Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur
 Abbas Ali Sahib Bahadur
 Yanab Munshi Abidul Wahab Sahib Bahadur
 Mohamad Khadir Sahib Mohideen Sahib Bahadur
 Jaseb Ali Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur
 Saifajet Khadir Hussain Abdul Razack Sahib Khan Bahadur
 Bashier Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur
 Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur
 K P V S Muhammad Meera Rowther Bahadur
 Nattam Dubash Kudir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur
 Kottai Uppi Sahib Bahadur
 I M Moidor Sahib Bahadur
 Muhammad S Channad Sahib Bahadur
 M R Ry V Ch John Avargal
 Mr Jerome Antony bakkanha
 M R Ry Saverimuttu Arpudasaami Udayar Avargal
 M R Ry Daniel Thomas Avargal
 Sir Alexandra MacDougall K
 Mr John Albert Davis
 Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo Zamindar of Kalikota and Attagada Estate
 Brimannatayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu Mela Zamindar of Gallupathi

ELECTED MEMBERS—(contd.)

- The Hon'ble Sir Panaganti Ramasayanalingar Raja of Panagal.
M. R. By Baakara Rajarajawara Setupati *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupati Avargal Raja o
 Ramnad
M. R. By Kumaran Raman *alias* Kavalappara Moopil Nayar Avargal
M. R. By S. Sathyamurthi Avargal
Mr Cecil Ralph Townshend Congreve
Mr Charles Edgar Wood
Mr Kenneth Kay
Mr J. Mackenzie Smith
M. R. By Chengalath Gopal Menon Avargal
M. R. By Alagappa Chettiyar Arunachalam Chettiyar Narayanan Chettiyar Avargal

NOMINATED MEMBERS

- M. R. By** Madras Varadaraja Gongadhara Siva Avargal Medical Practitioner Cuddapah
M. R. By Lakkepogu Cotappah Guruswami Avargal
M. R. By Vellea Iyyaswami Muniswami Pillai Avargal, Ootacamund.
M. R. By Gudipati Premayya Garu
M. R. By Rao Bahadur Mysai Chinnathambi Rajah Avargal.
 Swami Sahajanandam Nandanar School Chidambaram
M. R. By Namasivayam Siva Raj Avargal, B.A. B.L. Madras
M. R. By Rao Sahib Retamalai Srinivasan Avargal
M. R. By Sappanai Mooppanar Subrahmanya Mooppanar Avargal Headman of Chintamani,
 Trichinopoly Fort
M. R. By Rao Sahib Parasurama Venkateshala Subbaraya Sundaramurti Pillai Avargal,
 Maharaja Sir Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore
Dr (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Ammal.
M. R. By Jakkamsetti Bheemiah Garu Member, District Board West Godavari
M. R. By S. N. Dorai Rajah Avargal of Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly
M. R. By Ramanatha Goenka Avargal, The Bombay Company Madras
M. R. By Rao Sahib Midattala Hampayya Garu Guntakal.
M. R. By Kotlieth Krishnan Avargal, B.A. B.L. Tellicherry
M. R. By E. Gaganra Gowd Garu, Hospet
Sahadar Major Nanjappa, late 61st Pioneer, Salem
M. R. By Rao Bahadur Olappamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiripad Avargal
M. R. By W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar Avargal
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi ullah Sahib Bahadur C.I.E. O.B.E., Director of Industries
Mr George Townsend Boal, I.C.S. Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
Mr Cecil Bernard Cotterell, C.I.E. I.C.S. Secretary to Government, Local Self Government
 Department, Acting Second Secretary to Government
Mr Vombakere Pandurang Rao I.C.S., Secretary to Government Development Department,
M. R. By Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J., Nagapattanam

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Darjeeling which were formerly administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The area of the Presidency is 82,277 square miles, and it possesses a population of 47,592,452 persons included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura which are now placed in direct political relations with the Government of India. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India for these States. The area of the British territory is 76,843 square miles. Bengal comprises the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and in the main consists of a great alluvial plain intersected in its southern portion by innumerable waterways. In the north are the Himalayan mountains and submontane tracts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and on the south-east the hills in Tripura and Chittagong while on the west the Chota Nagpur plateau is continued by an undulating tract running through the western portions of Midnapur, Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 25,496,124 or 53.55 per cent. are Mahomedans and 20,809,148 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all, but 2.73 per cent of the population. Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined number 1,273,873.

Bengali is spoken by ninety two per cent. of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.8 per cent. The Oriya speaking people number 298,372 and Nepali is the tongue of 93,060 persons principally residents in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are Santals in West and North Bengal.

Industries.

According to the returns of the Census of 1921 nearly 87 millions or over 77 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these more than 804 millions are cultivators, and more than 47 millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under jute in 1926 is estimated at 2,562,926 acres against 2,390,103 in 1924. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that about 85 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds, the area devoted to the last named in 1924 being 1,040,000 acres. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1924 was 181,332 acres. There were 327 plantations employing a daily average of 148,320 permanent and 9,574 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.

The main industries in this part of India in addition to the agricultural industry are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (largely in Assam in density) and coal mining. The jute mills in and around Calcutta constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency. From 1st April to 31st December 1921 all jute mills worked four days per week. From 1st January to 31st March 1922, multiple shift mills worked four days of 13½ hours each per week, single shift mills five days per week, namely four days of 11 hours each and one day of 10 hours. There were 85 mills at work during the year 1924-25 with 49,780 looms and 1,055,321 spindles. The average number of persons employed daily was 8,36,936. The labour supply of mills during the year has been fair, but there have been many days lost through strikes at different mills. The value of the exports of Raw Jute by sea from Calcutta during 1925-26 increased from Rs. 27.45 lakhs to Rs. 65.99 lakhs. The quantity imported was less than in the preceding year by 45,400 tons and amounted to 615,500 tons. The Jute cess benefited the Calcutta Improvement Trust to the extent of Rs. 10.44 lakhs, while Rs. 9.72 lakhs were collected in the preceding year. The exports of raw and manufactured Jute represented more than half of Calcutta's exports during 1925-26 and those with the exception of cotton were India's premier exports in that year. Other principal industries were cotton twist and yarn, silk yarn and cloth, hand made cloth, sugar molasses and paper. Eleven cotton mills were at work during 1924-25 employing daily on an average 12,000 persons. The silk weaving industry continues to decline. There was only one silk mill working during 1924-25 which employed 130 hands. The manufacture of tea is carried on an extensive scale in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The capital employed by joint stock companies in the industry in India amounted to Rs. 84 crores and about 21 million pounds sterling and the daily average labour force to 811,595 during 1924. In 1925 the number of coal mines under the scope of the Indian Mines Act worked in Bengal was 124. The total output for Bengal was 4,918,852 tons against 5,031,655 tons raised in 1924 while the output of all the mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam amounted to 18,862,861 tons. The paid up capital of joint stock coal companies only in the industry employed in these provinces is approximately Rs. 10.81 lakhs. Three paper mills produced 21,618 tons of paper valued at Rs. 1,22,24,040 in 1923.

In 1925-26 the foreign sea borne trade of Bengal (excluding treasure but including Government stores) amounted to Rs. 238 crores of which 84 crores represented imports and Rs. 154 crores exports. Of the total foreign trade of Bengal, 94 per cent. was the share of Calcutta. The six chief exports from Bengal are in order of importance jute (raw and manufactured), tea, lac, hides and skins (raw seeds, grain (pulse and flour) and the six leading imports are cotton goods, metals and ores, sugar, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, and oils.

Administration

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1821. In 1812 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Empress at Delhi the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1821 under the Reform Scheme the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council, who are in charge of the reserved subjects, and three Ministers who are in charge of the transferred subjects, but in 1924 owing to political reasons there were only two Ministers, and these had to resign owing to the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote their salaries. On their resignation the transferred subjects were carried on by the members of the Executive Council. Two ministers were appointed by H. F. the Governor in March 1925 for the administration of the transferred subjects, but owing to the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote their salaries they resigned their offices in the same month. The administration of transferred subjects was then upon assumed by H. K. the Governor of Bengal and subsequently the Secretary of State ordered the suspension of transfer of all transferred subjects in Bengal until the 21st January 1927. In the course of 1927 two Ministers were again appointed. This time the salaries were voted by a small majority and the administration is thus being carried on as originally intended.

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners the divisions being those of the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are in their turn subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice

The administration of Justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 16 Patna Judges including two additional judges who are Barristers, Civilian or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of subordinate Judges are also endowed with the power of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates.

On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has five Presidency Magistrates including a Temporary Magistrate, two Municipal Magistrates and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884 which regulates municipal bodies in the interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Commissioners of municipalities have been increased and the elective franchise has been extended. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the training and employment of female medical practitioners. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings. The municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act which replaced Act III of 1899 makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer and Deputy Executive Officers all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors is 85 with 555 men elected by the councillors. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and by the general or special constituencies. There are separate constituencies for Mahomedans. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads, sanitation and water-supply.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced the new system of self government by a creation of village authorities vested with the power and duties necessary for the management of communal village affairs and entrusted with powers of self taxation. The new village authority to be called the Union Board will replace the existing *Chaukidari pancheayats* and the Union Committee and will deal with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the Union Boards Village Benches and Courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency except Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Malda and in 1925 over 2,000 Union Boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 1,400 were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a Chief Engineer who is also the Secretary to Government in the P W and Railway Departments.

The P W D deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways the alignment of new lines of Railways and with Tramway projects.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation flood protection by means of embankments and drainage the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Marine

The Marine Department deals with all questions connected with the Bengal Pilot Service merchant shipping the administration of ports and inland navigation.

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police the present Inspector General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General, for the Dacca Range the Rajshahi range the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the C I D and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have an Additional Superintendent. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah, in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed gazetted officers and constables of the Bengal police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 134 lakhs.

Medical.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, and Sanitation is in charge of the Director of Public Health the former appoint-

ment is always held by a member of the Indian Medical Service while the latter post is not so reserved. There is also a Chief Engineer Public Health Department Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 6 hospitals in Calcutta 10 of which are supported by the Government and 418 019 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 40 775 were in-patients. In the mofussil districts there are 914 hospitals and dispensaries the number of patients treated in them was 7 082 803 including 61 975 in patients.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government Agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains three Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women and one the Sanskrit College) one at Hughli one at Krishnagar three at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English and 3 normal schools one in each division for the training of teachers in secondary schools through the medium of the vernacular also an engineering college at Silpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts, except Burdwan and Midnapore and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are four Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities rests with the district boards grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards which contribute only aliguity from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 25 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, here are senior madrasahs at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong and Hughli and one junior madrasah at Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. N. College, the Alumnidhah School of Engineering Dacca the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational

work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1926-27 there were in the Presidency —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions	Scholars
Universities	2	1 621
Arts Colleges	38	24,122
Professional Colleges	16	7 001
High Schools	908	255 851
Middle Schools	1 670	144 109
Primary Schools	37,221	1 353 674
Special Schools	2,745	97 001

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

	Institutions	Scholars
Arts Colleges	4	301
Professional Colleges	3	62
High Schools	39	8,301
Middle Schools	76	8,991
Primary Schools	18,922	841 601
Special Schools	44	1,528

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

	Males	Females
Males	1 175	43,247
Females	254	6,583

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director and an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a

certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. Higher education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal) the Vice Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex officio elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, Calcutta Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated colleges.

The percentage of scholars to the total population —

	Recognised Schools	Art Schools
Males	7 38	7 55
Females	1 72	1 76
Total	4 66	4 75

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kursej and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

	Heads of Revenue	Thousands of Rs.
Land Revenue		8,14.62
Excise		2,30.75
Stamps		2,46.00
Forest		21.94
Registration		5,00.70
Scheduled Taxes		19.60
Subsidised Companies		1.42
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept (Net)		4.19
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., for which no Capital Accounts are kept		2.22
Interest		5.54
Administration of Justice		14.20
Jails and Convict Settlements		10.80
Police		6.22
Ports and Pilotage		9.36
Education		12.90

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL—*contd*
ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28—*contd*

Heads of Revenue—*contd.*

Thousands of Rs.

Medical	7.56
Public Health	58
Agriculture	2.87
Industries	7.42
Miscellaneous Departments	26
Civil Works	4.40
Transfer from Famine Insurance Funds	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7.12
Stationery and Printing	1.63
Miscellaneous	10.16
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Extraordinary receipts	
Loans and Advances by the Bengal Government	7.58
Advances from Provincial Loan Funds	7.50
Famine Insurance Fund	1.75
Total Receipts	1071.89
Opening balance	173.54
Grand Total	1245.43

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28.

Thousands of Rs.

Taxes on Income	
Land Revenue	89.21
Excise	22.98
Stamps	8.88
Forests	8.29
Forests	2.14
Registration	21.00
Scheduled Taxes	15
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue	14.45
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants	
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works	1.90
Interest on ordinary debt	
Reduction or avoidance of debt	
General Administration	94.32
Administration of Justice	86.02
Jails and Convict Settlements	84.16
Police	172.25
Ports and Pilotage	7.67
Scientific Department	22
Education	126.11
Medical	46.87
Public Health	32.67
Agriculture	21.27
Industries	11.86
Miscellaneous Departments	2.37
Civil Works	69.27
Famine Relief and Insurance	50
Superannuation allowances and pensions	52.95
Stationery and Printing	21.07
Miscellaneous	4.42
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments	
Total	931.85
Forest capital outlay not charged to revenue	
Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (not charged to revenue)—	
In India	13.50
In England	
Loans and advances by the Bengal Government	10.81
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	6.80
Commuted value of pensions—not charged to Revenue	7.02
Total Expenditure	974.06
Closing balance	136.18
GRAND TOTAL	11,107.9

Administration.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lt. Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir
Francis Stanley Jackson, P.O., G.O.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary H. Graham, I.O.S.

Military Secretary Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Butler
O.S.M. M.C.

Surgeon Major H. Hingston I.M.S.

Aide-de-Camp Captain R. Allhusen Lt. G. R.
E. Blods Lt. J. C. A. Batty and Lieut. J. A.
Gaseoigue

Hon. Aide-de-Camp Lt. Col. L. Drysdale V.D.
(Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles) Major R. L.
Edes (Assam Bengal Railway Battalion) and
Sardar Bahadur S. W. Loden Ld. (Indian
Police)

Indian Aide-de-Camp Bhaldar Mal Singh 4th
Duke of Cambridge's Own (Hodson's Horse)
Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard
Major W. B. P. Henry 6th K.E.O. (Probyn's
Horse)

Adjutant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard Cap-
tain J. H. Wilkinson 2nd Lancers (Gardner's
Horse)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. James Donald, O.S.I., O.I.E. I.O.S.

" " Maharaja Kahanish Chandra Ray
Bahadur of Nadia.

" " Nawab Bahadur Sayid Nawab A.
Chandhuri Khan Bahadur O.I.E.

" " Mr. A. N. Moberly O.I.E. I.O.S.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Raja Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri
(President)

" " Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emsuddin
Ahmed B.L. (Vice President)

MINISTER.

The Hon. Sir Pruvash Chandra Mitter Kt. O.I.E.
" " Nawab Mubarrat Hussain Khan
Bahadur

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, W. R. D. Prentice
I.O.S.

Secretary Revenue Department F. A. Sachse
I.O.S.

Secretary Finance, Commerce and Marine Depart-
ment J. A. Woodhead I.O.S.

Secretary to the Council and Secretary, Legislative
Department J. Bartley I.O.S. A. de C. Williams,
I.O.S. (Officiating)

Secretary to Government, Public Works Depart-
ment, and Chief Engineer G. G. Dey (Roads
Buildings and Railway) and C. Addams
Williams O.I.E. (Irrigation.)

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, Edward Farley
Oaten M.A. LL.B.

Principal School of Arts P. Brown

Inspector-General of Police, T. C. Simpson.
Commissioner Calcutta Police, C. A. Tegar,
O.I.E.

Conservator of Forests E. O. Shebbear

Surgeon General, Major-General Godfrey Tate
I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta G. S. Hardy B.A.,
I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, G. F. Hogg,
M.A. I.O.S.

Accountant-General (Offg.) Jagat Prasad M.A.
B.Sc.

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt. Col. W. G.
Hamilton I.M.S.

Postmaster General, A. J. Hughes O.I.E.

Inspector General of Registration, Rai Bahadur
J. N. Ray

Director of Agriculture R. S. Finlow B.Sc. F.I.C.

Protector of Emigrants Lt. Col. Arthur Denham
White I.M.S. M.D.

Superintendent Royal Botanic Gardens, Charles
Cumming Valder B.Sc. F.L.S.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday 1854

John P. Grant 1859

Cecil Beadon 1862

William Grey 1867

George Campbell 1871

Sir Richard Temple Bart., K.C.S.I. 1874

The Hon. Ashley Eden C.S.I. 1877

Sir Stewart C. Bayley K.C.S.I. (Offg.) 1879

A. Rivers Thompson C.S.I. O.I.E. 1882

H. A. Cockrell, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1885

Sir Stewart C. Bayley K.C.S.I., O.I.E. 1887

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I. 1890

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (Offg.) 1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie K.C.S.I. 1895

Retired 6th April 1895

Charles Cecil Stevens C.S.I. (Officiating) 1897

Sir John Woodburn K.C.S.I. 1898

Died 21st Nov 1902

J. A. Bourdillon C.S.I. (Officiating) 1902

Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. 1902

Lancelot Hare, C.S.I. O.I.E. (Offg.) 1906

P. A. Blacke (Officiating) 1906

Sir E. N. Baker K.C.S.I. 1908

Retired 21st Sept 1911

P. W. Duke, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1911

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal
was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

WILLIAM III. BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of
Skirling, O.I.E., K.C.M.G. 1912

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay G.O.I.E., 1917

The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton 1922

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.O.,
G.O.I.E. 1927

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Raja Manmohan Nath Roy Chaudhury of Santosh *President*
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmed, B.L., *Deputy President*

Ex officio—

The Hon'ble Mr J Donald, C.S.I. C.I.E.
 , , Maharaja Kshammish Chandra Ray Bahadur of Nadia
 , , Nawab Bahadur Saifid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur C.I.E., of
 Dhanbari
 Mr A. N. Moberly C.I.E. L.C.S.

Official Nominated Members—

Mr W D B Prentice
 K O De C.I.E.
 Major General Godfrey Tate L.M.S.
 Mr G G Dev
 G S Dutt
 J A. Woodhead.
 H. O Liddell
 J H Lindsay
 J G Drummond
 C Addams Williams, C.I.E.
 F A Sachse
 E F Oaten
 B C Stuart Williams.
 M. Marr C.I.E.
 B N Reed
 B N Gluchrist.

Nominated Non-Officials—

Mr S C Mukerji
 Bal Sahib Rehali Mohan Sarkar
 Mr K C Ray Chaudhuri
 Maulvi Latafat Hossain
 Dr Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari K.T., C.I.E. C.P.E.
 Mr D J Cohen.

Elected Members.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Babu Subhas Chandra Bose	Calcutta North (Non Muhammadan)
Dr Pramathanath Banerjee	Calcutta East (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Prabhu Doyal Himatnagar	Calcutta West (Non Muhammadan)
D J M Das Gupta	Calcutta Central (Non Muhammadan)
Mr A. C Banerjee	Calcutta South Central (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose	Calcutta South (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Amulya Chandra Datta	Hooghly Municipal (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Khagendra Nath Ganguly	Howrah Municipal (Non Muhammadan)
Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy	24 Parganas Municipal North (Non-Muhamma- dan.)

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Babu Surendra Nath Ray	24-Parganas Municipal South (Non-Muhamma- dan)
Mr Jogajah Chandra Gupta	Dacca City (Non Muhammadan)
Mr P O Basu	Burdwan South (Non Muhammadan.)
Mr Sarat C Basu	Burdwan North (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee	Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan),
Sujat Bijoy Kumar Chatterjee	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Umes Chandra Chatterjee	Bankura East (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore North (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Promotha Nath Banerjee	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Mahendra Nath Maity	Midnapore South-East (Non Muhammadan)
Sujat Tarakanath Mukerjee	Hooghly Rural (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Hammatha Nath Roy	Howrah Rural (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Hem Chandra Nasker	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Sati Sekhar Basu	24-Parganas Rural South (Non Muhammadan)
Bal Harendranath Chaudhuri	24-Parganas Rural North (Non Muhammadan.)
Mr Basanta Kumar Lahiri	Nadia (Non Muhammadan.)
Maharaj Kumar Sri Chandra Nandy	Mumukshabad (Non Muhammadan)
Mr D N Roy, Bar-at-Law	Jessore South (Non Muhammadan.)
Bal Jadunath Masumdar Bahadur C.I.E.	Jessore North (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Nagendra Nath Sen	Khulna (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Kisan Sankar Roy	Dacca Rural (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Amarendra Nath Ghose	Mymensingh West (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Nalinranjan Barker	Mymensingh East (Non Muhammadan)
Dr Kumud Sankar Ray	Faridpur North (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur South (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Saral Kumar Datta	Bakarganj North (Non-Muhammadan)
Bal Satyendra Nath Roy Choudhuri Bahadur	Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadan.)
Mr J M. Sen Gupta	Chittagong (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Akhil Chandra Datta	Tippura (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Satyendra Chandra Ghose Maulik	Noakhali (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Bejapahli (Non-Muhammadan.)
Babu Jogindra Chandra Chakravarti	Dinajpur (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray	Rangpur West (Non Muhammadan.)
Babu Jogindra Nath Chakraborty	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan.)
Sujeet Jogindra Nath Maitra	Bogra and Pabna (Non-Muhammadan.)

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Babu Bounes Chandra Bagchi, B.L.	Malda (Non-Muhammadian)
Mr Prasanna Deb Rakhat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadian)
Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.	Calcutta North (Muhammadian)
Mr H. S. Suhrawardy	Calcutta South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Abdul Razzak Haji Abdul Sattar	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadian)
Mr Gholam Hossain Shah	24- Parganas Municipal (Muhammadian)
Kawab Khwaja Habibullah	Dacca City (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Abdul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadian)
Mr A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque	Nadia (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ekramul Hup	Murshidabad (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rauf	Jessore North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Shamsur Rahman	Khulna (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadian)
Mr Razaur Rahman Khan	Dacca East Rural (Muhammadian)
Azizur Rahman Mia	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadian)
Hadjl Mr A. K. Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi	Mymensingh South West (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Muhammad Atiquallah	Mymensingh East (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ismail	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Tamsiruddin Khan	Faridpur North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Chaudhury Gholam Mawla	Faridpur South (Muhammadian)
Mulvi Khomsed Alam Choudhury	Bakarganj North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Mahamud Atzal	Bakarganj West (Muhammadian)
Mr Khwaja Nasimuddin, C.I.S.	Bakarganj South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Maqbul Hossain, M.A. B.L.	Chittagong North (Muhammadian)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdus Sattar	Chittagong South (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahadur K. G. M. Faruqi	Tippura North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Asimuddin Ahmad	Tippura South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Mohamed Sadeque	Noakhali East (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Abdul Gofran	Noakhali West (Muhammadian)
Mr Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri	Rajshahi North (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Kader Baksh, B.L.	Dinajpur (Muhammadian)

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Maulvi Kasiruddin Ahmad	Bangpur West (Muhammadian.)
Kazi Rmdadul Huq	Bangpur East (Muhammadian.)
Mr Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadian)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Musazzar Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadian)
Nawab Musaharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur	Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadian)
Mr J Campbell Forrester	Presidency and Burdwan (European.)
, F E. James, O.B.E.	Do
„ W C Wordsworth	Do
„ J E. Ordish	Dacca and Chittagong (European.)
W L. Travers, O.L.E., O.B.E.	Rajshahi (European)
L. T. Maguire	Anglo-Indian
„ R T McCluskie	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Naalipur	Burdwan Landholders.
Sir Provash Chunder Mitter Kt. O.L.E.	Presidency Landholders
Babu Saroda Kripa Lala	Chittagong Landholders
Maharaja Jogindra Nath Ray of Nator	Rajshahi Landholders.
Mr B C Bose	Calcutta University
Maharaja Shoshi Kanta Acharya	Dacca University
Mr A Mo D Eddis	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
, J Y Philip	Do
„ C C. Miller	Do
„ G Morgan	Do
S A. Skinner	Do
„ W H Thompson	Do
„ R. B. Laird	Indian Jute Mills Association.
„ C G Cooper	Do
J A MacDonan	Indian Tea Association.
„ J H Jennaway	Indian Mining Association
„ T J Phelps	Calcutta Trades Association.
„ Byomkesh Chakravarti	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
„ Sarish Chandra Sen	Do
Raj Badridas Goenka Bahadur	Bengal Marwari Association.
Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar	Bengal Mahajan Sabha.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces and on the west by the States of Gwalior Dholpur Bharatpur Sirmoor and Jubbah, and by the Punjab. Their total area amounts to 106,296 square miles to which may be added the area of the two Indian States of Tehri and Rampur both of which lie within the United Provinces. 5,392 square miles and the newly-created State of Benares with an area of 875 square miles giving a total of 112,562 square miles. The total population is 46,510,668.

The Provinces, originally termed the North Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877 receiving their present designation in 1902 include four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas including the Kumaon Division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are fertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain however possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population rises from 512 persons per square mile in the west to 549 in the centre and 718 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Provinces in India. In the south there are low rocky hills broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle and in the North the lower slopes of the Himalayas clothed with dense forest affording excellent big and small game shooting and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges Jumna, and Gogra.

The People

The population is mainly Hindu, 85 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 14 per cent., the total of all other religions being a little over 1 per cent composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians) Jains, Aryas and Sikhs. The Aryas are the followers of the Arya Samaj sect which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Bihar and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Province. Most of the people, however show

a mixed Arya Dravidian origin. Three languages are spoken by the great majority of the people in the plains—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi and Bihari Urdu or Hindustani is a dialect of Western Hindi, though it contains a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, which makes it a *lingua franca*.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture which supports no less than 75 per cent of the population. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium, the chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand clay and loam, the loam being, naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice millet maize, linseed, cotton wheat sugarcane, pulses, barley and poppy rice being grown mostly in low-lying heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions whilst the Agra Division receives about 25 to 30 inches annually only. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Division in the past, but improved drainage and irrigation (a protective system of irrigation works exists and is being extended) have enabled a complete recovery to be made and the agricultural prosperity of the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the rainfall. Land is held mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundelkhand and Kumaon on semilandlord tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures

The Provinces are not rich in minerals. Coal exists in Southern Mirzapur iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly but increased difficulty of working them as veins became exhausted resulted in the closure of most of them. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing in some of the rivers in the Hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Meerut district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the provinces as a home industry and weaving by means of hand looms is carried on in most districts. According to the census of 1921, 100,998 persons were dependent on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, and 320,069 on spinning and weaving. The largest industry is in the Azamgarh district where there are 8,586 looms. Silk spinning is confined almost entirely to the district of Benares where the famous *Minkas* brocade is made. Embroidery is manufactured in Lucknow, where the noted *chikan* work of silk on cotton or muslin is produced, and in Benares, where gold and

silver work on velvet silk crepe and marseen obtained. The glass industry is important in some districts. Benares and Moradabad are noted for their lacquered brass work, Farrukhabad for its calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles, porcelain is manufactured in Ghazipur and other industries are those of paper making (Lucknow) dyeing, leather and fireworks. The chief centre of European and Indian industry is Cawnpore, which situated in the most advantageous position on the Ganges, possesses tanneries, cotton, woollen and other mills, which have a large and ever increasing output (the woollen mill is the largest in India). There are cotton factories at Aligarh (famous for its locks), Meerut and Bareilly Mirzapur (which produces also excellent carpets) Hardoi and Hathras have cotton mills. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly at Allahabad there are stone works, at Ross there is a large English distillery, with patent still.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore Allahabad, Mirzapur Benares, Lucknow Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura Agra Farrukhabad, Moradabad Chandani, Bareilly, Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur Ghazipur Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and three Ministers from Jan. 12, 1920, in charge of the Transferred Subjects. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the Staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries and 4 Deputy Secretaries. The Director of Public Instruction is also *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary in the Education Department. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political Newspaper and Police Departments. The Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue and Forest Departments and Public Works Department (Buildings and Road) the Education Secretary looks to the Education and Industries Departments the L. & G. Secretary to the local Self-Government Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments & the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. Government spends the cold weather October to April in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Allahabad. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, and it has important executive duties, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-

eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,000 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer termed a Collector and Magistrate in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions under a Commissioner. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 12,000 square miles and a population of from 5 to 8 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and a population of 220,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar* who is responsible for the collection of revenue and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *panchayats* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *sub-tahsildars* and *kansungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kansungos* and one *sub-tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kansungos* supervise the work of the *panchayats* or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal) the District Officer assigns a sub-division consisting of one or more *tahsils* as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioner of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions are Political Agents for the Native States of Rampur and Tehri respectively and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political Agent for Benares State.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra, and by the Chief Court in Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and eight permanent and two temporary puisne judges, five of whom are Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges three of whom are Indians. There are thirty-one posts (twenty-four in Agra and seven in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which eight are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants including *tahsildars* preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1-4-20. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdic-

tion of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs 5,000. Appeals from munsifs always lie to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs 500. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs 200 suits and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs 20.

Local Self-Government

Local Self-Government is exercised by means of District and Municipal Boards the former levying local rates on land-owners the latter deriving their revenue from octroi and other forms of taxation. The aim was to abolish octroi, but Indian opinion is reacting on this decision because it interferes with through trade. All the principal Boards now have non-official Chairmen with an Executive Officer who is directly responsible to the Board in all matters.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is divided into the Buildings and Roads branch and the Irrigation branch. The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary who has a Chief Engineer under him and the Irrigation branch by two Chief Engineers who are also Secretaries to Government. The Province is divided into circles and divisions both for buildings and roads and for irrigation purposes. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer or a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. The whole of the Irrigation works constructed or maintained by Government are in charge of the Irrigation branch. All metal roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs. 20,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch. In the Irrigation branch there is a separate Chief Engineer with a full staff for the construction of the Ganga Canal a work of the first magnitude which when completed will introduce irrigation into most of the districts of Oudh.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into District and Railway Police and is administered by an Inspector-General with four Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six District Superintendents, three Railway Superintendents, fifty-one Assistant Superintendents and forty-three Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training School at Moradabad. There is a local C I D forming a separate detective department, under a Deputy Inspector-General, with three assistants. There is an armed police, specially recruited, and armed with the Martini Rifle. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists of the eight colleges for men associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz. the Agra and D. A. V. Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, D. A. V. and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Barilly College, Bareilly and St. Andrew's College Gorakhpur. There are a number of Intermediate Colleges which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education on which controls high school and intermediate education. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Oorshwaite Girls College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls School and Women's College at Benares teach up to the intermediate stage. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussorie, the Phillander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, the Martiniers College, Lucknow and the Boys Intermediate College, Allahabad are a few of the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province. Besides these, there are many excellent private educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra and there are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a Government Engineering College at Boree (Thomason College), a School of Art in Lucknow and an Agricultural College and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore. There is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges. Instruction in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow now merged in the Lucknow University prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for males and females. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is almost entirely in their hands.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Boree) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are eighty-three Provincial Medical Service officers in charge of important dispensaries and a large number of Indian Provincial subordinate medical service

officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardah* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balmampur Hospital at Lucknow. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and

there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George's Medical College is one of the best equipped in the country with a staff of highly eminent professors, and the hospital is the first in the Provinces. There is an X Ray Institute at Dehra Dun, where valuable research work has been carried out and there are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reform Act of 1919, the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are for all practical purposes financially independent of the Government of India subject to a fixed annual contribution which it is intended shall be gradually reduced to vanishing point when the position of the Central Government permits. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance the position is set out in some detail in the following pages—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		Rs
Taxes on Income		
Land Revenue		6,91 15,059
Excise		1 38 43 000
Stamps		1 81 90 000
Forests		59 30 000
Registration		14,45 000
Scheduled Taxes		
	Total	10 96,28 059
<i>Railways</i>		
Subsidised Companies		1 90,000
<i>Irrigation</i>		
Works for which capital accounts are kept—		
(1) Productive Works—		
Net receipts		1 05,14 78.
(2) Unproductive Works—		
Net receipts		—4 65 800
	Total net receipts	1,01 08,982
Works for which no capital accounts are kept		.3 000
	Total Irrigation	1 01,51,98.
<i>Debt Service</i>		
Interest		10 32 200
	Total	10 32,200
<i>Civil Administration</i>		
Administration of Justice		14 59 700
Jails and Convict Settlements		7 28 000
Police		2,43 800
Education		10 85 000
Medical		2 61 200
Public Health		2 07 545
Agriculture		5,60 880
Industries		55 767
Miscellaneous Departments		71 680
	Total	46,28,800
Buildings Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
Civil Works		5,00,000
		5,09 000

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Miscellaneous

	Rs.
Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund	19 42 442
Receipts in aid of superannuation	8 63 540
Stationery and Printing	3 84 240
Miscellaneous	10,17 300
Total	42 07 482

Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments

	Total Revenue	12 92,22,573
Debt, deposits and advances —		
(a) Loans between the Central and Provincial Governments		1 61 03 000
(b) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments		13 35,800
(c) Famine Insurance Funds		18 1 000
(d) Deposits of Sinking Funds for Provincial Loans		28 25 000
(e) General Police Fund		
(f) Government Press Decree/ation Fund		
Total		2,20 83 000
Total receipts		15 13 05 573
Opening Balance		15 78 440
Grand Total		15,28 84 018

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1926-27

Direct demands on the Revenue

	Nq
Taxes on Income	
Land Revenue	88 13 484
Excise	12 70 845
Stamps	3 61 055
Forests	23 17 382
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	1 35 70
Registration	4 78,102
Total	1 43 77 548

Railway Revenue Account

State Railways—Interest on debt	9 400
subsidised companies	5 200
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	
Total	14 600

Irrigation Revenue Account

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Interest on debt	75 03 859
Miscellaneous irrigation expenditure	2,55 730
Do financed from Famine Insurance grant	7 200
Total	77 83 849

Irrigation Capital Account (charged to revenue)

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants	5 81 240
B—Financed from ordinary revenues	1,59,100
Total	6 90 400

Debt Services

Interest on ordinary debt	30 02 205
Sinking Fund	28 65,000
Other appropriations	
Total	63,7 205

<i>Civil Administration.</i>		Rs.
General Administration		1,80,41,625
Administration of Justice		72,04,859
Jails and Convicts Settlements		35,25,080
Police		1,62,79,493
Scientific Departments		21,385
Education		1,76,20,463
Medical		33,41,183
Public Health		25,97,609
Agriculture		30,24,911
Industries		12,73,615
Miscellaneous Departments		84,075
Exchange		Nil
Total		8,90,14,879
<i>Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		
Civil Works		62,04,065
Total		62,04,065
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
A—Famine Relief		15,500
B—Transfer to Famine Insurance Fund		
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		53,32,800
Stationery and Printing		11,81,999
Miscellaneous		4,22,519
Total		69,02,818
<i>Expenditure in England—</i>		
Secretary of State		48,000
High Commissioner		36,15,880
<i>Contributions and Assignments</i>		
Contribution to the Central Government		
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.		
Total		
<i>Irrigation and other capital not charged to revenue</i>		
(a) Construction of irrigation works		1,06,36,957
(b) Forest outlay		
(c) Outlay on Agricultural Improvement		1,22,630
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health		
Total		1,07,59,587
<i>Debt Deposits and Advances—</i>		
(a) Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments		18,61,000
(b) Loans between the Central and Provincial Governments		26,08,088
(c) Civil Contingencies Fund		1,00,000
(d) Famine Insurance Fund		33,42,442
(e) Government Press Depreciation Fund		21,817
60-B Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions		2,35,750
60 Civil Works		46,15,944
60-A Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue		4,50,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account		28,25,000
General Police Fund		
Total		1,54,00,051
Total Disbursements		14,02,31,833
Closing Balance		1,26,52,631
Grand Total		15,28,84,018

The United Provinces

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Administration.		LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	
<i>Governor</i> —His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman K.C.B. C.B.		Sir C. T. Metcalfe Bart. G.C.B.	1836
<i>Private Secretary</i> —Major R. O. Chamber		The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)	1838
<i>Aides de-Camp</i> —Flight Lieut. R. Pyne D.F. and Capt. J. E. Paterson		T. C. Robertson	1840
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)	1842
The Hon. ble It. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Sudd Khan C.B. M.B.		Sir G. R. Clerk K.C.B.	1843
The Hon. ble Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell C.B. C.B. I.C.S.		James Thomson Died at Bareilly	1848
MINISTERS		A. W. Begbie <i>In charge</i>	1853
The Hon. ble Rai Raj-shwar Rai B.A. O.B.		J. R. Colvin Died at Agra	1853
The Hon. ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bar at Law		L. A. Reade <i>In charge</i>	1857
The Hon. ble Thakur Rajendra Singh		Colonel H. Fraser C.B. Chief Commis- sioner N. W. Provinces	1857
SECRETARIAT		The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the N. W. Provinces (Viscount Canning)	1858
<i>Chief Secretary to Government</i> G. B. Lambert C.B. I.C.S.		Sir G. F. Edmonstone	1859
<i>Financial Secretary to Government</i> E. A. H. Blunt C.B. O.B. I.C.S.		R. Money <i>In charge</i>	1863
<i>Revenue</i> P. W. D. H. A. Lane I.C.S.		The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1863
<i>Judicial Secretary</i> R. L. Yule I.C.S.		Sir William Muir K.C.B. I.	1868
<i>Secretary to Government Public Works Dep. (Buildings & Roads & Railways)</i> A. C. Verrier C.B.		Sir John Strachey K.C.B. I.	1874
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS		Sir George Couper Bart. J.B.	1876
<i>Opium Agent Ghazipur</i> W. Gaskell I.C.S.		LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISS- IONERS OF OUDH	
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests</i> F. H. I. Channer C.B.		Sir George Couper Bart. C.B. K.C.B. I.	1877
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> A. H. Mackenzie M.A.		Sir Alfred Comyns Lvall K.C.B.	1882
<i>Inspector General of Police</i> R. J. A. Dodd		Sir Auckland Colvin K.C.B. C.B.	1887
<i>Inspector General of Civil Hospitals</i> Col. R. F. Baird, F.R.S.		Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.B. I.	1892
<i>Director of Public Health</i> Lieut. Colonel Cath- bert Lindsay Dunn.		Alan Cadell (<i>Officially</i>)	1895
<i>Inspector General of Registration</i> Raj Bahadur Brij Lal		Sir Antony P. MacDonnell K.C.B. I. (a)	1895
<i>Commissioner of Excise</i> T. Gibb		Sir J. J. D. LaTouche K.C.B. I.	1901
<i>Accountant-General</i> Hanumanta Phiniasena Rai B.A.		(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell	
<i>Inspector-General of Prisons</i> Major J. H. Clements M.B. D.F. H. I.M.S.		LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	
<i>Postmaster-General</i> Promotho Nath Bose M.A.		Sir J. J. D. LaTouche K.C.B. I.	1902
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> George Clarke, F.R.C. S.S. H.L.S., M.L.C.		Sir J. P. Hewett K.C.B. I. C.B.	1907
		L. A. S. Porter C.B. I. (<i>Officially</i>)	1912
		Sir J. S. Morton K.C.B. I.	1912
		Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.B. I., C.B.	1918
		GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES	
		Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.B. I. C.B.	1920
		Sir William Martin K.C.B.	1921
		Sir Alexander Muddiman K.C.B. I. C.B.	1927

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram, M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mukand Lal B.A. Bar-at-Law

ELECTED MEMBERS

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Agra City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Lachmi Narayan Gorb
Cawnpore City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Ganesha Shankar Vidyasthal
Allahabad City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. A. P. Dube Bar-at-Law
Lucknow City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Pandit Rahas Lehari Tewari
Benares City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Sampurna Vaid
Bareilly City (non Muhammadan Urban)	Vacant
Meerut cum-Aligarh (non Muhammadan Urban)	Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram M.A., LL.B.
Moradabad-cum-Shahjahanpur (non Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Bhagwati Sahai Bedar
Dehra Dun district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Manjit Singh Rathor
Saharanpur district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Mangat Singh
Muzaffarnagar district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Jajesh Prasad
Meerut district (North) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Vijaypal Singh B.A., LL.B.
Meerut district (South) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh
Bulandshahr district (East) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Yanak Chand M.A., LL.B.
Bulandshahr district (West) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Manak Singh
Aligarh district (East) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Pratapbhan Singh
Aligarh district (West) (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Bikram Singh
Muttra district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Hukam Singh
Agra district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Kushalpal Singh M.A., LL.B.
Mainpuri district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Gulab Singh
Etah district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Kishna Lal Singh
Bareilly district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Hon'ble Late Raja Kail Charan Misra
Bijnor district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Lala Veni Saran B.Sc., LL.B.
Budaun district (non Muhammadan Rural)	(Chaudhri) Badan Singh
Moradabad district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Sahib Kunwar Sardar Singh
Shajahanpur district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Sadho Singh B.A.
Pilibhit district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Eripanandan Prasad Misra
Jhansi district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava B.A.
Jalaun district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Udaibir Singh
Hamirpur district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Har Prasad Singh
Banda district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Keshori Prasad, M.A., LL.B.
Farrukhabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Vacant
Etawah district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Deota Prasad
Cawnpore district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Shyam Lal M.A., LL.B.

Body Association of Constituency represented	Name
Azamgarh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Jabir Uma Shaukar
Azamgarh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari
Benares district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Kantendra Narayan Singh
Mirzapur district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Shri Sudayatan Pandi
Jhansi district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube
Ghazipur district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Shiva Shankar Singh
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Thakur Hahuman Singh
Gorakhpur district (West (non Muhammadan Rural))	Raj Bahadur Lahu Abhinandan Prasad
Gorakhpur district (East (non Muhammadan Rural))	Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi
Jhansi district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Bhaya Hanumat Prasad Singh
Azamgarh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Ram Prasad Roy
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant B.A. LL.B.
Almora district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Laddi Dutt Pandi
Garhwal district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Mukandi B.A. (Oxen).
Lucknow district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Sardar Ghul Singh
Lucknow district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Chaudhri Jagannath Prasad
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur Bishwanath Saran Singh
Sitapur district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Rajendra Singh
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Babu Mohan Lal M.A. LL.B.
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Pandit Bankat Prasad Bajpai
Gonda district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Mahendra Deva Varma alias Lalji
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Raghuraj Singh O.B.E.
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Muniraj Kumar Major Mahjit Singh
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Vesant
Farrukh district (non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. C. Y. Chintamani
Bara Banki District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raj Bahadur Raj Bahadur Singh B.A. O.B.E.
Allahabad cum Benares (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Zahur Ahmad
Lucknow cum Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban)	Haji Abdul Qayum
Agra and Meerut cum Allahabad (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Muhammad Abdul Bari
Lucknow and Shahjahanpur cum Meerut (Muhammadan Urban)	Maulvi Zahur ul Din B.A. LL.B.
Dehra Dun district (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Tufail Ahmed
Shaharanpur district (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ziaul Haq
Meerut district (Muhammadan Rural)	Lieut. Nawab Jamsheer Ali Khan
Muzaffargarh district (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabza Muhammad Laqut Ali Khan
Bijnor district (Muhammadan Rural)	Hafiz Muhammad Urahim B.A. LL.B.
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Lieut. Abbas Sami Khan
Aligarh Muttia and Agra district (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Obaidur Rahman Khan
Meerut, Etah and Farrukh district (Muhammadan Rural)	Shahid Abdulla
Etawah (Cawnpore) and Farrukh district (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain B.A. Bar at Law
Jhansi division (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Saifyddin Habib Ullah
Allahabad Jampur and Mirzapur districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Hon. E. Nawab Muhammad Yusuf
Benares, Jhansi, Ballia and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shah Badr Alam

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Gorakhpur district (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail
Basti district (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Shaikh Ghulam Husain
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadian Rural)	Dr. Mafat Ahmad Khan, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.
Moradabad (South) (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Sayid Jafar Husain Barak Law
Budaun district (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Ali Asad Khan
Shahjahanpur district (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B.A. LL.B.
Bareilly district (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahbub Ali Khan
Kannan division cum Pilibhit (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Asad Khan
Gonda and Bahraich districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khwaja Khali Ahmad Shah
Kheri and Sitapur districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Shaikh Muhammad Habib Ullah, M.B.E.
Hardoi Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Sayid Ahmad Ali Khan Ali
Fyzabad and Bar Banki districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Chandbri Niamat Ullah
Sultanpur Paritiesgarh and Rae Bareilly district (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Muhammad Habib
European	Mr. St. George H. S. Jackson
Agra Landholders (North)	Raj Bahadur Munshi Amba Prasad
Agra Landholders (South)	Raj Bahadur Lal Behari Lal
Talagdar	Raj Bahadur Lal Mathura Prasad Mehrotra, B.A.
	Raja Shambhu Das
	Kunwar Lisheshwar Rajaseth
	Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Vacant
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce	Mr. J. P. Srivastava
Allahabad University	Raj Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, B.A. LL.B.
	Pandit Iqbal Narayan Chaturvedi, M.A. LL.B.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon. ble Sir Samuel O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.B., J.C.S., J.P., Member
The Hon. ble Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Sa'd Ahmad, C.I.E., M.B.E., Member

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Mr. C. B. Lambert, C.I.E., J.C.S.
Mr. H. S. Cruthwaite, C.I.E., J.C.S.
Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., M.B.E., J.C.S.
Mr. J. M. Clay, C.I.E., M.B.E., J.C.S.
Mr. Fauna Lal, J.C.S.
Mr. H. A. Jinnah, J.C.S.
Mr. R. L. Yorke, J.C.S.
Mr. R. Oakden, C.B.I., M.B.E., J.C.S.
Mr. A. W. McNair, C.B.I., M.B.E., J.C.S.
Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Wajid Hussain
Mr. E. L. Norton, J.C.S.
Mr. F. J. R. Chamber, M.B.E., J.C.S.
Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, J.C.S.
Lieut. Col. R. F. Baird, J.C.S.
Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., J.C.S.
Mr. G. Clarke, C.I.E.
Mirza Muhammad Sajjad Ali Khan
Khan Bahadur Munezi Masudul Hasan
Mr. H. C. Desai, Barrister-at-Law
Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., B. Litt.
Babu Rama Chutana, B.A., LL.B.

STAFF

Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary
Mr. C. W. Jones, Superintendent

The Punjab.

The Punjab, or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north the Punjab occupies the extreme north western corner of the Indian Empire and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912 the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,830 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 23,587 trans-frontier Baluchis) that is to say about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 880,000 souls respectively. The total population of the Province in 1921 including the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District was 25,101,060 of whom 4,416,036 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Sulaiman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 2,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in character to those of the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including a wide range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow mountainous tract. This tract secures in an ample rainfall and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost wholly agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab the eastern portion covers an area of some 86,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 52,000 square miles, with a popu-

lation of a little over six millions. The rains fall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low lying river banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance these tracts find their security against famine for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of unutilised plains the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer from April to September is scorchingly hot and in the winter sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1911 however the thirteen most important States including Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Narba were formed into a separate Punjab States Agency under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government are the Simla Hill States for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala.

The People

Of the population roughly one half is Mahomedan, three eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high and of these the Jats numbering nearly five millions are the most important. Roughly speaking, one half the Jats are Mahomedans, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In this tribulation they are ubiquitous and are equally divided over the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found

in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmins, Sayads and Kurehis) most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatri, Aroras and Banias) and trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse dealing labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the H. Malayan districts.

Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language sometimes called Lahndi and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi which includes Hindustani, Urdu (the polished language of the towns) and other Hindi. Western Punjabi which is spoken in the hill tracts and Rajasthan the language of Rajputana. Baluchi Pushto Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small proportions of the population.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 36 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors about one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property the remaining five sixths belonging to private owners. But a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates nearly 2,000,000 acres of what was formerly waste land and the Lower Jhelum Canal, 400,000 acres and the Lower Bari Doab Canal when the colonisation scheme is completed will add 1,580,000 acres to this total. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands the total extent of which is about 8,700 square miles. Of the crops grown wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. Cotton is grown generally throughout the province. On the Canal irrigated areas the cotton grown is chiefly American but elsewhere it is the short stapled variety known as Bengali. The country being preponderantly agricultural a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in its live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in the south west in Kulu and

Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts with an output of about 75,000 tons a year and gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but difficulties of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing country the total number of factories being only 563 the majority of which are cotton spinning and pressing factories. Cotton weaving as a domestic industry is carried on by means of hand looms in nearly every village. The Salvation Army and the five Government Weaving Schools have shown considerable enterprise in improving the hand weaving industry. Blankets and woollen rags are also produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous and ivory carving is carried on at Amritsar and in the Patiala State and Mussaffargah District. Mineral Oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock District and a cement industry has been started.

Administration.

Prior to the passing of the Indian Reform Act of 1919 the system of administration was that of a Lieutenant-Governor drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under that Act the Province was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers the Governor in Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section Provincial Government (p. 7) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council with wide powers whose scope and authority are given under the Legislative Councils (p. 7) the system being common to all the major Provinces. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries designated (1) Chief (2) Home (3) Finance (4) Revenue Secretaries and Secretary, Transferred Departments one Deputy Secretary two Under Secretaries and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are also three Secretaries (Chief Engineers) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch and two in the Irrigation Branch. The heads of the Police and Educational Departments are also Under Secretaries to Government. The Government spends the winter in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by six Commissioners (for Am

sis, Jullunder, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards) the three Chief Engineers, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Local Remembrancer.

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges (either civilians or barristers) and four additional judges. Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and sessions division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to four years imprisonment.

Local Self Government

Local Self Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards each exercising authority over a district of Municipal, Small Town and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an Urban area and of Panchayats each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a levy on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees and those of Municipal Small Town and Notified Area Committees from octroi and in some cases other forms of taxation and Government grants. The Panchayat is an attempt to revive the traditional village community, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice and other matters. The elective principle is now practically universal in all classes of local self governing bodies. Under the reformed system of Government the public has begun to show considerable interest in elections.

Police

The Police force is divided into District and Railway Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector General who is a member of the Gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspector Generals and a fourth Deputy Inspector General in charge of Criminal Investigation Department and Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise Government itself maintains ten arts colleges (including one for Europeans and another for women), one central training college, twelve separate schools and a number of training classes for teachers of both sexes, 86 secondary schools for boys and girls, a reformatory school and 40 centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education Government maintains ten higher grade professional institutions, viz. the medical and veterinary colleges and the arts and technical schools at Amritsar, the medical school at Amritsar, the agricultural college at Lyallpur, the Engineering college at Multan and school at Rasool and the Institute of Dyeing and Calico printing and the Model dairy at Shahdara. In addition a hosiery institute has been established at Ludhiana and a central weaving institute at Amritsar while there are sixteen industrial schools scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction. The Punjab University controls higher education.

Forests

Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuitable to cultivation are preserved as forest lands the total extent of which is about 8,000 square miles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals (a member of the Indian Medical Service). The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who for the present has under him two Assistant Directors of Public Health and is advised by the Sanitary Board, with the Sanitary Engineer as Technical Adviser.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1927-28	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1927-28
REVENUE RECEIPTS	(In thousands of Rupees)	Buildings and Roads	(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		XXX—Civil Works	4 40
II—Taxes on Income	4 23		
V—Land Revenue	4 01 18	Miscellaneous	
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation	—2 06 55	XXXII—Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund	
Net Land Revenue	2 84 63	XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	4 14
VI—Excise	1 09 08	XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	1 50
VII—Stamps	1 08 00	XXXV—Miscellaneous	18 67
VIII—Forests	41 54		
IX—Registration	31 58	Total	24 31
Total	5 57 02		
<i>Irrigation</i>		<i>Contributions and Assignments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—		XXXIX A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Direct Receipts	4 34 56		
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2 00 50		
Gross amount	6 40 01	Total Revenue Receipts	11 12 92
Deduct—Working Expenses	—1 74 87	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts	4 66 44	XL—Extraordinary Receipts	1 74 50
XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	98	CAPITAL RECEIPTS	
Total	4 67 42	Loans and Advances	15 48
<i>Debt Services</i>		Famine Insurance Fund	2 00
XVI—Interest	11 08	Permanent Debt Irrigation Loan	
<i>Civil Administration</i>		Permanent Debt, Hydro Electric Loan	80 00
XVII—Administration of Justice	10 97	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	1 48
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	4 95	Repayment of Loan by Provincial Loans Fund	80 00
XIX—Police	1 09	Deposit to Sinking and Revenue Reserve Funds	15 52
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	2 36	Total Capital Receipts	1 47 43
Total	19 57		
<i>Beneficial Departments</i>		BALANCE	
XXI—Education	13 29	Opening Balance in Famine Insurance Fund	13 78
XXII—Medical	2 51	Other Opening Balance	1 31 17
XXIII—Public Health	2 19	Total Balance	1 44 95
XXIV—Agriculture	10 21	Total Receipts	15,79,30
XXV—Industries	92		
Total	29 12		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1927-28	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1927-28
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE			
<i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
5—Land Revenue	41 29	43—Famine Relief and Insurance	3 81
6—Excise	15 05	45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31 47
7—Stamps	2 83	46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved)	8,84
8—Forests	2, 56	48—Stationery and Printing (Transferred)	97
8-A—Forests	3 75	47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	22 04
9—Registration	1 00	47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	14,63
Total	91 51	Total	81 76
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>		<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt)	1 17 84	51—Contribution and Assignments to Central Government	
15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	18 47	51 A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Total	1 36,31	Total	
<i>Irrigation Capital Accounts charged to Revenue</i>		Civil Contingencies Fund	1 60
16—Irrigation Works	1 60 71	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1, 02 14
<i>Debt Services</i>		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE	
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	—10 61	52 A—Forest Capital Expenditure	
21—Redemption or Avoidance of Debt	2 09	55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	182
Total	—17 61	56 C—Industrial Development—Capital Expenditure	40,10
<i>Civil Administration</i>		56 D—Hydro-Electric Scheme—Capital Expenditure	88 36
22—General Administration (Reserved)	1 08 87	60 B—Payment of Commuted Value Pensions Capital Expenditure	5 16
22—General Administration (Transferred)	1 98	Permanent Debt discharged	1 16
24—Administration of Justice	33 44	Loans and Advances (Reserved)	12 04
25—Jails and Convict Settlements	97 90	Loans and Advances (Transferred)	18 35
26—Police	1 08 55	Deposit with the Government of India	80 00
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved)	75	Loans between Central & Provincial Governments	1 48
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred)	23	Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1 98 49
Total	3,13 64	BALANCE	
<i>Beneficent Departments</i>		Sinking and Revenue Reserve Funds Closing Balance	25 00
30—Scientific Departments	30	Closing Balance in Famine Insurance Fund	15 78
31—Education (Reserved)	0 86	Other Closing Balance	88 39
31—Education (Transferred)	1 48 80	Total Balance	1,29,17
32—Medical	47 36	Total Disbursements	15,79,08
33—Public Health	20 82		
34—Agriculture	64 59		
35—Industries	4 77		
Total	2,37 59		
<i>Buildings and Roads</i>			
41—Civil Works { Reserved	1 40		
{ Transferred	1,98,77		
Total	2,00,26		

Administration

Governor H E Sir William Makohn Halliday
KCSI CIE ICS

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary Major D Jutt DSO MC
Aides-de-Camp Captain E J O D Hughes and
Captain C W Johns
Hon Aides-de-Camp Dhan Ram Hon Lieut
Attar Khan Hon Captain and Kishan
Singh Hon Captain Rwalwar Major

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honble Sir C. G. Fitzpatrick KCSI
The Honble Sir R. V. O. C. P. ICS
The Honble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl
Rusaid Kt

MINISTERS

The Honble Sardar Jugendra Singh Minister
for Agriculture
The Honble Mr Manohar Lal Minister for Edu-
cation
The Honble Malik Feroz Khan Noon Minister
for Local Self Government

(CIVIL SECRETARIAT)

Chief Secretary H D Gait KCSI ICS
Home Secretary J H Dobson CBE ICS
Financial Secretary H W Pierson CBE
CBE ICS

SEPARATELY TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS

J G Beazley ICS
Revenue Secretary H M Cowan ICS

Public Works Department**Irrigation Branch**

Secretary (Southern Canada) N White
Secretary (Northern Canada) J B C Smith
CIE
Secretary (Construction) R L Hadow CIE

Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary A R Astbury M Inst CN
Financial Commissioners (M King CSE
CIE ICS (Revenue) and C A Barron
CSE CIE CVO ICS (Development))

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Industries R C Rawley MA M
Sc DSO (Lond)
Director of Agriculture D Milne B Sc (Agri)
(Aberdeen)
**Director of Land Records and Inspector General of
Registration** Rai Sahib Lala Arjun Das MA
LLB
Director of Public Instruction Sir George Andri-
son Kt MA CIE
Inspector General of Police G A Cooke MBE
Chief Conservator of Forests W Major FOM
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Colonel
C B Bakke MC
Director of Public Health Lt Col W H C
Forster MC MPH IMS
Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col F A
Barker CBE ICS
Assistant General J G Bhundari MA
Postmaster General J R T Booth

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence 1st Bt	1858
Sir Robert Montgomery KCB	1859
Donald Erroll MacLeod, CB	1860
Major General Sir Henry Durrant	1870
KCSI CB died at Tank January	1871
P H Davis CSE	1871
R F Ferguson CSE	1877
Sir Charles U. Atkinson KCSI CIE	1882
James J. Rowland Laid	1887
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick KCSI	1890
William Macworth Young CSE	1891
Sir C M Rivaz KCSI	1900
Sir D C J. Laidlaw KCSI resign 1	1907
Jan 1 January 1908	

T H Walker CSE (Offg.)	1907
Sir Louis W. Durrant KCSI CSE	1908
James McCrea, Hon. (Offg.)	1911
Sir M. P. O'Dwyer KCSI	1913
Sir Edward Mclagan KCSI CSE	1914

(GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB)

Sir Edward Mclagan KCSI CSE	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey KCSI CIE	1924

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Honble Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahab ud Din B.A. LLB—*President*
Sardar Buta Singh, B.A. LLB—*Deputy President*

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS**Ex Officio**

The Honble Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Kadir Kt Bar-at-Law
The Honble Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency KCSI CIE CBE ICS
The Honble Sardar Jugendra Singh Minister for Agriculture (81kth) Landholders
The Honble Mr Manohar Lal MA Minister for Education Punjab University
The Honble Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Minister for Local Self Government Shahpur East
(Muhammadan) Rural

NOMINATED**Officials**

Barron, Mr Claud Alexander CSE CIE CVO ICS Financial Commissioner and Secretary to
Government Punjab Development Department

Punjab Legislative Council.

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Townsend Mr C A H C I E I C S Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Punjab
 Revenue Department Lahore
 Craik, Henry Duffield C I C S Chief Secretary to Government Punjab Lahore
 Dobson, Mr Bernard Henry C B I C S Home Secretary to Government Punjab Lahore
 Emerson, Mr Herbert William C I E C R L I C S Secretary to Government Punjab Finance
 Department Lahore
 Cowan, H M I C S Senior Secretary Financial Commissioner Punjab Lahore
 Beazley, Mr J G I C S Secretary to Government Punjab Transferred Departments Lahore
 Anderson, Mr George Kt C I E Director of Public Instruction Punjab Lahore
 Bhide, Mr Mahadeo a Vishnu I C S Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government Punjab
 Legislative Department Lahore
 Dorman Mr W S M I C E Officiating Chief Engineer P W D Buildings and Roads Branch,
 Punjab Lahore
 Smith, Mr Joseph Benjamin George C I E Secretary to G I I W D Irrigation Branch Nor-
 thern Canals
 Forster Lieutenant-Colonel W C H M B D P R I M Director of Public Health Punjab Lahore
 Munzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Director Bureau of Information Punjab Lahore

NOMINATED

Non-officials

Roberts Mr Owen Care of Clements Robson & Co. Hall Road Lahore
 Rattan Chand P B Lala O B I Honorary Magistrate Amritsar
 Shree Narayana Singh Sarla Bahadur Sarda O B I Jullundur
 Mava Das Mr Ernest B A Secretary District Board Ferozepore
 Abdul Kadir Mir Khan Bahadur Seikh Kt Bar at Law Lahore
 Dulpat Singh Honorary Captain S P I O M M F O Rohtak
 Kewas Lyter Mr Frederick Bar at Law Lahore
 Ghant M. A Bar at Law Lahore

ELECTED

Name of Member	Constituency
Aizul Haq Chaudhri	Hosiarpur-cum Juddhiana Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana Mian	Multan East (Muhammadan) Rural
Akbar Ali Mir B A L L B	Ferozepore (Muhammadan) Rural
Ali Ahmad, Chaudhri	Tujranwala (Muhammadan) Rural
Balbir Singh Rai Bahadur Lieut Rao O B I	Gurgao (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Beldeo Singh Chaudhri B A B T	North West Rohtak (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Bishan Singh Sardar	Malakot-cum Gurdaspur (Sikh) Rural
Godh Raj Lala M A L L B	West Punjab Towns (Non Muhammadan) Urban
Buts Singh Sardar P A L L B	Multan Division and Sheikhpura (Sikh) Rural
Chhajju Ram Chaudhri C I E	Hissar (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Chhotu Ram Rai Sahib Chaudhri B A L L B	South East Rohtak (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Daulat Ram Kalia Rai Bahadur Pandit M B E	East and West Central Towns (Non Muham- madan) Urban
Dhanpat Rai Rai Bahadur Lala	Punjab Industries
Din Muhammad Mr	East and West Central Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Dull Chand Chaudhri	Karnal (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Faiz Muhammad Shalikh B A L L B	Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan) Rural
Fateh Singh Sardar Sahib Sardar	Ferozepore (Sikh) Rural
Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur Chaudhri M B I	Tujrat East (Muhammadan) Urban
Firoz ud Din Khan Rana B A L L B	South East Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Ganga Ram Rai Sahib Lala	Ambala-cum Simla (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Gokul Chand Narang Dr M A Ph D	North West Towns (Non Muhammadan) Urban
Gopal Das, Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore cum Sheikhpura (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Gray Mr V F	Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Assoc- iation Commerce

Name of Member	Constituency
Habib Ullah Sardar	Tahsire (Muhammadian) Rural.
Hansa Raj Raizada	Jullundur-cum Ludhiana (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Harbekish Singh Sardar	Sheikhpura
Hari Singh Sardar	Ambed Division (Sikh) Rural.
Hira Singh Sardar	Lahore (Sikh) Rural.
Joti Parshad Lala	South East Towns (Non Muhammadan) Urban
Kartar Singh Bedi Baba	Lyalpur (Sikh) Rural
Kesar Singh Chaudhri	Amritsar cum Gurdaspur (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Kesho Ram Sikri Lala B.A. LL.B.	Amritsar City (Non Muhammadan) Urban
Khan Muhammad Khan Wagha Malik	Sheikhpura (Muhammadan) Rural
Kundan Singh Mahlon Sardar	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh) Rural.
Lakh Singh Mr. M.A. LL.B. (Cantab)	Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North (Non Muhammadan) Rural.
Maqbool Mahmood Mir B.A. LL.B.	Amritsar (Muhammadan) Rural.
Mohan Lal Lala B.A. LL.B.	North East Towns (Non Muhammadan) Urban
Mohinder Singh Sardar	Indiana (Sikh) Rural
Mubarik Ali Shah Sayad	Jhang (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Abdullah Khan Khan	Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Abdul Bahman Khan Chaudhri	Jullundur (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Alam Dr. Shaikh	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan) Urban.
Muhammad Amin Khan Khan Bahadur Malik O.B.E.	Attock (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Hayat Qureshi Khan Bahadur Mian O.B.E.	Shahpur West (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Husain Sayad	Montgomery (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Iqbal Dr. Sir M.A. Ph.D.	Lahore City (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari Khan Bahadur Nawab	Baluch Tumandars (Landholders)
Muhammad Raza Shah Makhdomzada Sayid Gilani	Multan West (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Saad Shaikh	Amritsar City (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Saif Ullah Khan Khan Saad Khan	Mianwali (Muhammadan) Rural
Nasuk Chand Pandit M.A.	Hoshiarpur (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Narain Singh Sardar B.A. LL.B.	Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh) Rural
Narendra Nath Dewan Bahadur Raja M.A.	Eunaj Landholders (General)
Nur Khan Baidar Bahadur	Rawalpindi (Muhammadan) Rural.
Partap Singh Sardar	Jullundur (Sikh) Rural
Rahim Bakshi Maulvi Mir K.I.E.	Ambed Division North East (Muhammadan) Rural.
Ram Singh Chaudhri	Kangra (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Sadullah Khan Mian	Lyalpur South (Muhammadan) Rural.
Raghib Singh Sardar	Amritsar (Sikh) Rural
Sewak Ram Rai Bahadur Lala	Multan Division (Non Muhammadan) Rural
Sahadat Khan Rai	Lyalpur North (Muhammadan) Rural
Sikandar Hayat Khan Lieut. Sardar M.B.E.	(Muhammadan) Landholders
Talib Mubai Khan, Malik Nawab Major	Jhelum (Muhammadan) Rural
Manohar Lal M.A. Bar-at-Law	Lahore City (Non Muhammadan) Urban.
Ujjal Singh Sardar	Sikh (Urban)
Umar Hayat Chaudhri	Gujrat West (Muhammadan) Rural.
Yasin Khan Chaudhri B.A. LL.B.	Curgaon-cum Hissar (Muhammadan) Rural
Zafrullah Khan Chaudhri B.A. LL.B.	Sialkot (Muhammadan) Rural
Sardar Abnasha Singh Secretary Legislative Council.	
Hakim Ahmad Shuja Assistant Secretary Legislative Council	

Burma.

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North West and China on the North East and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South West and Slam on the South East. Its area is approximately 268,000 square miles of which 184,000 are under direct British Administration 10,000 are administered and 63,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96° the minimum about 61°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a rain shadow and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet season but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers the number of hilly ranges (Yoma) and the abundance of forests all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People

The total population of Burma at the census of 1921 was 3,169,039. There were 8,322,335 Burmans 1,017,987 Shans 1,220,366 Karens, 146,846 Kachins 238,847 Chins 390,000 Arakanese 223,609 Talangs and 1,225,713 Talangs. There is also a large alien population of 149,080 Chinese and 837,477 Indians while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 25,000 and Ind. Europeans 120,271.

The Burmans who form the bulk of the population belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people 80 per cent of the agriculturists of the country being in their hands. The Burmese, and most of the hill tribes also profess Buddhism but Animism or the worship of nature spirits is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmese in the course of the war their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to war loans and charitable funds seem to show that their sympathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk jacket bound round his forehead, a loose

jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East lead a free and open life playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would for grace and neatness challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications

The Irrawaddy and to a less extent the Chindwin afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers especially the Irrawaddy are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the network of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company with a fine fleet of small cargo and ferry boats gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railway Company has a length of 1,679 miles open line. The principal lines are from Bangkok to Mandalay from Sagaya to Myitkya the most northern point in the system the Rangoon Freetown line and the Pegu Martaban line which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three fourths of the population. The net sown cropped area is 163 million acres of which nearly 2 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 31,734 square miles while unclassified forests are estimated at about 116,093 square miles. Government extracts some 84,408 tons of teak annually private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief extract over 441,374 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to over 449,653 tons and firewood over 1,111,709 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. The rise in the price of tin has revived the tin mining industry in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts.

Owing to a depression in the market most of the wolfram mines have closed down. Silver lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of plat-

ness in Myittha. The output of precious stones from the ruby mines has declined. Gold dredging in the Myittha District has proved unprofitable and the company has been wound up. From the mines in the Hukong valley jade and amber are won. The oldest and largest oil field in the province is at Yenang Uyang in Magway District where the Burma Oil Company has its chief works. But borings in other districts have shown that the oil bearing strata extend over a large part of the dry zone, and the output from the smaller fields in Pak-yikin and Mabin Districts is now considerable, while the wells sunk in Thavemyi District are also showing satisfactory returns. Two-thirds of the total production comes from the Yenang Uyang and Singu fields. The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from Singu and Yenang Uyang. Other companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 86,000 acres.

Manufactures

There are 981 factories over three-fifths of which are engaged in milling rice and over one-sixth are sawmills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton spinning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The average daily number of operatives is over 100,000. At the census of 1921 193,729 or 2848 per cent of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

As in the case in other parts of the Indian Empire the imported and factory made articles is rapidly ousting the home made and indigenous. But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk weaving. Burmese wood carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand made and Indian industrial is the lacquer work of Lagan with its delicate patterns in black green and yellow traced on a ground work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

Administration

Burma which was at that time administered as a Lieutenant Governorship was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and the proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province with an executive council and ministers and

conforms to the provinces created under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted the rural electorate is estimated at 1,738,811 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 82,478. The Legislative Council consists of 104 members of which 40 are elected and the balance nominated. (Owing to the special status of women in Burma female franchise was dropped from the beginning.)

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States subject to the supervision of the Commissioner Federated Shan States who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922 and are designated the F.S.S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commander Sagalung Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions contained in the statute. The law administered is the customary law or the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions three in Upper four in Lower Burma and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1921 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works

This Department is administered by two Chief Engineers. There are 11 permanent Superintending Engineers (7 for Buildings and Roads and 4 for Irrigation) and 87 Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers. A temporary Chief Engineer for Roads in the Province has been appointed for a period of two years. There are also a Consulting Architect, Electrical Inspector, Water and Sewerage Engineer (Specialist posts) and a River Training Expert the incumbents of which are stationed at Headquarters.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police Rangoon, an officer of the rank of

Deputy Inspector-General There is a Dy Inspector-General, Administration in charge of administrative detail of the Civil Police and five other Deputy Inspectors General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited from natives of India with a few Kachins, Karens and Shans. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties apart from their military work is to provide escorts for special prisoners etc. and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts.

Education

At the head is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director both belonging to the Indian Educational Service. There are nine Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service while the Burma Educational Service provides seven Assistant Inspectors. There is also an Inspector of Schools. There is a Chief Educational Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized teaching and residential university for Burma has been established in Langoon. It now provides courses in Art, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, Medicine and Forestry.

A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved generations ago by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpooogyi kyauks) every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must in accordance with his religion attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hpooogyi kyauks the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary native system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write.

Among special institutions the Government Technical Institute, Mandalay, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 41 Civil Surgeons. There is also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, the senior of whom is also Director, Public Health Institute to which is attached a Malaria Bureau, an Inspector General of Prisons, three whole time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.

There is also a Hygiene and Publicity Officer. The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a senior member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

In common with the other Provinces of India the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a re-modelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Provinces obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1927-28

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY

Principal Heads of Revenue		Rs
Taxes on Income		10,20,000
Land Revenue		5,35,19,000
Excise		1,21,91,000
Stamps		66,83,000
Forest		1,87,73,000
Registration		6,92,000
Total		9,31,23,000

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, etc.

Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	29,16,000
Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,51,000
Total	30,67,000

Debt Services

Interest	11,97,000
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		Rs
<i>Civil Administration</i>		
Administration of Justice		12 88 000
Jails and Convict Settlements		5 44 000
Police		5 85 000
Ports and Pilotage		80 000
Education		25 80 000
Medical		2 78 000
Public Health		62 000
Agriculture		75 000
Industries		4 000
Miscellaneous Departments		1 96 000
	Total	36 48 000
<i>Buildings and Roads</i>		
Civil Works		17 52 000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation		1 38 000
Stationery and Printing		1 08 000
Miscellaneous		3 38 000
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Government		
	Total	5,82 000
(B) RECEIVABLES—BALANCE DIVIDY		
Extraordinary receipts		
(C) DEBT HEADS		
Famine Insurance Fund		75 000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses		68 000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government		30 03 000
Advances from Provincial Loan Fund		4 00 000
	Total	1 16 46 000
	Opening Balance	1 00 00 000
	Grand Total	1,50 23 000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1927-28
(A) EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE
1. ORDINARY

Land Revenue	64 46 000
Excise	23 46 000
Stamps	1 73 000
Forest	84 30 000
Registration	1 70 000
State Railways	
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	1 00 000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	23 000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	21 76 000
General Administration	1 08 07 000
Administration of Justice	67 75 000
Jails and Convict Settlements	30 19 000
Police	1 50 02 000
Ports and Pilotage	11 62 000
Scientific Departments	64 000
Education	1 11,85 000
Medical	27 75 000
Public Health	40 85 000
Agriculture	20 91 000
Industries	4 21 000
Miscellaneous Departments	3 51 000
Civil Works	1,20 31 000
Famine Relief and Insurance	67 000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	45 09 000
Stationery and Printing	12,70 000
Miscellaneous	17 88 000
Contributions to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
	Total 1

9 50 92,500

	Rs
Brought forward Total (a) 1	9,50 92,500
(4) EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE—Concluded	
2 OTHER	
(a) For which loans are admissible	
Land Revenue	1 20 000
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	35 00 000
Police	17 000
Ports and Pilotage	1 00 000
Public Health	5 00 000
Civil Works	65 33 000
Extraordinary Charges	7 50 000
Payment of Counted Value of Treasures	13 81 000
Total (a)	1 29 11 000
(b) For which loans are not admissible	
Land Revenue	1 00 000
Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	9 46 000
Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues	10 14 000
Ports and Pilotage	2 68 500
Scientific Department	1 15 000
Education	2 60 000
Medical	1 10 000
Public Health	9 00 000
Civil Works	68 76 000
Total (b)	1 29 68 500
Total 2	2 58 79 500
Total (a)	12 09 72 000
(5) EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE	
(c) DEBIT HEADS	
Family Insurance Fund	48 000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	28 44 000
Loans and Advances	
Total (c)	28 92 000
Total (a) (b) and (c)	12 38 64 000
Closing Balance	11 50 000
Gross Total	12 50 23 000

Administration

Governor H E Sir Charles James KCSI
 CIE ICS
 Private Secretary T H Tennant-Whitings
 Hall
 Aide de Camp Captain Donald Charles Esbery
 TORR M.
 Honorary Aide-de-camp Capt Charles Richard
 Grosd RMC and Lieut Col H H McMahon
 LA
 Indian Aide-de-camp Subadar Major and Hon
 Lt Bhagun Lakhs Bahadur Naik Chm
 mandant Surran Shah Sardar Bahadur and
 Naib Commandant Jai Lal Khan Bahadur
 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
 The Honble Sir William John Keith Kt
 CIE MA ICS
 The Honble Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi
 Kt. Bar-at Law

Ministers

The Honble U Ba Yin, M.B. Ch.B.
 The Honble Mr Lee Ah Yain, Bar at Law

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Director of Agriculture Andrew M Kuttal M.A.
 Consulting Architect S P Bush.
 Commissioner Federated Shan States Tawnggyi
 Southern Shan States James Leslie Mc
 Callum ICS
 Officiating Superintendent Northern Shan States
 Alan Arthur Cameron
 Director of Public Instruction C A Snow MA
 Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col R W
 Macdonald DSO
 Chief Conservator of Forests H W A Watson
 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Lt Col
 A Fenton L.M.S.
 Director of Public Health Lt Col F Bisset I.M.S.
 Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col P K Tam-
 pure L.M.S.
 Commissioner of Excise Offg., Gilbert Charles
 Tew C.I.E.
 Offg. Financial Commissioner Thomas Couper
 MA ICS
 Postmaster General Frank Thomas de Monte.

Chief Commissioners of Burma				
Lieut. Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	1862	D. M. Smeaton		1892
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I.	1867	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.		1896
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870	(a) Afterwards (by creation)		Baron
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871	MacDonnell		
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	1876	Lieutenant Governors of Burma		
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.		1897
C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880	Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O.		1908
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1888	Sir H. L. White, K.C.I.E.		1906
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	1886	Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt. K.C.S.I. M.D.		1910
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I. C.I.E.		1916
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a)	1889	Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.		1917
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890	Governors of Burma		
		Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E. K.C.I.		1922
		Sir Charles Innes, K.C.I. K.C.I.E. I.C.S.		1927

SECRETARIES DEPUTY SECRETARIES UNDER SECRETARIES Etc. TO

GOVERNMENT

J. Clague, B.A. I.C.	Officiating Chief Secretary Home and Political Department
A. F. Gilliat, I.C.S.	Secretary Finance Department
W. H. Layton, B.A. I.C.S.	Officiating Secretary Education Department
C. R. P. Cooper, B.A. I.C.	Secretary Revenue Department
A. I. Morris, B.A. I.C.S.	Secretary Forest Department
U. Monnig, (a) (b) K.C.M. B.A.	Secretary Local Government Department
H. L. Nichols, B.A. I.C.S.	Secretary Judicial Department
J. B. C. Bradley, B.A. I.C.S.	Under Secretary Home and Political Department
U. Kvaaw Min, B.A. I.C.S.	Under Secretary Finance Department
U. Khin Maung Yin, B.Sc. B.A. I.C.S.	Under Secretary Education Department
T. Shwe Sein, B.A.	Under Secretary Forest Department
C. O. Edg.	Under Secretary Revenue Department
U. Kvaaw (d) B.A.	Under Secretary Judicial Department
U. Maung Maung, I.C.	Under Secretary Local Government Department
Raj Sahib A. T. Basu	Assistant Secretary Finance Department
Raj Sahib A. M. Basu, B.A.	Assistant Secretary Home and Political Department
J. L. D. Costa	Registrar Home and Political Department
H. W. Burnes	(Aig.) Registrar Office of Secretary Education and Local Government Department
B. C. Gupta	(Offg.) Registrar Finance and Revenue Secretary's Office
S. B. Ghosh, B.A. B.L.	Registrar Office of Secretary Forest Department
J. M. Smith	Registrar Public Works Department

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

T. Couper, M.A. I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) (Officiating)
C. W. Dunn, C.I.F. B.A.	Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) (Officiating)
U. Ba Zan, B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)
U. Ba Tin Zan, B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects)

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Mr Oscar de Glanville CIE OBE Bar at Law

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

U Paw Tun A.T.M. Bar at Law

Ex Officio Members

OFFICIALS

The Hon ble Sir William John Kritch KT C.I.E. M.A. ICS

The Hon ble Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi KT Barrister at Law

MINISTERS

The Hon ble Dr Ba Yin M.B. CH.B.

The Hon ble Mr Lee Ah Yain K.I.H. Barrister at Law

Nominated Members

OFFICIALS

Charles Robert Plant Cooper ICS

John Clague ICS

James Douglas Stuart A.M. I.O.F. M.I.E.

John Emeries Houldev ICS

Arthur Eggar Barrister at Law

Thomas Couper M.A. ICS

Harold Lacy Nichol

Charles Alfred Snow, M.A. I.E.S.

Wilfrid Hugh Payton ICS

Algernon Earl Gilliat I.C.S.

Austin Robert Morris ICS

U Maung Gale K.E.M.

Major Cyril de Montfort Wellborne O.B.E.

Charles William Dunn C.I.E. ICS

NON OFFICIALS.

Adamjee Hajee Dawood Merchant

A. Narayan Rao M.A.

J. K. D. Glascock C.I.E. Agent Burma Railways

Dr Nasirwanji Nawroji Parakh L.P.P. & L.M.S. (Glasg.), L.S.A. (Lon.) Multi at Practitioner

U Po Thin A.T.M.

U Lun.

U Po Yin

A. B. Harper

ELECTED MEMBERS

Name of Member	Name and class of constituency represented
U Mra Tun	Akyab Town (General Urban)
S. Jone Bin	Bassein Town (General Urban)
U Ba Sein	Henzada Town (General Urban)
U Aye Maung	Mandalay Town (General Urban)
U Maung Gale	
U Ba U	Moulmein (General Urban)
U Pe Aung	
U Tun Win	

Name of Member	Name and class of constituency represented
U Ni Bar-at Law	Prome Town (General Urban)
The Hon'ble Dr. Ia Yin M.B., CH.B.	East Rangoon (General Urban)
U Ba Pe B.A.	
Keng Beng Chong	West Rangoon (General Urban)
U Maung Gyeo M.A. Bar-at Law	
L. H. Wellington	Tavoy Town (General Urban)
R. K. Ghose	Akyab Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Promotha Nath Chowdhury	Bassein Indian Community (Indian Urban)
L. K. Mitter	Mandalay Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Mirza Mahomed Rafi Bar-at Law	Moulmein Indian Community (Indian Urban)
S. A. S. Tyabji	East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban)
D. Venkataswamy	
Mahomed Auzam Bar-at Law	West Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban)
J. K. Munchi Bar-at-Law	Amherst Karen Community (Karen Rural)
Saw Po Chit Bar-at-Law	Bassein Karen Community (Karen Rural)
Sra Shwe Ba	Maubin Karen Community (Karen Rural)
Saw Toe Khut	Myaungmya Karen Community (Karen Rural)
U Myat Pon	Thabein Karen Community (Karen Rural)
U Thein Maung	Amherst (General Rural)
U Chit Pu	Akyab District East (General Rural)
U Saw Hla Aung	Akyab District West (General Rural)
E. G. Maracan	South Arakan (General Rural)
U Aung Gyi	Bassein District (General Rural)
U Kala	Hanthawaddy East (General Rural)
U On Pe Bar-at Law	Hanthawaddy West (General Rural)
U Ba So Bar-at-Law	Henzada District North (General Rural)
U Tun Lin T.P.S.	Henzada District South (General Rural)
U Ba Myin	Insein (General Rural)
U Po Hla	Katha (General Rural)
U Po Thin	Kyaukse (General Rural)
U San Pe	Lower Chinthein East (General Rural)
U Ko Gyi	Lower Chinthein West (General Rural)
U Po Shwin	Magwe East (General Rural)
U Khant	Magwe West (General Rural)
U Kyaw Dun, T.P.S.	Mandalay District (General Rural)
U Ba Thwe	Maubin (General Rural)
U Po Tun, T.P.S.	Moktila East (General Rural)
U Mya	Moktila West (General Rural)
U Shwe Yun	Mergui (General Rural)
U Pan	Minbu (General Rural)

Name of Member	Name and class of constituency represented
U Po Lu	Mayungmya (General Rural)
U Mya, T P S	Mingyan North (General Rural)
U Ba Zon	Mingyan South (General Rural)
U Myint Thein Bar at Law	Pakokku East (General Rural)
U Me T P S	Pakokku West (General Rural)
U Lun Maung A T M	Pegu North (General Rural)
U Kya Gaing Bar at Law	Pegu South (General Rural)
U Thein Maung B A M M F	Prome District (General Rural)
U Ba Byu	Pyapon (General Rural)
U Maung Maung	Saguing East (General Rural)
U Tha Zan	Saguing West (General Rural)
U Maung Lu	Shwebo East (General Rural)
U Ba Din	Shwebo West (General Rural)
Mr C Soo Don	Tavoy District (General Rural)
U Ba Han	Tharrawaddy North (General Rural)
U Lu Gyi	Tharrawaddy South (General Rural)
U Po Chit	Thaton (General Rural)
U San Lu	Thavetmyo (General Rural)
U Maung Maung	Toungoo North (General Rural)
U Pu	Toungoo South (General Rural)
U Faw Tun A T M Bar at Law (Deputy President)	Yamethin North (General Rural)
U Pu B A Bar at Law	Yamethin South (General Rural)
Charles Haswell Campagnac M.B.E. Bar at Law	Anglo Indian (Anglo Indian)
Oscar de Glanville O.B.E. Bar at Law	European (European)
Jules Emilie Du Bern O B E	Burma Chamber of Commerce (Commerce)
The Honble Mr Lee Ah Yain K I H Bar at Law	Chinese Chamber of Commerce (Commerce)
James Donald	Rangoon Trades Association (Chambers)
Lieut Colonel U Ba Ket I.M.S (Retd.)	Rangoon University

SECRETARY

U Ba Dun Bar at Law

Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar and Orissa lies between 19°-02' and 27°-30' N latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-25' E longitude and includes the three provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Madras, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the British territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa is 8380 square miles inclusive of the area of large rivers. In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule there are two groups of petty States which lie to the south and south west of the Province and which under the name of the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur are governed each by its own Chief under the superintendence and with the advice of the Political Agent and Commissioner Orissa Feudatory States. The area of these territories is 28648 square miles and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bihar and Orissa the area of the whole Province may be stated at 111828 square miles. Two of the provinces of the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, viz Bihar and Orissa, consist of great river valleys, the third, Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south east and washed in on the north west by the hilly country of the Tributary States. Bihar lies on the north of the Province and comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. Between Bihar and Orissa lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are five Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Munger (for Bihar), Bhagalpur, Cuttack (for Orissa) and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur).

The People

The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as Patna, the old town being called Patna City.

The Province has a population of 37,961,358 persons which is very little less than that of France and rather more than that of the Bombay Presidency. The province is almost entirely rural, no fewer than 963 in every 1,000 live in villages. Even so with 339 persons per square mile, Bihar and Orissa is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only three towns which can be classed as cities, namely Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur. During the last thirty years the population of Patna has been steadily diminishing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhamma-

dans form less than one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 6.16 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture. Bihar more especially North Bihar being the Garden of India. Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops wheat, barley and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,320,760 acres or 48 per cent of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,285,900 acres, barley on 1,406,100 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,637,500 acres the latter being an autumn crop. Oil seeds are an important crop the cultivation having been stimulated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 2,091,400 acres of land are annually cropped with oil seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts in Bihar and in Belasore and Cuttack in Orissa. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 25,000 acres in 1923. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and in Orissa and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96 but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *Katia*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased output of the rice crop but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops.

Manufactures

Opium was formerly with indigo the chief manufactured product of Bihar but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Yennissar Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest

* The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only.

in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India Agricultural Implements, Ltd. Enfield Cable Company of India Enamelled Ironware Limited and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar and Orissa with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh Bokaro and Karampur in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum Palaman Ranchi the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shalao the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained in the section. The Provincial Governorships where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council and Transferred Subjects in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar and Orissa is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar and Orissa consists of two separate branches viz. (1) the Buildings and Roads and (2) Irrigation which also deals with railways. Each has a Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non professional Assistant Secretary in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and an Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognisable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsiff extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be though in point of fact be very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenures.

Estates in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are of three kinds namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and parts of Orissa and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Permanent Settlement Act. Further the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Director of Land Records makes periodical survey and settlement operations in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former the rights of the under-tenants are recorded and attested while in the latter there is the re-settlement of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by land lords or tenants.

The tenures of Orissa are somewhat different. Under the zamindari, that is, the proprietors who took settlement from Government and pay revenue to Government direct is a class of subordinate proprietors or proprietary tenure holders who were originally village headmen dealing more or less direct with the revenue authorities. They have a variety of names such as mukadam padam maurasi sarbarakar puresahi, khariddar and shukm; zamindar. These sub-proprietors or proprietary tenure holders pay their revenue through the zamindars of the estates within which their lands lie. In Chota Nagpur Orissa and the Santal Parganas the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the rents and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble.

Both Orissa and Chota Nagpur have their own Tenancy Acts.

Police

The Departments of Police Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government supervised and inspected by an Inspector General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 28 Superintendents. There are also 28 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and

distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties.

Education.

The position of education in the Province with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (g v) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities (g v).

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who

is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 21 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 59 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 574 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways private persons etc. 4716 068 patients including 52 180 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1925. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 39 32 902.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for the Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. An Institute for radium treatment has also been established at Ranchi.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

As Bihar now enjoys practical financial autonomy, the finances are set out in greater detail.

Revenues and Receipts		Budget Estimate.
		1927-28
II—Taxes on Income		4 89
V—Land Revenue		1 65 48
VI—Excise		1 97 50
VII—Stamps		1 08 00
VIII—Forest		10 69
IX—Registration		15,25
Irrigation—		
XIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept		18 80
XIV—Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept		1,03
XVI—Interest		6 18
XVII—Administration of Justice		5 34
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements		4 05
XIX—Police		1 80
XX—Ports and Pilotage		
XXI—Education		6 11
XXII—Medical		1,78
XXIII—Public Health		20
XXIV—Agriculture		2 24
XXV—Industries		85
XXVI—Miscellaneous Department		
XXX—Civil Works		6 28
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation		3,87
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing		1,10
XXXV—Miscellaneous		4 79
XXXIXA—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments		35
TOTAL REVENUE		5 67 42
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government		2,92
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments		
Famine Insurance Fund		19,48
Suspense		5 70
TOTAL RECEIPTS		5,85 48
Opening Balance		(b) 1,82 80
GRAND TOTAL		7,78,26
(b) Ordinary balance		1,16 77
Famine Insurance Fund		66 08
Total		1 82,80

		(In thousands of Rupees.)	
	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	1927-28.
5.—Land Revenue			24 03
6.—Excise			19 63
7.—Stamps			3 06
8.—Forests			3 03
8A.—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue			1 41
9.—Registration			6 28
Irrigation—			
14.—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept			20 46
15.—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from ordinary Revenue			4 19
15 (1)—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants			2
16.—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation Embankment and Drainage Works			9
19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt			1 37
22.—General Administration			71 75
24.—Administration of Justice			39 13
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements			18 43
26.—Police			38 24
27.—Ports and Pilotage			1
30.—Scientific Departments			46
31.—Education			86 89
32.—Medics			29 27
33.—Public Health			15 04
34.—Agriculture			15 36
35.—Industries			8 93
37.—Miscellaneous Departments			87
41.—Civil Works			93 20
43.—Famine Relief and Insurance			11 48
45.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions			26 44
46.—Stationery and Printing			9 40
47.—Miscellaneous			1 34
51.—Contribution to the Central Government by Provincial Government			
51A.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments			24
Total expenditure charged to Revenue			8 00 48
60B. Commuted value of pension			3 01
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government			7 43
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments			7 31
Famine Insurance Fund			4 30
Suspense			5 50
Total expenditure not charged to revenue			2 58
Amount earmarked for supplementary estimates			4 96
Total expenditure			6 38 06
Closing balance		(c)	1 45 26
GRAND TOTAL			7 78 26
Provincial { Surplus			
Deficit			37 54
(c) Ordinary balance			64 11
Famine Insurance Fund			81 15
Total			1 45 26

Administration.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary A. J. Mainwaring I.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. I. F. Howsack

Honorary Aide-de-Camp Lieut. Muhammad
Raza Khan Bahadur, Lieut. Colonel Cecil
George Lees and Major F. C. Temple

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prasad
Singh

The Hon. Mr. James David Sifton O.L.E.,
I.C.S.

Ministers.

The Hon. Sir Sayyid Mahmud Fakhr ud din,
Khan Bahadur K.L., (Education)

The Hon. Babu Ganesh Datta Singh (Local Self
Government)

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government Political and Appointments Departments (Offg.) H G Hallett I.C.S.

Secretary to Government Finance Department P O Tallents I.C.S.

Secretary to Government Revenue Department (Offg.) R F Russell I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (P. W. D.) Irrigation Branch, Rai Bahadur Bishun Svarup

Buildings and Roads Branch H A Gulbay

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, G E Fawcett M.A.

Inspector-General of Police Walter Swain, C.I.E.

Conservator of Forests Alexander James Gibson

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Col

W S Willmore M.D. I.C.S.

Director of Public Health (Offg.) Lt.-Col.

J A Phillips

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col. I. M.

Macrae O.B.E. M.D. I.C.S.

Accountant-General, (Offg.) O A Travers

Director of Agriculture A C Dobbs

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

Lord Sinha (Bulpur P.O. KO)

1920

Sir Henry Wheeler

1921

Sir Hugh Lindsay Stephens (Kosi KOIL)

1927

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur (President)

Mr B Lakshmidhar Mahanti (Deputy President)

J A Samuel Bar-at-Law (Secretary)

Members

NOMINATED

Officials

Mr Blanchard Foley C.S.I. I.C.

Henry Clifford Storer Forest I.C.S.

Mrs Indra Chandra Sen I.C.S.

William Basil Heycock I.C.S.

Maurice Carver Hallett I.C.S.

Philip Collett Salt I.C.S.

Herbert Ellis Horsfield I.C.S.

Eric Cecil Anderson I.C.S.

Robert Edwin Russell I.C.S.

Henry Abraham Abbott

Walter Swain C.I.E.

George Ernest Fawcett C.I.E. O.B.E. I.C.S.

Non Officials

Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh

Dewan Bahadur Sri Krishna Mahapatra

Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Zahya

Rai Bahadur Kalipada Sarkar (Domilled Bengali Community)

Mr A. E. D. Silva (Anglo-Indian Community)

Rev. Brajananda Das (Depressed Classes)

Babu Srihar Samal (Depressed Classes)

Rev. E. H. Whitley (Aborigines)

Mr Daniel Lakra (Aborigines)

Babu Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring Classes)

Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan (Industrial interests other than planning and mining)

Mr S. S. Day (Indian Christian Community)

ELECTED

Name	Constituencies
The Hon ble Sir Sayid Muhammad Fakir ud din Kt. Khan Bahadur (Minister)	West Patna Muhammadan Rural
The Hon ble Babu Ganesh Datta Singh (Minister)	East Gaya Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Jagat Narayan Lal	Patna Division Non Muhammadan Urban
Mr Saliyd Abdul Aziz	Patna Division Muhammadan Urban
Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh	Patna Division Landholders
Rai Brij Raj Krishna	Patna Non Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Rajendrabai Sinha	West Patna Non Muhammadan Rural.

Name	Constituencies
Babu Gur Sahay Lal	East Patna Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Saïyid Muhammad Husain	East Patna Muhammadan Rural
Mr Bajkishore Lal Nandkeolyar	West Gaya Non Muhammadan Rural
Batu Bhagwati Saran Singh	Central Gaya Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Ahmad Husain Kazi	Gaya Muhammadan Rural
Babu Siddhachari Prasad	Arrah Non Muhammadan Rural
Pandit Dudhnath Pande	Central Shahabad Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Rajnarayan Prasad Sinha	South Shahabad Non Muhammadan Rural
Mr Saïyid Athar Husain	Shahabad Muhammadan Rural
Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath	Tirhut Division Non Muhammadan Urban
Maulavi Abdul Chant	Tirhut Division Muhammadan Urban
Babu Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha	Tirhut Division Landholders
Babu Shrinandan Prasad Narayan Singh Sharma	North Saran Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Narsa Narayan Singh	South Saran Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Saïyid Mubarak Ali Salih	Saran Muhammadan Rural
Babu Harbans Sahay	North Champaran Non Muhammadan Rural
Batu Kameshwar Prasad Dutt	South Champaran Non Muhammadan Rural
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Khan	Champaran Muhammadan Rural
Thakur Bannanjan Sinha	North Muzaffarpur Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Ramdada Sinha	East Muzaffarpur Non Muhammadan Rural
Mahanth Badri Narayan Das	West Muzaffarpur Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Dip Narayan Sinha	Hajipur Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Muhammad Isbaque	Muzaffarpur Muhammadan Rural
Mahanth Ishvar Ch	North West Darbhanga Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Shiva Banerjee Jha	North East Darbhanga Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Girindra Mohan Mian	South East Darbhanga Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Satya Narayan Singh	Samastipur Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Abdul Hamid Khan	Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural
Babu Bameshwar Narayan Agrawal	Bhagalpur Division Non Muhammadan Urban
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders
Babu Rajendra Mian	North Bhagalpur Non Muhammadan Rural

Name	Constituencies
Raj Bahadur Lakshmi Narayan Sinha Babu Kallash Bihari Lal Khan Bahadur Salyid Muhammad Naim Babu Sri Krishna Sinha Babu Ram Charitra Singh	Central Bhagalpur Non Muhammadan Rural South Bhagalpur Non Muhammadan Rural Bhagalpur Muhammadan Rural East Monghyr Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Kalka Prasad Singh	North West Monghyr Non Muhammadan Rural South West Monghyr Non Muhammadan Rural
Chaudhuri Muhammad Nazirul Hasan Raj Bahadur Prithwi Chand Lal Chowdry Mr Salyid Moïn ud din Mirza Maulvi Haji Muhammad Bux Chaudhuri Babu Pratapendra Chandra Pandey	Monghyr Muhammadan Rural Purnea Non Muhammadan Rural Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural Purnea Muhammadan Rural Santal Parganas (North) Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Rameshwar Lal Marwarî	Santal Parganas (South) Non Muhammadan Rural
Maulavi Abdul Bari Raj Sahib Loknath Misra Maulavi Salyid Muhammad Nurul Huda Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo O B E Babu Narayan Birabar Samant Babu Lakshmidhar Mahanti Babu Nandkishore Das Babu Harekrishna Mahtap Babu Godavaria Misra Babu Lingaraj Misra Babu Brajamohan Pandey Mr Jimut Bahan Sen	Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural Orissa Division Non Muhammadan Urban Orissa Division Muhammadan Rural Orissa Division Landholders North Cuttack Non Muhammadan Rural South Cuttack Non Muhammadan Rural North Balasore Non Muhammadan Rural South Balasore Non Muhammadan Rural North Puri Non Muhammadan Rural South Puri Non Muhammadan Rural Sambalpur Non Muhammadan Rural Chota Nagpur Division Non Muhammadan Urban
Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur Bhaiya Rajkishore Deo Raj Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay	Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Rural Chota Nagpur Division Landholders Banchi Non Muhammadan Rural Hazaribagh Non Muhammadan Rural
Babu Gunendra Nath Ray Babu Nilkantha Chattarji Babu Devendra Nath Samanta Babu Baldeva Sahay Mr W O MacGregor Mr E J Finch Mr Amritlal Ojha	North Manbhum Non Muhammadan Rural South Manbhum Non Muhammadan Rural Singhbhum Non Muhammadan Rural Patna University European Constituency Bihar Planters Constituency Indian Mining Federation

The Central Provinces and Berar. 157

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 181,082 sq. miles of which 82,000 are British territory proper 18,000 (etc. Berar) held on perpetual lease from the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1921) is 13,912,780 under British administration including 3,075,818 in Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny in 1851 into the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Central Provinces. Berar was in 1803 assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903 as the result of a fresh agreement with the Nizam.

The Country

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of up and with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west the Vindhyan plateau is broken country covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat-growing country of the Aerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its little decline into the Nagpur plain whose broad stretches of deep black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthier part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plateau lies in the valley of the Wunganga and is mainly a rice-growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the 'lake country' of Nagpur. Further east is the far-rolling, rich country of Chhattisgarh in the Mahadevi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, contains 1,24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines and is mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The Feudatory States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristics are its rich black cotton soil plains.

The People

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans the whole of it was peopled by the Gondas and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills where they now outnumber all the other hill and forest tribes and form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the C. P. being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the new comers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hind brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North prevails in the North and East Marathi in Berar and the west and centre of the C. P. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent. and Goudi by 7 per cent. The

effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanisation of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries

When Sir R. H. Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading from Jabulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is of course agriculture which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the zemindari or great landlord system ranging with numerous variations from the great Feudatory chieftains which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay rajawati system. About 10,703 square miles of the C. P. is Government reserved forest in Berar the forest area is about 2,810 square miles the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 86 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation in the most advanced districts the proportion is 90 per cent. and in Berar the figure is also high. The cultivated area is extending continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most important crop of the C. P. Wheat comes next with 11 per cent. then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil seeds with 11 per cent. and cotton with 9 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 48 per cent. of the cropped area, jowar covers 38 per cent. then wheat and oil seeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres where the introduction of modern enterprises along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills owned by Parsi manufacturers were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of yarn exported from the Province during the year ending 31st March 1926 was about 118,423 mounds valued at nearly 5½ lakhs of rupees.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1926 employed 81,067 persons and raised 766,148 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 685,144 tons and 8,381 persons employed the Jabalpur marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay soapstone &c.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 747 in 1926 the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 67,106. The same economic inducements which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries as communications improve and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one third in eight years.

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor in Council who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by eight Secretaries and six under secretaries. Under the reform scheme the administration is conducted by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects.

The local legislature consists of 70 members at least 70 per cent of whom are elected and not more than 20 per cent are officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Chamber. The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into four divisions and Berar constitutes another division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer and the two Chief Engineers. Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail and

whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners or members of the Indian Civil Service, (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners or members of the Provincial Civil Service usually natives of India but including a few Europeans and Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars or members of the Subordinate service who are nearly always natives of India. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a landward or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest court of appeal in civil cases and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

The Court sits at Nagpur and consists of a Judicial Commissioner and 4 Additional Judicial Commissioners of whom one at least must be an advocate of the Court or a Barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing.

Subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court are the District and Sessions Judges (11 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Sub Judges of the 1st and 2nd class.

Local Self-Government

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Acts and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The general basis of the scheme is the Local Board for each tahsil and the District Council for each district. The larger towns have municipalities there being 65 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self Government Act passed in 1920 the Local Boards consist of elected representatives of circles and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in number one-fourth of the Board and the constitution of the District Council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of Local Boards of members selected by those representatives and of members other than Government servants nominated by Government.

The District Councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain

limits and Local Boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of the District Councils and Local Boards are with few exceptions non official.

Rural education and sanitation are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920 so far 82 Panchayats have been established. A Committee was appointed last year to look into the question of Panchayats and in accordance with one of its recommendations a Village Panchayat Officer has been appointed whose main duty is to do propaganda work and assist in the establishment of Panchayats.

Public Works

The Public Works Department is controlled by two Chief Engineers who are also Secretaries to the Government. There are three Superintending Engineers for Roads, Buildings and three for Irrigation. The Province is well covered by a network of roads some of which have been constructed as famine relief works. In most cases these roads are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains. During recent years Government has adopted the policy of transfer of State roads and buildings to District Councils for maintenance and a number of roads and buildings have been handed over to the Podes in pursuance of this policy.

State Irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-02). The Irrigation Branch of the department was separated from the Roads and Buildings Branch in 1920. During the last twenty years a sum of about Rs. 6 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharnag and Manjari projects.

Three works viz. the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asli Mundha tank were originally sanctioned as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The Mahanadi Canal and the Asli Mundha tank have since been transferred to the unproductive list and it is now to transfer the Wainganga Canal also to that list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on a point of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 400,000 acres and the income from these works is approximately equal to the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per 9 square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and

supervision of the Police force including the Criminal Investigation Department and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 600 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Deputy Director, five Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by eight Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. An Agency Inspector supervises the schools in the Feudatory State. Schools are divided into schools for general education and schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main divisions of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and the schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given wholly in the vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management and all aided schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are recognised by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unaided schools do not follow the rules of the Department nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened

to have acquired "recognition. Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

As an experimental measure the inspection and administration of Board Vernacular schools have been transferred to the District Councils at Bhandara, Balaghat, Amraoti and Hoshangabad.

The Primary Education Bill which was passed by the Local Legislative Council in March 1920 marks an important stage by giving Local Bodies power to introduce compulsory education in the areas under their jurisdictions.

Higher education is at present given in five colleges. In Nagpur Morris College teaches up to the M.A. standard in Arts. Hislop College is affiliated up to the M.A. standard in Arts. The Victoria College of Science teaches up to the M.Sc. standard in Science. Up to the B.Sc. standard it works in conjunction with Morris College and Hislop College. In Jabulpore, Robertson College teaches up to the B.A. and B.Sc. standards. The King Edward College capable of accommodating 350 students with spacious grounds and well built hostels for two hundred boarders is now established at Amraoti. It teaches up to the B.A. degree in Arts and the Intermediate degree in Science. The Province contains also a Teachers' Training College at Jabulpore and Normal School at different centres and an Engineering School at Nagpur. There is a Technical Institute at Amraoti which is controlled by the Dept. of Industries. There is also an Agricultural College at Nagpur under the Department of Agriculture.

Collegiate Education is now under control of the University of Nagpur to which the colleges of the province are affiliated. A University Law College has been established at Nagpur with effect from the 1st July 1920. The Nagpur University Act of 1923 provided for a University which in the first instance will be of an examining and affiliating type though it may subsequently and without further legislation undertake wider functions as necessity arises and needs permit. In this connection the speech with which the Honble the Minister for Education introduced the Bill is interesting. He pointed out that from the outset the University will exercise a marked control over its colleges with regard to instruction, the qualifications of teachers, the residence and discipline of students. It will also act as adviser to the Local Government with regard to the financial needs of the colleges and institutions connected with it. Finally the Bill is so drafted that the University may at any moment without further Legislation supplement or replace collegiate instruction by instruction of its own. It may take over the management of existing colleges with the consent of their managing bodies, whether Government or private, or it may institute and maintain colleges of its own. The second important point of difference between the Nagpur Act and other University Acts subsequent to the publication of the Calcutta University Commission's Report is with regard to Intermediate Education. The Bill definitely follows the recommendations of the Central Provinces University Committee of 1914 and of the Sadler Commission in freeing the High

schools from the control of the University. It differs from the Sadler Commission Report and subsequent University legislation in adopting the High School Certificate Examination as the standard of admission to the University and in placing Intermediate Education under the control of the University. The constitution of the University as provided in the Act is in accordance with other recent University legislation in India and is to consist of a Court, an Academic Council and an Executive Council with the Governor of the province as Ex officio Chancellor.

As a corollary to the Central Provinces University Act, the Central Provinces High School Education Bill was passed in 1923 on the lines of the United Provinces Intermediate and High School Education Act. Its aim is to free the High Schools of the Province from the control of the University and from this point of view to substitute for the University a Board of Secondary Education for the regulation and control of Secondary Education. In order however that the connection between Secondary and University Education may still be maintained the Bill provides that on third of the members of the Board will be drawn from men experienced in university affairs and that of this one third not less than two-thirds shall be teachers in the University or in colleges affiliated thereto. At the same time teachers engaged in school work will be adequately represented on the Board.

In order to meet an ever increasing demand for English the introduction of the teaching of English is now being allowed in Vernacular Middle schools on certain conditions.

Medical

The medical and sanitary services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and a Director of Public Health. The medical department has made much progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur opened in 1884 with accommodation for 120 in-patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore opened in 1886 and accommodating 100 in-patients, the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Mair Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabulpore, these last four being for women and children and containing together accommodation for 120 in-patients. The Mayo Hospital Nagpur was provincialised in 1920. The Main Hospital at Amraoti was provincialised in 1925. The Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore was provincialised in 1926. In accordance with the recent policy 106 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in some Municipal towns to which the Vaccination Act has been extended. The Government in 1913 sanctioned the opening of peripartetic dispensaries in unhealthy areas. There is at the present time one such dispensary at each district in the Province. There is also 1 peripartetic dispensary in the Hattia Zamindari of Balaghat district which is contributed by the Zamindar of Hattia.

Finance

The main source of Government income in the province has always been the land revenue, but under Mahratta rule many petty imposts were added in all branches of trade and industry and life in general. Thus there was a special tax on the marriage of Banias and a tax of a fourth of the proceeds of the sale of houses. The scheme of Provincial finance was introduced in 1871-72. Special settlements under this system have been necessitated in view of the

special circumstances of the province and the recurrence of famine which at the end of the 19th century caused a severe economic strain upon the province. The wave of prosperity which has spread over the country in the past 20 years has more than trebled the funds available for the administration compared with what they were before the several years of scarcity and the progress of the administration and of expenditure has increased correspondingly.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1927-28.

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		Rs
Taxes on Income		1 00 000
Land Revenue		2 49 18 000
Excise		1 48 14 000
Stamps		82 00 000
Forest		56 34 000
Registration		6 57 000
Total		21 18 000
<i>Irrigation</i>		
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		1 84 000
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept		1 49 000
Total		2 83 000
<i>Debt Services</i>		
Interest		2 62 000
<i>Civil Administration</i>		
Administration of Justice		6 52 000
Jails and Convict Settlements		3 78 000
Police		1 01 000
Education		5 17 800
Medical		64 000
Public Health		77 000
Agriculture		3,28,000
Industries		33 000
Miscellaneous Departments		67 000
Total		20 02 000
<i>Civil Works</i>		
Civil Works		5 00 000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation		89 000
Stationery and Printing		63,000
Miscellaneous		5 14,000
Total		6 89,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments		12,000
Extraordinary receipts		2,30,000
Total Provincial Revenue		5 43 78,000

<i>Debt Heads</i>		Rs
Deposits and Advances—Famine Insurance Fund		53 33 000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	--	3,42,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies		400
Depreciation Fund for Government Press		25,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments		8,26 600
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India		81 51 000
Total Revenue and Receipts		7,10 54 000
Opening balance {	Ordinary	4 48 000
	Famine Insurance Fund	1 87 17 000
Grand Total		9 02 19 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28

Direct Demands on the Revenue

Land Revenue	27,81,860
Excise	15,88,000
Stamps	2,10,000
Forest	39 38,988
Registration	2,30,000
Total	87 43 848

Irrigation

Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—		
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		25,33 000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues		2,47,000
(1) Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants		
Total		27 85 000

Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue.—

Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—		
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants		1 60 000
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue		
Total.		1 60 000

Debt Services

Interest on Ordinary Debt	--	—3,84,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		3 42,000
Total		—42,000

Civil Administration

General Administration Reserved	69 18 197
Do Transferred	75 000
Administration of Justice	32,38,900
Jails and Convict Settlements	10 64 000
Police	58 88 000
Scientific Departments	15 000
Education —	
Reserved	1,32,999
Transferred	54 40 825
Medical	15,49 000
Public Health	3 88 000
Agriculture	16,97,000
Industries—	
Reserved	99 000
Transferred	2,56,000
Miscellaneous Departments—	
Reserved	1,28,000
Total	2,64,47 721

The Central Provinces and Berar

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	<i>Civil Works</i>	<i>Ra.</i>
Civil Works—		
Reserved		49 000
Transferred		1 00,81 899
	Total	<u>1 01 30 899</u>
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Famine Relief and Insurance.—		
A.—Famine Relief		
B.—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund		36 84,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		18 39 000
Stationery and Printing.—		
Reserved		6,12,000
Transferred		20 000
Miscellaneous—		
Reserved		90 000
Transferred		8,00,000
	Total	<u>68,45 000</u>
Provincial Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments —		
Contributions		22,00 000
Miscellaneous Adjustments		
	Total	<u>22 00 000</u>
Extraordinary charges		
Expenditure in England		<u>15 66 000</u>
Total Provincial Expenditure		<u>5,88 98 463</u>
Capital Account of Irrigation Navigation, Embankments Drainage and other Works not charged to Revenue—		
Forest Capital outlay		1 80 000
Construction of Irrigation Works		25 50,000
Miscellaneous Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—		
Commutated Value of Pensions		9 04,000
	Total	<u>36,24 000</u>
	<i>Debit Heads</i>	
Deposits and Advances—		
Famine Insurance Fund		26 26 000
Depreciation Fund for Government Press		16 000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government		9,88,999
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Governments of India		8,56,000
	Total Expenditure and Disbursements	<u>6,09,41,462</u>
Closing balance { Ordinary		18,52,588
{ Famine Insurance Fund		2 14,26 000
	Grand Total	<u>9,02 19 000</u>
	Deficit	<u>—24 69,463</u>

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler Kt. K.C.S.I.
C.B. C.I.E. C.V.O. O.B.E. I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambu
B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson M.A.
(Oxen) C.I.B. O.B.E. I.C.S.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Baghavendra Rao Barrister
at Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Mudharrao Dushmukh
Barrister-at Law

SECRETARIES

Chief Secretary Hyde Clarendon Gowan B.A.
C.I.F. F.D. I.C.S.

Financial Secretary Birendra Nath Das B.A.
I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary Richard Marsh Crofton
B.A. (O.D.) I.C.S.

Settlements Secretary Charles Francis Waterfall,
B.A. I.C.S.

Legal Secretary Frederick Louis Grille M.A.
Barrister-at-Law I.C.S.

Education Secretary Richard Henry Beckett
B.Sc.

Secretary Public Works Department (Buildings
and Roads Branch) J. A. Baker C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department (Irrigation
Branch) Colonel H. de L. Pollard Lowry
C.M.G. C.I.E. D.S.O. R.E.

Under Secretaries Samuel Harrison Yardley
Gulshan M.C. B.A. I.C.S. Donald Ross Rut-
nam B.A. I.C.S. Ramaswamy Prasad Clarence
L. Higher B.Sc. J. Newton B.Sc. A.C.G.I.
(P.W.D. Irrigation) G. M. McElvaine B.Sc.
(P.W.D., Buildings and Roads)

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements Director of Land
Records Registrar General of Births Deaths
and Marriages and Inspector General of Re-
gistration Charles Francis Waterfall, B.A.
I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests Edgar Ralph Stevens
Esq. Commissioner and Superintendent of
Stamps Geoffrey Pownall Burton M.A. I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income Tax Khan Bahadur
Wah Muhammad B.A.

Postmaster General C. J. E. Chard C.I.B. O.B.E.
Accountant General John Fowler Mitchell B.Sc.
I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner Charles Stewart Findlay,
M.A. LL.B. I.C.S.

Inspector General of Prisons Lieutenant
Colonel William Jackson Powell B.A. I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police Thomas Henry
Morony C.I.B.

Director of Public Instruction Richard Henry
Beckett B.Sc.

Lord Bishop The Right Reverend Alex Wood
M.A. O.B.E.

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Colonel
John Norman Walker I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieutenant Colonel
H. G. Stiles Webb I.M.S.

Political Agent Central Provinces Feudatory States
Kismet Leland Brewer Hamilton B.A. I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture Francis Joseph Plymton,
A.C.G.L.

Veterinary Adviser to Government Charles Water-
house William M.E. C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative
Societies Chief Customs Authority and Re-
gistrar Joint Stock Companies Chandulal

Madhavji Trivedi I.C.S.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch) Colonel
H. del Pollard Lowry, C.M.G. C.I.E.

D.S.O. R.E.

Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads Branch)
J. A. Baker M.E. C.I.E.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot 1880

Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence (Official) 1882

R. Temple (Official) 1882

Colonel E. K. Elliot 1883

J. S. Campbell (Official) 1884

R. Temple 1884

J. S. Campbell (Official) 1885

R. Temple 1886

J. H. Morris (Official) 1887

E. Campbell 1887

J. H. Morris (Official) 1888

(Confirmed 27th May 1870)

Colonel R. H. Keatinge V.C. C.S.I. (Offg.) 1870

J. H. Morris C.S.I. 1872

C. Grant (Official) 1870

J. H. Morris C.S.I. 1879

W. B. Jones C.S.I. 1888

C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Official) 1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885

D. Fitzpatrick (Official) 1883

J. W. Nell (Official) 1887

A. Mackenzie C.S.I. 1887

B. J. Crosthwaite (Official) 1889

Until 7th October 1889

J. W. Nell (Official) 1880

A. P. MacDonnell C.S.I. 1881

J. Woodburn C.S.I. (Official) 1883

Confirmed 1st December 1883

Sir C. J. Lyall C.S.I. K.C.L.E. 1889

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson C.S.I. 1898

Sir A. H. L. Fraser K.C.L.E. 1899

(Official) Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett C.S.I. C.I.E. 1902

(Official) Confirmed 2nd November 1903

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely C.S.I. K.C.L.E. 1904

(Official) Confirmed 29th Dec. 1904

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller C.S.I. 1903

S. Ismay C.S.I. (Official) 1903

Until 21st October 1906

A. F. T. Phillips (Official) 1907

Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th

May to 1st November 1908

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock K.C.S.I. 1901

Mr. H. A. Crump C.S.I. 1911

Sub. pro tem. from 26th January 1912 to 16th

February

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Fox-Strangways C.S.I. 1912

(Sub. pro tem.)

The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1912

Mr. Crump C.S.I. (Official) 1914

Sir B. Robertson K.C.S.I. 1914

Sir Frank George Sly K.C.S.I. 1910

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly K.C.S.I. 1920

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., C.B. C.I.E.,

C.V.O., O.B.E. 1925

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Sir Shankarrao Chitambar Kt. B.A. 180

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe B.A. LL.B. Member of the Executive Council

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson M.A. (Oxon) C.I.E. O.B.E. L.C.S. Member of the Executive Council.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao Bar at Law

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh Bar at Law

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Officials

Mr. Hyde Clarendon Gowan C.I.B. V.D. I.C.S. J.P. Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces

Mr. Birendra Nath De I.C.S. Finance Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces

Mr. Frederick Louis Grille M.A., Bar at Law, Legal Remembrancer and Legal Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces—(*Secretary to the Council*)

Mr. Richard Henry Beckett I.M.S. Director of Public Instruction and Secretary in the Education Department to the Government of the Central Provinces

Colonel H. de L. Pollard Lowry C.M.G. C.I.E. D.S.O. Chief Engineer P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch)

Mr. Charles Francis Waterfall I.C.S. Commissioner of Settlement C.P.

Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi I.C.S. Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative Societies C.P.

Mr. Edgar Ralph Stevens I.M.S. Chief Conservator of Forests C.P.

Non-Officials

Raja Thakur Raghunath Singh of Panjala District Bilaspur (Zamindari and Fagirdari Estates)

Mr. George Parle Dick C.I.E. Bar at Law Nagpur (European and Anglo-Indian Communities)

Mr. Rati Ram of Kewtadabri in the Bilaspur District (Depressed Classes)

Mr. Ganesha Akaji Gavai of Nagpur (Depressed Classes)

Mr. Sukhlal Urkuda Katangale of Nagpur (Depressed Classes)

Mr. Laxman Krishna Ogle Hindu Missionary Boarding Badnera Road Amraoti (Depressed Classes)

Mr. A. H. Parry C/o The Pench Valley Coal Company Limited, Post Office Parasla, District Chhindam

Mr. B. W. Fulay M.A. LL.B. (Urban Factory Labourers)

ELECTED MEMBERS

A—Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name	Constituency
Bal Bahadur Parbhat Chandra Boer B.A. LL.B.	Jubbulpore City Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. Keshao Rao Khandekar	Jubbulpore Division (Urban)
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Raghavendra Rao Bar at Law	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban)
Mr. Chandra Gopal Mishra B.A. LL.B.	Nerbudda Division (Urban)
Dr. N. B. Khare M.D.	Nagpur City-cum Kanptee
Mr. G. R. Pradhan	Do do
Mr. Tukaram Jalram Kedar B.A. LL.B.	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr. Rajendra Singh, M.A.S.	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Pandit Kashi Prasad Fande M.A., LL.B.	Jubbulpore District (North)
Mr. Gokukchand Singal	Damoh District
Mr. Kedar Nath Rohan B.Sc. LL.B.	Saugor District
Mr. Durgashanker Kripashanker Mehta	Seoni District
Mr. Umesh Datta Pathak	Mandla District
Mahant Laxminarayandas	Balpur District (North)

Name	Constituency
Seth Shrodas Daga	Raipur District (South).
Thakur Chodilal Bar at Law	Bilaspur District
Mr Ghansham Singh Gupta	Drug District.
Mr Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal B.A. LL.B.	Hoshangabad District
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Minar District.
Chaudhari Daulatsingh	Narsinghpur District.
Mr Vishwanath Damodar Salpukur	Chhindwara District.
Mr Dipchand Lalshimchand	Betul District
Mr Krishnaji Pandurang Valdyu B.A. LL.B.	Nagpur District (East)
Mr Visavak Vithal Kalkar	Nagpur District (West)
Mr Govind Damodhar Charde B.A. LL.B.	Wardha Tahsil
Mr Narayan Rajaram Nagh B.A. LL.B.	Wardha District
Mr Nikunth Yadsorao Dotala	Chanda District
Mr Ganpatrao Yadsorao Pande	Bhandara District.
Rao Bahadur Narsinhrao Krishnarao Kelkar	Balghat District
Mr Majiduddin Ahmed	Jubbulpore Division (Rural) Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr Syed Wakil Ahmed Rizvi B.A. LL.B.	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr Syed Hifazat Ali B.A. LL.B.	Nerbudda Division (Rural)
Khan Sahib Syed Yasin Syed Lal B.A. LL.B.	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Mr Shyam Sunder Bhargava	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders Special Constituencies
The Hon'ble Sir Shankarrao Madhwarao Chitambar Kt. 1st	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
Mr M. K. Gokwalkar B.A. LL.B.	Nagpur University
Mr L. H. Bartlett	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Seth Mathuradas Mohota	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry

B—Members from Berar nominated after election.

Mr Pannalal Banadial	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Purushottam Balwant Gole	West Berar (Municipal)
The Hon'ble Mr Ramrao Madhwarao Deshmukh Bar-at-Law	Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr Ramrao Anand Rao Deshmukh	Amraoti (East)
Mr Uttamrao Sitaramji	Amraoti (West)
Rao Sahib Tukaram Sboram Korde	Akola (East)
Mr Naudeo Sadasheo Isfil	Akola (North West)
Mr Waik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar	Akola (South)
Mr Yadav Madhav Kale	Buldana (Central)
Mr Pandurang Dinanath Pundalik	Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon)
Mr Mahadeo Fakaji Kolhe	Yeotmal (East)
Mr Babarao Krishnaji Patil	Yeotmal (West)
Syed Mobinur Rahman B.A. LL.B.	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Muhammad Sharfuddin B.A. LL.B.	East Berar (Rural) Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahuman Beg	West Berar (Rural)
Mr Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Mr Brijlal Nandlal Biyani	Berar Commerce and Industry

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province as its name denotes, is situated on the north west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 89,000 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis-Indus district of Hazara the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills containing the Districts of Peshawar Kohat Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,418 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General. The area of this tract is roughly 25,500 square miles and is interstratified from north to south the political agencies severally known as the Malakand Kyber Kurram North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 150 persons to a square mile but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. The key to the history of the people of the F W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikh invasion beginning in

1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1918-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahomed Waziri country of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu through Razmak to Sorongha Jandala and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab has frequently been discussed, with the double object. In the earlier stages of these debates of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General with head quarters at Peshawar in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Chief Commissioner and the local officer an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficals to investigate it. The Committee presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray M.L.A. Joint Foreign Secretary toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Baza Ali, M.C.S. T. Ranaachari Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. V. Samarath and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan members of the Legislative Assembly H. N. Bolton, I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial

administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee comprised of all its other members recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India.

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and appointment of Members of Council and Minister.

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions including interchange of officers with the Punjab so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her.

No action on the report has yet been taken and an important reason for the delay is understood to be the sharp accentuation of communal bitterness throughout the Frontier region as a result of political agitation at Kohat leading to a murderous and incendiary outbreak between the members of the two communities there last spring.

The People.

The total population of the N W F P (1921) is 5 076 476 made up as follows—

Hazara	622,349
Trans-Indus Districts	1 628 901
Trans-Border Area	2 825 186

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561 3 females per 1 000 males in the towns and 872 2 females per 1 000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the

phenomenon. On the other hand the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports is 26.9 and the death rate 10.8. The birth-rate was normal below the average for the preceding quinquennium—in Hazara 35 per cent below it—a figure indicating the unusually low vitality of the people after a preceding severe epidemic of malaria. The population is naturally increasing but emigration reduces the net result.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population both numerically and by social position are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal areas to the west. There is a long list of Pathan Baluch Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

Under the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901 custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu law is applied only in the absence of special custom.

Climate, Flora and Fauna

The climatic conditions of the N W F P which is mainly the mountainous region but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall falls almost entirely. The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west occurs in an account written some years ago by Captain Cross-wait. Men drink once a day and the cattle every second day. Washing is an impossible luxury. It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and neither hear

a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire." With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus. The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south-eastern plains to barren hills pine forests and fertile mountain valleys. Tigers used to abound in the forests but are now quite extinct. Leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals and foxes are the chief carnivora. Bear deer and monkeys are found. A great variety of fish is caught in the Indus.

The mountain scenery is often magnificent. The frontier ranges contain many notable peaks of which the following are the principal.—

Takht-i-Sulaiman, Sulaiman Range in Dera Ismail Khan 11,292 feet.

In a recent report P. A. South Was calls it Pir Ghal and points out that the former spelling is incorrect. *Pir N A*

Pir Ghal Sulaiman Range, in Mahsud Waziristan 11,588 feet.

Sika Ram in the Safed Koh in the Kurram Agency 15,621 feet.

Kagan Peaks of the Himalayas in the Hazara District 10,000 to 18,700 feet.

Istraght Peak (18,900 ft.) Kachin Peak (22,641 ft.) Thirich Mir (25,426 ft.) all in the Hindu Kush on the northern border of Chitral Agency.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south west of the N. W. F. P., via Nushki with south east Persia. The line connects with the north west railway system of India and extends 348 miles to Durdap within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindans) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now instead of doing their trading in towns near the border carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitahina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly in course of time develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The

effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 32 per cent and uncultivated to 68 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts 19 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women of whom 13.8 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province apart from all considerations of strategy must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914 and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in Council. His staff consists of—

- (1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.
- (3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
- (4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—
Military Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first head above are—

Administration	Chief Commissioner & Agent to the Governor General	5
	Secretary	
	Under Secretary	
	Personal Assistant	
	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary	
	Resident in Waziristan	1
	Deputy Commissioner	
	Political Agents	5
	District Judges	
	Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Political Agents	12

Judicial Commissioner's Court & Divisional Judges { Two Judicial Commissioners
Two Divisional and Sessions Judges
One Additional ditto }

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five sub-divisional areas, in charge of tahsildars who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by namb-tahsildars who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon who is also the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division that of Hazara. There are four divisions of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the P. W. D. is in charge of a Chief Engineer. Irrigation who is also ex-officio Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions divisions each presided over by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the judicial branch of the administration and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above. The principal officers in the present Administration are —

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner The Hon. Sir Horatio Norman Bolton K.C.I.B. C.S.I. L.C.S. (Assumed charge 7th July 1928.)

Personal Assistant Captain N. B. Allington M.C. Resident Waziristan Lt. Col. C. E. Bruce C.I.B., C.B.E.

Judicial Commissioner (Offg.) J. H. R. Fraser, C.I.E. C.B.E.

Additional Judicial Commissioner, K. B. Saad-ud-din Khan, B.A., L.L.B.

Revenue Commissioner (Offg.) T. B. Capeland.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner H. A. F. Metcalfe M.V.O.

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, K. P. S. Menon.

Assistant Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner (Offg.) Lala Guranditta Mal.

Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner Khan Bahadur Bishal Singh Moghal Bas Khan, I.O.M. I.D.B.M.

Secretary Public Works Department Buildings and Roads Branch Col. C. R. Haswell.

Secretary Public Works Department Irrigation Branch S. Walker.

Deputy Conservator of Forests E. A. Greenwood B.A.

Chief Medical Officer Lieut. Col. C. I. Brierley L.M.S.

Inspector General of Police (Offg.) C. Stoddart C.B.E., M.V.O.

Commandant Frontier Constabulary V. H. Short.

Director of Public Instruction, J. H. Towle L.E.S. M.A.

Superintendent Archaeological Survey, H. Hargreaves.

Divisional and Sessions Judges B. B. Bhal, Lehna Singh, M.B.E. (Derajat) Lt. Col. W. A. Garstin, O.B.E., Sessions Judge (Peshawar).

Political Agents

C. Latimer C.I.B. Dir. Swat and Chitral.

Lt. Col. R. Garratt, Khyber.

Captain C. G. N. Edwards North Waziristan.

Major E. W. C. Noel C.I.B. D.S.O. Kurram.

Captain W. R. Hay, L.A., South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

Lt. Col. M. E. Kac Hazara.

Lt. Col. R. E. H. Griffith C.I.B. I.A. Peshawar.

Major A. B. B. Parsona, C.B.E. D.S.O. I.A.

Bannu.

C. H. Gidney L.C.S., Dera Ismail Khan.

Major Thompson Glover O.B.E., Kohat.

Former Chief Commissioners

Lieut. Col. Sir Harold Deane K.C.B.I. Died 7th July 1903.

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Ross-Koppel C.C.I.B. K.C.B.I. to 9th September 1919.

The Hon. Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, C.C.I.B. K.C.B.I. from September 1919 to 8th March 1921.

The Hon. Sir John Leader Maffey K.C.V.D. C.S.I., C.I.B. L.C.S. from 8th March 1921 to 6th November 1925.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders comprises an area of some 88,510 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division the Burma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma, which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population

The total population of the Province in 1921 was 7,990,246, of whom 384,018 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1921 2½ millions were Mahomedans 4½ millions Hindus and 1½ millions Animists 44 per cent of the population speak Bengali 22 per cent speak Assamese other languages spoken in the province are Hindi Uriya and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 180 which compared with that of most other parts of India is low but is more than double that of Burma.

Agricultural Products

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India. climate soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 6 million acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and Jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 420,664 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 66 square miles are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant and ranges from 67 to 229 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world having a rainfall of 458 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84.8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur

district where about 350,000 tons are raised annually. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Sylhet, and in the Garo hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Kachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women and almost every house contains a loom the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building brass and metal and earthenware, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture which itself employs about 89 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.

The trade of Assam is chiefly carried by river but increasing use is being made of the Assam Bengal Railway which runs from the port of Chittagong through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibrugarh Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Sibsagar at the eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the valley of the Brahmaputra. The excellence of its water communication makes Assam less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but in recent years the road system has been developed and there is an unmetalled trunk road through the whole length of the Brahmaputra Valley and an excellent road from Gauhati to Shillong. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steved Navigation Company ply on the rivers of both valleys. An alternate day service of passenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

In common with the other Provinces of India Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position is set out in the following table—

Estimated Provincial Revenue for 1927-28.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Taxes on Income	5 27
Land Revenue	1,15,24
Excise	71 86
Stamp	23 25
Forest	23, 24
Registration	2, 39

Estimated Provincial Revenue for 1927-28.—(contd.)

	(In Thousands of Rupees.)
State Railways (net)	40
Interest	1 42
Administration of Justice	1,76
Jails and Convict Settlements	1 00
Police	1,85
Education	2 61
Medical	22
Public Health	70
Agriculture	26
Industries	6
Miscellaneous Departments	1
Civil Works	3 95
In aid of Superannuation	30
Stationery and Printing	8
Miscellaneous	2,67
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	5
Provincial loan account (net)	—82
Famine Insurance Fund	12
Government Press—Depreciation Fund	7
Total Receipts	2 66 05
Opening Balance	61 20
Grand Total	3,27 25

Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 1927-28

(Reserved)—	
Land Revenue	19 79
Stamps	04
Forest	15 48
State Railways	51
Subsidiary Companies	9
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	2
Construction of Railways	6
Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works	60
Interest on ordinary debt	—73
General Administration	25 09
Administration of Justice	8 96
Jails and Convict Settlements	4,70
Police	23,14
Police (Assam Rifles)	2 85
Ports and Pilotage	41
Scientific Departments	11
Education (European)	76
Miscellaneous Departments	21
Civil Works	55,42
Famine Relief and Insurance	10
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	10 53
Stationery and Printing	3,43
Miscellaneous	1,07

Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 1927-28.—(contd.)

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Contributions and assignments to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	15.00
Miscellaneous adjustment between central and Provincial Governments, Capital outlay on Forests (Goalpara tramway aide)	
(Transferred)—	
Excise	8.33
Registration	1.48
General Administration	1.08
Scientific Depts	1
Education (other than European)	27.86
Medical	11.42
Public Health	11.90
Agriculture	5.78
Industries	1.88
Miscellaneous Departments	2
Civil Works	8.16
Stationery and Printing	85
Miscellaneous	3.90
Expenditure in England	7.31
Total Disbursements	2 81 63
Closing balance	45 62
Grand Total	3,27 95

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905 as the result of further deliberations it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council Bihar Chota Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor in-Council and was thereby ranked with certain minor provisions to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6 450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Egbert Lawrie Lucas Hammond
K.C.B., C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Khan Bahadur Kutub ud din Ahmad
The Hon Mr Arthur William Botham, C.B.
C.I.E. L.C.S.

MINISTERS

Maulavi Baljid Muhammad Saadulla M.A. &c
The Hon the Rev James Joy Mohan Nicholas
Roy B.A.
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
W. H. Culvert I.P.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary G. E. Soames I.C.S.
Secretary in the Transferred Departments R.
Friel I.C.S.
Secretary Legislative Department B. N. Rau
L.C.S.
Secretary Public Works Department O. H.
Deane, I.C.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records etc W. L. Scott I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture etc Rai Bahadur K. L.
Barua
Conservator of Forests, W. R. Le G. Jacob
Director of Surveys Lt Col E. H. Phillimore
Director of Public Instruction J. B. Cunningham
C.I.E.
Inspector General of Police W. C. M. Dundas
C.I.E.
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons,
Col G. Hutcheon I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Major T. D. Morrison,
I.M.S.

GOVERNORS OF ASSAM

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton B.E. 1920
Sir William Morris, 1921
Sir John Kerr 1922
Sir Egbert Lawrie Lucas Hammond K.C.B.
C.B.E., 1927

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid
Babu Gopendralal Das Chauthuri

(President)
(Deputy President)

Names	Constituency
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ELECTED MEMBERS

Rev James Joy Mohon Nichols-Boy	Shillong (General Urban)
Babu Jatindra Mohan Deb Laskar	Silchar (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Harendra Chandra Chakravarty	Hallakandi ditto
Babu Basanta Kumar Das	Sylhet Sadr ditto
Babu Brajendra Narayan Chaudhury	Sunamganj ditto
Babu Gopendralal Das (Chaudhuri)	Habiganj (North) ditto
Babu Kaulik Lal Nandy Mazumdar	Habiganj (South) ditto
Babu Parash Lal Shome Chaudhury	South Sylhet ditto
Bal Bahadur Kaman Mohan Das	Kaibargh ditto
Srijut Mukunda Narayan Barua	Dhubri ditto
Srijut Bepin Chandra Ghosh	Goalpara ditto
Srijut Rohol Kumar Chaudhury	Ganhat ditto
Srijut Kameswar Das	Barpeta ditto
Srijut Mahadev Barua	Terpur ditto
Srijut Natin Chandra Bardoloi	Margaldal ditto
Srijut Dhanu Charan Borah	Nowgong ditto
Mr Tarasprasad Chaliha	Sibsagar ditto
Srijut Rohini Kanta Hati Barua	Jorhat ditto
Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha	Dibrugarh ditto
Laksheshwar Barua	North Lakhimpur ditto
Srijut Sarveswar Barua	Cachar (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Azam Ali Majumdar	Sylhet Sadr (North) ditto
Maulavi Abdul Hamid	Sylhet Sadr (South) ditto
Maulavi Abdul Hamid Chaudhury	Sunamganj ditto
Maulavi Munaswarali	Habiganj (North) ditto
Khan Bahadur Hazi Muhammad Bakht Mazumdar	Habiganj (South) ditto
Maulavi Sayed Samir Rahman	South Sylhet ditto
Maulavi Ali Haidar Khan	Karimganj ditto
Maulavi Mahmud Ali	Dhubri (excluding South) ditto
Khan Sahib Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Latif M.F.F.	Salmara Thana ditto
Maulavi Misanar Rahman	Goalpara cum South Sal mara Thana ditto
The Hon'ble Maulavi Salyid Muhammad Saadulla	Kamrup and Darrang cum Nowgong ditto
Maulavi Keramat Ali	Sibsagar cum Lakhimpur ditto
Mr Hamilton Alexander Gardner	Assam Valley Planting ditto
Mr Edgar Stuart Roffey	Ditto ditto
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Doring Smith D.S.O., C.I.E.	
Mr H. M. James	Sarma Valley Planting ditto
Mr W. E. D. Cooper	Ditto
Mr Keshinath Saikia	Commerce and Industry

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Officials

Mr G. P. Soames I.O.S.
" O. H. Desenne I.S.M.
" J. R. Cunningham C.I.M.
" H. M. Pritchard.
" E. Eriel, I.O.S.

Non-Officials

Bal Bahadur Amar Nath Ray
Bal Bahadur Sadananda Dowers
Khan Bahadur Dewan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chaudhuri,
Maulavi Sayidur Rahman.
Mr Douglas Smart Withers, representing the labouring classes
Rev. John Coredig Evans, representing the inhabitants of backward tracts
Bal Bahadur Radha Kanta Handique,
Srijut Babindra Narain Chaudhuri

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9 476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44 245 square miles composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 78 484 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134 688 square miles and according to the census of 1921 it contains 791 625 inhabitants.

The country which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watered drain age of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged barren, sunburnt mountains girt by high chasms and gorges, alternate with rich arid deserts and stony plains the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839. It was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British line of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Clans into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Plain Shorward, Sibi, Zaware Valley and Thal Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrly which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11½ inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, provision and care of animals and transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked

extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Makran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 94 public schools of all kinds, with 5 455 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta-Pishin and other centres where the Local Government with its officers stays at certain seasons, such as Sibi and Ziarat, but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. The mineral wealth of the Province is believed to be considerable, but cannot be exploited until railways are developed. Coal is mined at Shahrly on the Sind Pishin railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1922-3 was 5 279 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindinbagh. The Chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. Lime-stone is quarried in small quantities. The output of Chromite during 1926-27 amounted to 14 833 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the *Revenue Commissioner* who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen as far as may be by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies which normally numbered 2 500 odd play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily two irregular Corps in the Province, the Zhob Levy Corps and the Makran Levy Corps. The Province does not pay for itself and receives large subsidies from the Imperial Government.

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner. The Hon. Sir F. W. Johnston, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. I.C.S.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G. C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department, Col. Comdt. G. H. Boulton, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner. R. E. I. Wingate.

Political Agent Zhob. Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.

Political Agent Kalat and Bolan Pass. C. L. Cornfield, M.C.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta. Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta P. Porter
Political Agent, Chagun Sardar Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan
Political Agent Subi, Major G. L. Betham M.C.
Assistant Political Agent Subi R. S. Mehta Nihal Chand
Political Agent Loralai, Offg. Capt. D. G. H. de la Fargue
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer
 Lt. Col. D. J. M. Deas M.B.
Civil Surgeon Subi, Lt. Col. J. Anderson
Assistant Political Agent Zhob Offg. K. S. Murtaza Khan
Civil Surgeon Quetta Lt.-Col. F. E. Wilson M.B.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

This is a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal of which the headquarters are at Port Blair by sea 780 miles from Calcutta 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication.

The land area of the islands under the administration is 3,143 square miles, namely 2,608 square miles in the Andamans and 535 square miles in the Nicobars. The total population is 28,459. The islands are administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands who is also the Superintendent of the Penal Settlement. The penal settlement, which was established in 1858, is the most important in India.

Chief Commissioner of Port Blair Lieut. Col. M. L. Ferrar C.B. C.I.E. C.B.E., I.A.

Commandant Military Police Lt. Col. G. C. Wheeler V.C. I.A.

Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Major J. M. R. Hennessey M.B.

COORG

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,582 square miles and its population 174,976. Coorg came under the direct protection of the

British Government during the war with Sultan Tipu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg his chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1923. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to France.

Chief Commissioner Coorg—The Hon. Mr. S. R. Pearce C.B. I., C.I.E. I.C.S.

AJMER MERWARA.

Ajmer Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two small separate districts, Ajmer and Merwara with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 501,395. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Fifty-five per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil-seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E. M.C.

Aden

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition in 1839 was the outcome of an outrage committed by the local Abdali chief upon the passengers and crew of a British bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Various acts of treachery supervened during the negotiations regarding the bungalow outrage and Aden was captured by a force sent by the Bombay Government under Major Baillie. The act has been described as one of those opportune political

strokes which have given geographical continuity to British possessions scattered over the world.

Aden is an extinct volcano five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. This is nearly covered at one part at high spring tides, but the causeway and aqueduct are always above, though sometimes only just above water. The highest

peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old crater which constitutes Aden is 1 775 feet above sea level. Ragged spurs with valleys between radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. A great gap has been rent by some volcanic disturbance on the sea surface of the circle of hills and this opens to the magnificent harbour. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1888 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman 39 square miles in extent was subsequently purchased when in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an over-flowing population.

Attached to the settlement of Aden are the islands of Perim, an island of 5 square miles extent in the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb in the entrance to the Arabian Sea. Sokotra island at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden in the Arabian Sea, came under the British sphere of influence by a Protectorate treaty in 1886 and 1 382 miles in extent, and the five small Kuria Muria islands ceded by the Imam of Maskat in 1854 for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable and otherwise valuable only for the guano deposits found upon them. They are off the Arabian coast about two-thirds of the way from Aden to Maskat. The whole extent of the Aden settlement including Aden Little Aden Shaikh Othman and Perim is approximately 80 miles. The 1921 census showed Aden with Little Aden Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 58,671. The population of Perim is 2 075 largely dependent on the Coal Depot maintained there by a commercial firm. That of Sokotra is 12 000 mostly pastoral and migratory inland fishing on the coast.

Strategic Importance

Aden's first importance is as a naval and military station of strategic importance. This aspect was ably discussed by Colonel A. M. Murray in his *Imperial Outposts*. He points out that Aden is not a naval base in the same sense that Gibraltar, Malta and Hong Kong were made but a *point d'appui* a rendezvous and striking point for the fleet. It was seized in 1839 because of its usefulness as a harbour of refuge for British ships and from a strategist's point of view this is its primary purpose and the reason *d'être* of its forts and garrison. Aden under British rule has retained its ancient prestige as a fortress of impregnable strength invulnerable by sea and by land dominating the entrance to the Red Sea and valuable to its owners as a commercial emporium a port of call and a cable centre. The harbour extends 8 miles from east to west and 4 from north to south and is divided into two bays by a spit of land. The harbour is dredged to 30 below I.S.L.W. and is approached by a dredged cut of the same depth. This cut extends seaward to join the 5 fathom contour and thus gives a depth at low water spring tide of 5 fathoms for vessels entering the Port. The junction of this cut with the 5 fathom contour is marked by the fairway buoy which carries a flashing red light. The bottom is sand and mud. There are several islands in the inner bay. Strategic control of the Red Sea was rendered complete by the annexation of Perim and by a Protectorate treaty with the Sultan of Sokotra, which may

both be regarded as outposts of Aden and are under the political jurisdiction of the Resident.

The Arab chiefs of the hinterland of Arabia are nearly all stipendiaries of the British Government. Colonel Wahab and Mr G. H. Fitzmaurice of the Constantinople Embassy, were appointed in 1902 as Commissioners to delimitate the frontier between Turkish Arabia and the British protectorate around Aden. A convention was signed in 1905 settling details, the frontier line being drawn from Shaikh Murad a point of the Red Sea coast opposite Perim to the bank of the river Bana the eastern limit of Turkish claims at a point some 29 miles north-east of Dhala and thence north-east to the great desert. The area left within the British Protectorate was about 9 000 square miles. The arrangement gave to Turkey Cape Bab-el Mandeb which forms the Arabian bank of the eastern channel past Perim into the Red Sea. A small fort and small British garrison used to be maintained at Dhala which is 7 700 feet high, but the garrison was withdrawn in 1905. Lord Morley explaining this step as being in accordance with the policy stated in the House of Lords in 1903—that His Majesty's Government had never desired to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the tribes on the British side of the boundary but had throughout made it plain that they would not assent to the interference of any other Power with those affairs. Affairs in this respect have been disarranged considerably by the war.

British Policy

There has been much criticism of a policy under which Aden has failed to advance with the same progressive strides which have marked the development of other British dependencies. It is said that the former Persian possessors of Aden built its wonderful water tanks, and the Arabs made an aqueduct 20 miles long, while the British have done nothing except mount guns to protect their coal yards. Trade it is argued flourishes because this is a natural emporium of commerce, but not because of the attention its needs get from Government. Lord Roberts, writing on this point a few years ago said: "It is not creditable to British rule to make use of a dependency like Aden for selfish purposes of political necessity without attempting to extend the benefits of civilised Government to the neighbouring native tribes, especially when those tribes are living under the aegis of the British Crown. The Persians, the Turks and even the Arabs did more for Aden in their time than we have done during our seventy years' occupation. Aden has always suffered under the disadvantage of being an appendage of the Bombay Presidency with which it has neither geographical racial nor political affinity. Probably the best solution of the matter would be to hand over the place to the Colonial Office relieving the Government of Bombay of a charge which is only looked upon as an incubus. This question is still under discussion but some important steps have been taken in the past few years to satisfy the commercial needs of the port."

Language

The language of the settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly returned as Arabs and

Shahis. The Somalis from the African coast and Arabs do the hard labour of the port so far as the settlement is concerned the chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are *jowar*, sesame, a little cotton madder, a bastard *saffron* and a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder fruit coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The water supply forms the most important problem. Water is drawn from four sources—wells, aqueducts tanks or reservoirs and condensers that there have recently successfully small artesian wells which may prove superior to all such arrangements. The trade of Aden is mostly transshipment the port serving as a centre of distribution. Its total annual value in recent years has ranged between Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 20 crores.

Administration

The administration of Aden was in former times directly under the Government of Bombay. In 1920 the political control of Aden which was exercised during the period of the war by the High Commissioner of Egypt was retransferred to the Political Resident, Aden who was to be directly responsible to the Foreign Office. In 1921 this responsibility was taken over by the Colonial Office. The future of the Protectorate has been the subject of no little discussion and various proposals have been put forward. At one time the idea that it should be transferred to the Colonial Office was seriously entertained. The proposals met with warm disapproval from the important Indian community in Aden whose views were supported in India. There has been much friction between India and the Colonial Office over the status of Indians in the Dominions and some of the Crown Colonies and the inharmoniousness of the Colonial Office in protecting their rights was much resented. Therefore transfer to the Colonial Office was opposed as transfer to an unknown and unsympathetic administration. On the 11th July 1922 the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons that there was no prospect of the Colonial Office taking over the control of Aden in the near future. Deliberations between the Government of India and the Imperial Government reached their conclusion during the past year and the decisions finally taken were announced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly assembled in Delhi during the Budget debates in March, 1927. The new arrangements came into operation on April 1st 1927. Under the new conditions the Imperial Government are responsible for the military and political situation in Aden and its Hinterland. The settlement of Aden itself which is to a large degree peopled by Indians remains under the Government of India. The financial settlement required by this division of authority provides for the payment by India to Imperial Revenues of £250,000 a year for three years and thence forward of £1,000,000 a year.

The larger amount is considerably less than the annual expenditure falling upon Indian revenues under the former system of control.

The administration is conducted by a Resident, who is assisted by four Assistants. The Resident is also ordinarily General Officer Commanding and has hitherto usually been an officer selected from the Indian army as have his assistants. The Court of the Resident is the Colonial Court of Admiralty under Act XVI of 1891 and its procedure as such is regulated by the Provisions of the Colonial Courts of the Admiralty Act 1890 (53 and 54 Vice Chapter 27). The laws in force in the settlement are generally speaking those in force in the Bombay Presidency supplemented on certain points by special regulations to suit local conditions. The management of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1858. The principal business of the Port Trust has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of all sizes to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The Aden police force consists of land and harbour police who number 420 and 54 respectively. There are hospitals and dispensaries in both Aden and Perim in addition to the military institutions of this character. The garrison comprises a troop of engineers, three companies of garrison artillery, one battalion of British Infantry, two companies of sappers and miners and one Indian regiment. Detachments from the last named are maintained at Furim and Shaikh Othman respectively.

Climate

The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June with variations up to 102. The hills between the monsoons, in May and September are very oppressive. Consequently long red jence impairs the facilities and undermines the constitution of Europeans and even Indians suffer from the effects of too long an abode in the settlement, and troops are not posted in the station for long periods, being usually sent there one year and relieved the next. But Aden is exceptionally free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Political Resident Major-General J. H. K. Stewart C.B. D.S.O.

Assistant Residents

- 1 Major B. B. Reilly C.I.E., D.S.O.
- 2 T. C. W. Fowle
- 3 Captain M. C. Sinclair
- 4 " B. P. Ross Hunt, M.C.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858 when the Mutiny followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor General and to superintend direct and control all acts operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified, only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility others can be performed only in consultation with his Council and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required. The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted. Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

The India Council.

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits. The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to

Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three.

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office housed at Whitehall. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total net cost including pensions has been about £250,000 per annum. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and the cost of the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is also met from British revenues while agency functions alone are chargeable to Indian revenues.

The High Commissionership

The financial readjustment has been accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments. From October 1st 1920 the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government Stores in England and the Indian Students Branch together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner. The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions the recruitment of technical officers supervision of I.C.S. and Forest probationers after first appointment the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave repatriation of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications etc. The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff at 42, 44 and 46 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1 but a new India House is to be erected for the High Commissioner in Aldwych to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at an estimated cost of £300,000.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee on Indian affairs consisting of eleven members of each House. The purpose is to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs and to refer to the Committee draft rules and also Parliamentary Bills after they have received a second reading.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State

The Right Hon. The Earl of Birkenhead

Under Secretaries of State

Sir Arthur Hirst, K.C.B.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton

Deputy Under-Secretary of State

Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B.

Assistant Under Secretaries of State

Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

S. F. Stewart, O.S.I., C.I.E.

Council.

Frederick Crawford Goodenough

Sir William H. H. Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

Sir Bogmild A. Mant, K.C.I.E., O.S.I.

Sir Muhammad Rafique

Sir Robert Erskine Holland, K.C.I.E., O.S.I.

Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E.

S. N. Malik, C.I.E.

Dr R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc.

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, O.S.I., C.I.E.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, P. W. H. Smith

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State

R. E. A. Carter

Assistant Private Secretaries, J. P. Gibson

and G. H. G. M. Cartwright

Political, A. D. C. to the Secretary of State, Lieut

Col. A. D. Aroy, G. Bannerman, C.I.E., O.V.O.

Private Secretary to Sir A. Hirst, R. E. Field

Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, W. D.

Tomkins

Heads of Departments

SECRETARIES

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E., C.H. Kisch, C.B.

Public and Judicial, J. E. Ferard, C.B.E.

Military, Field Marshal Sir Claude W. Jacob,

C.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Ditto (Joint), S. E. Brown, C.V.O.

Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B.

Economic and Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E.

Services and General and Establishment Officer—

P. H. Dumbell

Director-in-Chief of the Indo European Tele-

graph Public Works Department, M. G.

Simpeon

Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, F.I.A.

also Director of Funds and Official Agent to

Administrators-General in India

RECORD DEPARTMENT—Superintendent of Re-

cords, W. T. Otteville, M.B.E.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Com-

panies, W. Stantall, O.S.

Librarian, Fredk. C. A. Story, M.A.

Hypnotographer—Sir W. Fowler, C.I.E.

President of Medical Board for the Examination

of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser

to the Secretary of State on Medical matters

Major-General J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E.

Member of the Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Sir L.

Logan, C.I.E., F.R.S.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State,

Sir Edward Chamier, K.C.I.E.

Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing,

Col. H. M. Gamble, D.S.O., M.A. (retd.)

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. O. J. B. Freeth.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(42, Grosvenor Gardens.)

The High Commissioner Sir A. O. Chatterjee

K.C.I.E.

Secretary, J. O. B. Drake, C.I.E., O.S.E.

Chief Accountancy Officer, G. H. Stoker, O.S.E.

Personal Assistant, G. F. Drayton

General Department Assistant Secretary, R. E.

Montgomery

Indian Trade Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay,

C.I.E., O.S.E.

Joint Secretaries for Indian Students, N. C. Sen

O.S.E., and T. Quayle, D. Litt. (Lond.).

Store Department Depot at Belvedere

Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1

Director General, Lieut. Col. S. S. W. Paddon

C.I.E., O.S.E.

Deputy Director, R. E. Howlett

Superintendent of Depot, F. E. Bonest, M.I.E.E.

Secretaries of State for India.

Assumed

charge

Lord Stanley (a) 1858

Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (b) 1859

Earl de Grey and Ripon (c) 1866

Viscount Cranborne (d) 1866

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (e) 1867

The Duke of Argyll, K.T. 1868

The Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time) 1874

Gathorne Hardy created Viscount

Cranbrook, 14 May, 1878 (f) 1878

The Marquis of Hartington (g) 1880

The Earl of Kimberley 1882

Lord Randolph Churchill 1885

The Earl of Kimberley, K.G. 1886

(2nd time)

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B.,

created Viscount Cross 19 Aug.,

1888 1886

The Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (3rd time) 1892

H. H. Fowler (h) 1894

Lord George F. Hamilton 1895

St. John Brodribb (i) 1903

John Morley, O.M. (j) 1905

The Earl of Crewe, K.G. 1910

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. 1911

The Earl of Crewe, K.G. (k) 1911

Austen Chamberlain, M.P. 1915

E. B. Montagu, M.P. 1917

Viscount Peel 1922

Lord Olivier 1924

Lord Birkenhead 1924

(a) Afterwards (by succession) Earl of Derby

(b) " (by creation) Viscount

Halifax

(c) " (by creation) Marquess of

Ripon

(d) " (by succession) Marquess

of Salisbury

(e) " (by creation) Earl of

Iddesleigh

(f) " (by creation) Earl Cranbrook

(g) " (by succession) Duke of

Devonshire

(h) " (by creation) Viscount

Wolverhampton, G.C.B.

(i) " (by succession) Viscount

Middleton

(j) " (by creation) Viscount

Molesley of Blackburn, M.P.

(k) " (by creation) Marquess of

Crewe, K.G.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1 773 168 square miles, with a population of 315 182 587 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 675 266 square miles with a population of seventy millions. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa in Rajputana, with an area of 12 square miles and the Simla Hill states which are little more than small holdings to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of thirteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say when there was no direct heir the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell to the East India Company and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1851 the State of Mysore which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares the great landlord of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene to prevent gross misgovernment or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the underlying intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity

or intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heir.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have without exception gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian states are the subjects of their rulers and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police or display or for co-operation with the Imperial Government their military forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Curzon set forth in his minute of 1880, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised

by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented by a Resident in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments, but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

Closer Partnership

Events have tended gradually to draw the Paramount Power and the Indian States into closer harmony. Special care has been devoted to the education of the sons of Ruling Chiefs first by the employment of tutors and afterwards by the establishment of special colleges for the purpose. These are now established at Ajmer, Rajkot, Indore and Lahore. The Imperial Cadet Corps, whose headquarters are at Dehra Dun imparts military training to the sons of the ruling chiefs and noble families. The spread of higher education has placed at the disposal of the Indian States the products of the Universities. In these ways there has been a steady rise in the character of the administration of the Indian States, approximating more closely to the British ideal. Most of the Indian States have also come forward to bear their share in the burden of Imperial defence. Following on the spontaneous offer of military assistance

when war with Russia appeared to be inevitable over the Pondich incident in 1885 the states have raised a portion of their forces up to the standard of the troops in the Indian Army. These were until recently termed Imperial Service Troops but are now designated Indian State Forces; they belong to the States, they are officered by Indians, but they are inspected by a regular cadre of British officers under the general direction of an Inspector-General. Their numbers are approximately 22,000 men, their armament is the same as that of the Indian Army and they have done good service often under their own Chiefs on the Frontier and in China, in Somaliland and in the Great War. Secure in the knowledge that the Paramount Power will respect their rights and privileges, the Ruling Chiefs have lost the suspicion which was common when their position was less assured and the visits of the Prince of Wales in 1875 of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905-06 and of the King and Queen in 1911-12 have tended to seal the devotion of the great feudatories to the Crown. The improvement in the standard of native rule has also permitted the Government of India largely to reduce the degree of interference in the internal affairs of the Indian States. The new policy was authoritatively laid down by Lord Minto the then Viceroy in a speech at Udaipur in 1909 when he said—

Our policy is with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the paramount power such as railways, telegraphs and other services of an Imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the State is one of suzerainty. The foundation stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Durbar and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs.

HYDERABAD

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919 the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam with Assistant Ministers, but in this year an Executive Council consisting of seven ordinary and one extraordinary member under a President was established. A legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, 8 non-official and extraordinary is responsible for making laws. The

administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. The state is divided into two divisions—Telingana and Maharatwade—15 Districts and 103 Talukas. Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee known as the Gomania Rupee exchange with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-16-8 to 100. There is a State postal

service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 19,523 troops of which 5,876 are classed as regular troops and 12,580 as irregular. In addition to these there are two battalions of Imperial Service Troops, 1,067 strong.

FINANCE—Hyderabad State is far the wealthiest of the Indian States having a revenue in its own currency of over 7½ crores which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicissitudes its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 15 crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a sinking fund for the purchase of the State railways and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 788 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 734 lakhs inclusive of large sums set aside for development famine insurance and reserve for re-organisation and development. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 136 lakhs which includes 68 lakhs for the large irrigation project known as Nizam Sagar and other sanctioned projects and 67 lakhs for the completion of the Kaspet-Bellurshah line which is the last link in the direct route between Madras and Delhi and for the construction of feeder lines. The year opened with a cash balance of 495 lakhs which is expected to increase to about 520 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at 1084 for short term and 116 for long term issues.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—The principal industry of the State is agriculture which maintains 57 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 55 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Highness the Nizam which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State and the estates of the Jagirdars and Patil nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money crops cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gherani cotton which is the longest staple indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 3 million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal measures and the whole of southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni which is not far from Bowdha junction on the Calcutta Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are five large mills in existence and others are likely to be established while about one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominion is produced on local hand looms. There are about 250 spinning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills. The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of about 40,000 tons.

TAXATION—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above brings in about 3 crores the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 1.59 and 13.5 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (43 lakhs), railways (33 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on all imports and exports.

COMMUNICATIONS—One hundred and thirty-seven miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State. At Wadi on this section the broad gauge system of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad (11½ miles) and Warangal reaches the Calcutta Madras line at Bowdha a total length of 380 miles. From Kaspet near Warangal on this line a new link to Bellurshah strikes north. Trains are now running as far as Ramagundam a distance of nearly 54 miles, and the rest of the line will be opened during the present year. From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godavari Valley railway runs north west for 586 miles to Mannard on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar nearly to the border and is now being linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Thus with branch lines there are now 525 miles of broad gauge and 581 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barst Light Railway also owns a short extension from Kurnool to the Bombay Madras line at Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway is worked at present by a Company but H. H. the Government has provided a large proportion of the capital outlay and has the option of purchase at stated intervals, the earliest of which is in the year 1934. The road system is incomplete at present but is being rapidly extended on a well considered programme.

EDUCATION—The Osmania University at Hyderabad imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu. English being taught as a compulsory language and it has one First Grade College and four Intermediate Colleges. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (First Grade) is however affiliated to the Madras University. In 1924-25 the total number of Educational Institutions rose from 3,555 (1918-19) to 4,001 the number of Primary Schools in particular having been largely increased.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Raja Rajayan Rajah Sir Kishan Pershad Maharaja Bahadur Yaminas Saltanath G.I.F. President. Nawab Walid Dowlat Bahadur Pashaion. Medical and Military Departments Member. Nawab Nizam Jung Bahadur G.I.F. O.B. Political Member. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur Finance and Railways Member. Lt. Col. Chensiv Trench G.I.F. O.B. Revenue and Police Member. Dr. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur K.C.I.E. C.S.I. LL.D. Law Member. Nawab Aqel Jung Bahadur Public Works Member. and Nawab Sir Faridood Mulk Bahadur K.C.I.E. C.S.I. O.B. Extraordinary Member.

BRITISH RESIDENT—The Hon. ble Sir William P. Barton, K.C.I.E. O.B.L.

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south west by Coorg. It is naturally divided into two regions of distinct character the hill country (the maidan) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,469 square miles excluding that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 5,978,892 of whom over 92 per cent are Hindus. Kannada is the distinctive language of the State.

HISTORY—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the table land of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historical times the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties the north-western portion by the Kadambas the eastern and northern portions by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebidu. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1635. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tipu Sultan. In 1799 on the fall of Seringapatam the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881 the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in the Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer K.C.S.I. as Dewan, brought Mysore to a State of great prosperity. He died in 1894 and was succeeded by the present Maharaja Colonel Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur K.C.S.I. C.S.I. who was installed in 1903. In November 1913 the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore.

ADMINISTRATION—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore City is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the

State and the administration is conducted under his control by the Dewan and three Members of Council. The Chief Court consisting of three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Assemblies in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923 the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women in the ground of sex from exercising the right to vote has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Durbar Session, provision has been made for one or more special sessions of the Assembly to be summoned by Government when the State or public business demands it.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50 of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation discussion of the State Budget and the moving of the resolutions on all matters of public administration is under the reformed constitution granted the powers of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the Ex-officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has also a Public Accounts Committee which examines all audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

STANDING COMMITTEES—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State three Standing Committees consisting of Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been formed, one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments. The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1926-27 was 2,270 of which 501 were in the Mysore Lancers, 122 in the

Mysore Horse 100 in the Transport Corps and the remaining 1 537 in the Infantry The total annual cost is about 16 62,884 The cost of the Police Administration during 1925 26 substitute was about 16 lakhs

FINANCES—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1926-27 and budget for 1927-28 were as below —

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficit
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1921-22	3 12 05 880	2 27 45 478		— 15,40,000
1922-23	3 30 70 534	3,30 47 807	+ 22 637	
1923-24	3 32 57 262	3 32 02 060	+ 55 202	
1924-25	3 39 52 290	3 39 35 870	+ 16,420	
1925-26 (Actuals)	3 46 36 960	3 46 02 636	+ 34 324	
1926-27 (revised)	3 30,2, 000	3 42 77 000		— 7 50,000
1927-28 (budget)	3 40 10 000	3 39 80 000	+ 30 000	

AGRICULTURE—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jowar, millets, gram and sugar cane and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp. Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold Mining. A Superintendent of Sericulture has been appointed and the Sericulture Department affiliated to the Industries and Commerce Department. Arrangements are being made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five tank popular schools have been doing good work. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiments. There are four Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur (near Hivirur), Marthur and Halebennur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The sandal wood oil factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Bangalore and another at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal pig iron distilling wood alcohol and developing subsidiary

industries. The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100 000 horsepower of electric energy.

EDUCATION—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central Engineering and Medical Colleges at Bangalore and the Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

With the introduction of compulsory education in select centres and the increase in the number of village schools, primary education has during recent years made considerable advance. Schools have been started for imparting instruction in agricultural, commercial, engineering and other technical subjects. There were altogether in 1925-26 6 893 public and 1 173 private educational institutions in the State. This gives one school to every 3 66 square miles of the area and to every 726 of the population.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg—The Hon Mr G E Pears, C.S.I., C.M.E.

Deputy—Amin ul Mulk Mirza, Mahomed Ismail, C.I.E., C.M.E.

Members of the Executive Council—K Chandy, B.A., First Member of Council; Rajkarnyaprasanna Diwan Bahadur, M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., Second Member of Council and C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Third Member of Council.

BARODA

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district, North of the Narbadi, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the North of Ahmedabad the district of Kadi, and (4) to the West in the Peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amroli formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8135 square miles, the population is 2,128,522 of whom over four fifths are Hindus.

HISTORY—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pijaji Galkwar who may be considered as the founder of the present ruling family greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pijaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1784, since then it has always been in the hands of the Galkwars, but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1768, after which the country was divided between the Galkwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1788, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Feroz Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda it was arranged under which the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao, Peshwa the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841 when Sayaji Rao II was Galkwar differences arose between the two Governments, which were settled by Sir James Carnarvon Governor of Bombay in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor Khande Rao who ascended the Gads in 1856 introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for notorious misconduct and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident was not proved. Sayaji Rao III a boy of 13 years of age who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Galkwar. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

ADMINISTRATION—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of departments have been formed which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into four *prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self government. There is a Legislative Department under a Legal Remembrancer which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja, who decides them on the advice of the *Huzur Nyaya Sabha*. The State Army consists of 5,088 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

FINANCE—In 1925-26 the total receipts of the State were Rs. 23,06,786 and the disbursements Rs. 19,73,245. The principal Revenue heads were—Land Revenue Rs. 1,12,27,148; Abkari Rs. 30,97,795; Opium Rs. 8,39,682; Railways Rs. 14,11,090; Interest Rs. 10,13,463. Tribute from other States Rs. 6,16,852. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—Agriculture and pasture support 83 per cent of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize, and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on ryotwari tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone which is quarried at Songar and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 88 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 781 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

COMMUNICATIONS—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the Kadi *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapi Valley Railway and the Baroda Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways constructed by the State are about 669 miles in length. Good roads are not numerous.

EDUCATION—The Education Department controls 2,96 institutions of different kinds, in 75 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and uncivilised castes. The State is in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education. It maintains a system of rural and travelling

Libraries. Ten per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs 31,35 215

CAPITAL CITY.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 94,712. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army. An

Improvement Trust has been formed to work in Baroda City and has set itself an ambitious programme.

RULERS.—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishtia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khao Khel Samsher Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. Maharaja of Baroda. Resident.—Lt. Col. R. J. C. Burke (Offg.) Decon.—Rao Bahadur V. T. Arishnamachari, C.I.E.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The State includes the tribal territories of the Chiefs of the Brahui Confederacy of which the Khan of Kalat is Head. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands Jhalawan or the Lowlands Kachhi Makran the Khanate of Kharan and the feudatory State of Las Bela. The inhabitants are for the most part Brahui or Baloch both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area of Kalat with Las Bela is 80,410 sq. miles. The country is sparsely inhabited the total population being about 379,000.

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1875 by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired officer of the British service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan and exercises general political supervision over the State. The revenue of the State is about Rs 16,00,000, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 8,50,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan of Kalat G.C.I.E. He was born in 1884.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Puruli river. Area 7,132 square miles, population 50,696, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3,70,000. The Chief of Las Bela known as the Jam is bound by agreement with the British Government to conduct the administration of his State in accordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent. This control is exercised through the Political Agent in Kalat. The Jam also employs an approved Wazir to whose advice he is subject and who assists him generally in the transaction of State business.

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan—Honble Mr F. W. Johnston G.S.I., G.C.I.E. I.C.S.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 131,698 square miles, which includes 10 Indian States, one chieftainship and the small British district of Ajmer Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States 17 are Rajput 2 (Rharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and one (Tonk) is Mahomedan. The Chief administrative control of the British district is vested ex-officio in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups—Bikaner, Bikaner and Jhalawar in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern Rajputana Agency States (Rharatpur, Dholpur, Kargul, Alwar and Kotah), Haroti

and Tonk Agency, 3 States (Bundi, Shahpura and Tonk) and the Chieftainship of Bhappura. Jaipur Residency 2 States (principal State Jaipur) Mewar Residency and Southern Rajputana States Agency 3 States (principal State Banswara) and the Kuchalgah Chieftainship. Western Rajputana States Residency, 2 States (principal State, Marwar).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the west of the hills is as a whole sandy ill-watered and unproductive but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills is higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 1,574 miles of which 73 are the property of the British Government. The B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government)

from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

INHABITANTS.—Over 50 per cent of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture about 20 per cent of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent and commerce for 24 per cent of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Beldis. The Rajputs are of course the aristocracy of the country and as such hold the land to a very large extent either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent as a landed nobility and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs they are also the aristocracy of India and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States are as follows—

Name of State	Area in square miles	Population in 1921
<i>In direct Political relations with A. G. G.—</i>		
Bikaner	23,815	659,685
Sirohi	1,908	186,639
Jhalawar	810	98,182
<i>Mewar Residency—</i>		
Udaipur	12,56	1,380,063
<i>Southern Rajputana States Agency—</i>		
Banswara	1,606	180,362
Dungarpur	1,447	189,272
Parlatgarh	886	67,110
Kushalnagar	340	29,162
<i>(Chiefship)</i>		
<i>Western State Residency—</i>		
Jodhpur	34,963	1,841,642
Jaisalmer	16,082	67,662
<i>Jaypur Residency—</i>		
Jaypur	15,579	2,388,802
Khatangarh	368	77,734
Lawa	19	2,262
<i>Haraki-Toni Agency—</i>		
Bundi	2,220	197,068
Toni	2,553	287,899
Shahpura	400	48,130
<i>Eastern States Agency—</i>		
Bharatpur	1,983	496,437
Dholpur	1,156	229,784
Karauli	1,242	133,730
Alwar	9,141	701,144
Kotah	5,684	630,060

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur Chitor Railway 697 miles north of Bombay. The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Bhira Maharana Sir Pate Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O., who was born in 1849 and succeeded in 1884. He is the head of the Sisodia Rajputs and is the Premier Chief. The administration is carried on by the Maharana assisted by Shriman Maharaj Kumar Sir Bhopal Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. to whom His Highness has delegated certain powers. The revenues and expenditure of the State are now about 45 and 48 lakhs a year respectively. Udaipur is to be rich in minerals which are little worked. Its archaeological remains are numerous and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,046 square miles and population 219,824 souls including Patta Kushalnagar. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the 13th century until about the year 1529 held by certain Rajput Chiefs of the Gheilot or Sisodia clan who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Udal Singh the ruler of Bagar his territory was divided between his two sons Prithi Singh and Jagmal Singh, about 1529 and the descendants of the two families are the present Chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil pal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wama, who was defeated and slain by Jagmal about 1530. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wamawara or the country of Wama. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Jagmal, Maharawal Bijai Singh anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Marhattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made with his successor Maharawal Umed Singh. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana. It looks at its best just after rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Chief is His Highness Ral Rayan Maharawal Sahib Shree Prithi Singh Bahadur who was born on July 15 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singh. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1913. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by the Maharawal with the assistance of the Diwan and the Judicial and Legislative Council of which the Diwan is the President. The Revenue of the State is about 9 lakhs and the normal expenditure is about the same.

Diwan—Mr N Bhattacharyya, M.A.

Dungarpur State with Banaswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the God, of the eldest branch of the Sisodiyas and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh King of Chitor when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagad and killed Chowastmal Chhet of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chiefs His Highness Rai Bayan Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji born on 7th March 1908 and succeeded on 15th November 1918. His Highness being minor the administration is carried on by the Executive Council of the State under the supervision of the Political Agent Southern Rajputana States. No railway line crosses the territory the nearest railway station, Udaipur being 60 miles distant. Revenue about 6½ lakhs.

Partabgarh State also called the Khatwal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Sulim Shahi* Rs 72,700 (which then being outlaid in the State Mint was legal tender through out the surrounding Native States) in lieu of Rs 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804 but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkaris paid through the British Government and in 1904 was converted to Rs 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghnath Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E. who was born in 1859 and succeeded in 1890. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan and in judicial matters, of a Committee of eleven members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council. Revenue about 6 lakhs expenditure nearly 5 lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State the largest in Rajputana also called Marwar consists largely of sandy country. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rana, the delfid king of Ayodhya. The earliest known king of the clan lived in the sixth century from which time onwards their history is fairly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212 and the foundations of Jodhpur City were laid in 1459 by Rao Jodha. The State entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1818. Jaswant Singh succeeded in 1873 and reformed the State. His son Sardar Singh was invested with powers in 1898, the minority rule having been carried on by his uncle Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. He died in 1911 and was suc-

ceeded by his eldest son Maharaja Sumar Singh Bahadur who was then 14 years of age. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency, provided over by General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. On the outbreak of the European War both the Maharaja and the Regent offered their services and were allowed to proceed to the Front. The young Maharaja was for his services at the Front honoured with an Honorary Majority in the British Army and K.B.E. and was invested with full ruling powers in 1916 and died on 3rd October 1918. He was succeeded by his younger brother Major Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who on attaining majority has taken over charge of the administration from the 27th January 1923. Revenue Rs 1,20,00,000 expenditure Rs 100 lakhs.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156 and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru, which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer, were restored to the State. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Jawahar Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Desra Rajputs a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur K.C.B.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs expenditure 10 lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as *Matsya Desh* and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata. In whose court the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bhairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachawa clan of Rajputs which claims descent from Kush son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Rai one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj Emperor of Delhi defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghasni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him. History of India records several distinguished rulers of Jaipur from

amongst whom the following require particular mention: **Man Singh 1590-1615**. He was a victorious general intrepid commander and tactful administrator whose fame had spread throughout the country. During most troublous times, he maintained imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akbar's time. **Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1780-44)** was the first town planner in India. He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur so named after him. During his time the State acquired great power and fame. He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observatories which he built at several important centres in India. His court was visited by foreign astronomers. **Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh 1835-1880**. He was one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time. He encouraged art and learning. He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people. **Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II 1850-1922**. He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the foot-steps of his father. He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja. His administration is characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs. His deep religious devotion and piety and unswerving generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known. His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power. He passed away after a long reign of 41 years. His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail. His Highness the present Maharaja **Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur** was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the Sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924. He is studying at the Mayo College and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidence already of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of his people and mankind in general.

During the minority of the present Ruling Prince the administration is carried on by a Council of State. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1924. The army consists of Cavalry Infantry Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty five lakhs and expenditure about one crore and twenty lakhs. According to the Census of 1921 the population of the State is 23,38,802. In area it is 15,670 sq. miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajasthan and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 77,794), the northern mostly sandy the southern generally fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputa and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness **Umdae Rajpal**

Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Tagorani Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January 1896 and was educated at the Mayo College Aimer where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Makenchangarh in May 1915 and a son Maharajkumar Yarendra Singhji was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926 he succeeded to the Gaddi on the 23rd November 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs.

Lawa State or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chieftainship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 188 the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakur of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur **Raghunath Singh** was born in 1890 and succeeded to the estate in January 1923. Revenue about Rs 20,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajasthan. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chahaman Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haroti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindarias and came under British protection in 1816 at which time it was paying tribute to Holkar. The present ruler of the State—which is administered by the Maharao Raja and a Council of 11 in an old fashioned but popular manner—is His Highness **Maharao Raja Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E.. He was born in 1860 and succeeded in 1889. Revenue about 12 lakhs. Expenditure nearly the same.**

Tonk State—Partly in Rajasthan and partly in Central India consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salazari Clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was **Nawab Mahomed Amir Khan Bahadur**, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajasthan and Central India and the land so granted him was ratified by the peace made between the British and the Chiefs of Rajasthan in 1817 and was consolidated in to the present State. His grand son was deposed. The present ruler of the State is His Highness **Amirud Doula Washul Mulk Nawab Sir Haid Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. ascended the mansab in 1906. The administration is conducted by the Nawab assisted by a Council of four members viz—(1) Captain W. T. Webb, I. A., Revenue Member and Vice-President, (2) Captain N. D. O. Toole, Judicial Member, (3) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Muhammad Ishaque Khan, Home Member, and (4) Sahibzada A. B. Wahab Khan,**

Financial Member Revenue Rs 23,65,786
Expenditure Rs 23,31,180

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Beroolia Clan of Rajputa. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Pargana of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur. Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the pargana of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Raja Dhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji K.C.S.I. The State enjoys permanent honour of 9 guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain watered by the Ban-ganga and other rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Singwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Singwal. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 6,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received a districts as reward for the service. In 1804 however Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1806 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825 the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Shaha. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh the rightful heir to the Throne came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The following are among the most important contributions made by the State during the great war: (1) reinforcement sent to E. Africa for the Imperial Service Infantry, 714 rank and file and 84 followers (2) reinforcements for the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 439 rank and file and 64 followers (3) State subscriptions to war loans 20 lakhs (4) State subscriptions to Imperial Indian Relief Funds Soldiers' Comfort Fund aeroplane Fleet Fund Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund St John's Ambulance Serbian Relief Fund, and Red Cross 2 lakhs (5) public subscriptions to various war funds Rs. 26,000 and (6) public subscriptions to war bonds Rs. 69,000. Immediately upon their return from Europe the Bharatpur Transport Corps sent to the North West Frontier, and remained on active service there during the Afghan War. The Corps returned to Bharatpur at the conclusion of peace in February 1920. The present Chief is Colonel His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Bewal Sir Kishan Singh Bahadur,

Bahadur Jung K.C.S.I. who was born in 1899 and succeeded in the following year his father Maharaja Ram Singh who was deposed. Revenue 60 lakhs.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Beroolia Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family takes the name of Bamrolia about the year 1887. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and 1605 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat Rana Bhim Singh in 1781 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Maharattas a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 12th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana ob-served his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia and in 1806 the Governor General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia and that of Dholpur, Bar, Baseri Rajpau and Rajakhara to Maharaj Rana Kirsat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirsat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson the late Chh Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh succeeded to the Gadi. Major His Highness Hals and Daula Sipahdar M. Kish K. ramad Rajhal Hind Maharajachhira Sri Bewal Maharaj Rana Sri Udal Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Dhir Jang Jai Deo K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O., the present ruler is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913.

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jind Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of late Shahzada Badao Singh Bahadur of the family of Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in the Jind State.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindia's Territory) on the south-west. It is bounded by Jaipur and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhawan Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yashukul Chandra Bahal, C.I.E. Chief Member State Council, Rao Sahab Pandit Shanker Nath Sharma.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section the clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is H. H. Lieut Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur C.B.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1899. In administration he is assisted by two members, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwanath Nath M.A. and Major-General Onkar Singh, C.I.E. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State of 16 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1888 to form that principality. Revenue 53 lakhs. Expenditure 48 lakhs.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The last ruler was deposed for misgovernment in 1896. part of the State was reassigned to Kotah and Kunwar Bhawan Singh son of Thakur Chhatar Singh of Fatehpur was selected by Government to be the Ruler of the new State. He was born in 1874 and was created a C.B.I. in 1908. He is assisted in administration by a Cabinet, has established many useful institutions and has done much to extend education in the State. Revenue 8 lakhs.

The Bikaner State in point of area is the 7th largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 659,885 of whom 84 per cent are Hindus 11 per cent Mohammedans and 15 per cent Jains. The Capital City of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 69,410, is the 3rd City in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named *Raj Singhji* the first to receive the title of *Rajah* was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1887 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler Major General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Bahadur Narendra Shroffman Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, C.B.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., C.B.E., A.D.C., L.L.D. is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 3rd October 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900 and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in accordance of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps known as Ganga Risala, whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Regiment 448 strong a Regiment of Cavalry 842 strong including Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (6 guns) and Camel Battery 60. At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents *viz.* Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personally) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by the State Council consisting of 6 Ministers under a Prime Minister and Chief Councillor in the person of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.B.I., M.A., LL.B. formerly the Dewan of the Baroda State. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1918 and consists of 46 Members 18 out of whom are elected Members and which meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over ninety lakhs of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system the total mileage being 619 15. Several projects for its extension are under contemplation including the new scheme of railway line connecting Delhi with Sindh and running through the Bikaner and Jaisalmer States. At present there is practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending wholly on the scanty rainfall, but the Sirsa Canal Project which is now under construction will irrigate

annually 620,000 acres in the north and help to protect the State against the serious famines from which it has suffered in the past. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated. A coal mine is worked at Palana 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. Its Rulers belong to the Lalawat Naruka branch of the Kachhria Solar Dynasty. This ruling family is descended from Raja Udal Karanji who was the common ancestor of both Alwar and Jaipur. The State was founded by Pratab Singh who before his death in 1791 had secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the war of 1803 and an alliance was concluded with him in that year. Disputes about successions mark the history of the State during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The present chief H. H. Venerindra Chhromani Dev Col. Shri Sawai Maharaja Sir Jyoti Singhji Bahadur G.C.I.R. who was born in 1882 succeeded his father in 1892 and was invested with powers in 1903. He carries on the administration with the assistance of four Ministers. Members of His Highness' Council and various heads of departments. The normal revenue and ex-

penditure are about Rs. 40 lakhs a year. The State besides maintaining other forces, maintains also the Imperial Service Troops, which His Highness the late Maharaja was the first prince in Rajputana to offer (in 1848) in the defence of the Empire. Alwar stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War and enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The capital is Alwar on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway 98 miles west of Delhi.

RAJPUTANA

Agent to Governor General—The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds C.I.E. M.C.

UDAIPUR

Resident—Col. G. D. Ogilvie C.I.E.

JAIPUR

Resident—A. N. L. Carter

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Lieut. Col. H. R. N. Pritchard C.B.E.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Resident—Lt. Col. H. S. Strong

MARAOTHI AND TOVK

Political Agent—Lt. Col. R. J. Macnabb

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—D. G. Mackenzie

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1911—that is after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 75°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Southern States and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 61,531.3 square miles and the population (1911) amounts to 59,97,043. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Bani which are Mohammedan. Besides these there are 63 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore State and the Hrapur and Lalgarh Estates, they are divided into following groups for administrative purposes—Bhopal Agency, 8 States and Estates (principal State Bhopal); Baghelkhand Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal State Rewa); Bundelkhand Agency, 22 States and Estates (principal State Orchha); Southern States and Malwa Agency, 43 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Jaora and Retlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two

natural divisions. Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue, Lakhs Rs.
Indore	9,519	11,51,574	144
Bhopal	6,902	6,92,448	62
Rewa	13,000	14,01,672	55
Orchha	2,079	2,84,948	10
Datia	911	1,48,659	19
Dhar	1,777	2,80,335	16
Dewas Senior Branch	449	77,005	11
Dewas Junior Branch	419	66,998	6
Samthar	180	38,216	3
Jaora	601	85,778	11

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of *patel* in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1738 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar Holkar and Scindia empowering them to levy Chauth and Sardesamukhi and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain which for the time became the Capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780 reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782) Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the discipline of training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's Army was, however considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asarghar and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharsipore and Panhar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jijaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny when his own troops deserted him was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empire. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur G.O.C. G.S.I. G.S.R. A.D.C. to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D. Cambridge and D.C.L. Oxon. He was also a Donor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jeevraj Rao Scindia. In September 192, during

whose minority the administration of the State will be carried on by a Council of Regency.

The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

The northern part of the State is traversed by the G.I.P. Railway and two branches run from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Bina to Baran. The Gwalior Light Railway runs for 250 miles from Gwalior to Bhind from Gwalior to Sheopur and from Gwalior to Shivpuri. The main industries are cotton spinning which is done all over the State fine muslins made at Chanderi leather work etc. The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry two battalions of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps. Lashkar the capital city is two miles to the south of the ancient city and the fort of Gwalior. Annual income about 2 crores and expenditure about 175 lakhs.

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who indeed had been associated with her to carry the Military administration and had in the course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Keshi Rao who was supplanted by Jeevraj Rao his step brother a person of remarkable daring and strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Jeevraj Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811 when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed the power of the State was weakened by various causes the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817 some of these commanders, with a part of the army rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa while the Regent, mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1813 which embodied

these provisions still regulate the relations between the British Government and the State.

Mahar Rao was well served by his able Minister **Tatva Jog**. He died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of **Haril Rao** and his son. In 1844 **Tukoji Rao II** ascended the throne, but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency which was fortunate in having Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained however staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore. Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by **Shivaji Rao** who reigned for 18 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. **Tukoji Rao III** of the Maharaja succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration continued till 1911 and it deserves credit for a number of reforms effected in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja and since his assumption of powers the State has advanced in education in general including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity is specially reflected in the Indore city the population of which has risen by forty per cent. The city has a first grade college, 3 High Schools and 1 Sanskrit College with a number of other Medical and Education Institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 Spinning and Weaving Mills.

During the War of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the War and Charitable Funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 52 lakhs while the contributions from the Indore people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government. In the administration His Highness is assisted by his Prime Minister and a Council. The State Army consists of about 4,000 officers and men. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal Station of which is Indore. B. M. Railway and B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads there are 600 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced were the establishment of State Savings Banks, Scheme of Life Insurance for State Officials, establishment of a Legislative Committee consisting of seven elected Members out of a total of nine

Members introduction of the Scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore and measures for expansion of education in the mofussil.

His Highness **Maharaja Tukoji Rao III** abdicated in favour of his son. The present **Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar** (a minor) was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England from 1920-23 and has again proceeded to Oxford for higher education. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Nagal (Kohapur) in February 1924. The Maharaja being minor the administration is conducted by the Cabinet and the Prime Minister in accordance with the existing rules and practice under the supervision of and with the advice of the Honble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The chief imports are—Cloth, Machinery, Coal, Sugar, Salt, Metal and Kerosene Oil of the value of Rs. 10,24,000.

The chief exports are—Cotton, Cloth, Tobacco and Cereals of the value of Rs. 4,12,00,000.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at nearly two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1928 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date at the rate of 1½ annas per rupee on all incomes upto Rs. 50,000 and 2½ annas per rupee on all incomes above Rs. 50,000.

The area of the State is 9,526 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty eight lakhs.

Bhopal—The principal Mussalman State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States of India. The ruling family was founded by **Dost Mohammed Khan** a Tirah Afghan. He was granted a *Sawad* of Balraia and Nazirabad *Parganas* in recognition of his meritorious services to the Emperor of Delhi. With the disintegration of the Mogul Empire Bhopal State developed into an independent State. In the early part of the 19th century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhopala and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindaris.

The present ruler of the State His Highness **Sikander Saadat Nawab** **Iftikharul Mulk Mohammed Hamidullah Khan Bahadur B.A. CSI** succeeded his mother Her Highness **Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum** on her abdication in May 1928. Having ably conducted the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments His Highness is personally conversant with each and every detail of the administration.

The names of Members of His Highness State Council are given below in order of precedence.

Alimnabat, Sir **Oswald Vivian Boanquet K.C.B., O.L.B.** President of the State Council and Member Revenue Department.

1. **Ali-Martabat** **Mosoon ul Mulk**, Khan Bahadur **Mouli Mohammed Maimuzzaman Khan B.A. F.S.S.** Member **Robkar** **Khas**.

2. Ali-Maratbat Bahirul Mulk Khan Bahadur Sir Israr Hassan Khan Kt. C.I.E. Member Home and Education Departments

3. Ali Maratbat Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bheeray B.A., Member for Finance Law and Justice and Public Works Depts

4. Ali Maratbat Brigadier General Baulat Jang Abdul Qayum Khan Bahadur O.B.E. O.B.I. Member in charge of the Army Department

5. Member Political Department—Vacant

For the present the Political Department is under His Highness direct control

The Secretary in charge of the Department is Ali Qadar Kazi Ali Haidar Abbasi

Along with other troops the State maintains one full strength Pioneer Battalion for Imperial Service. The Capital Bhopal City situated on the Northern bank of an extensive lake is the junction for the Bhopal Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway

Bewa—This state lies in the Baghelkhand Agency and falls into two natural divisions separated by the escarp of the Kaimur range. The area is 18,600 sq. miles with a population of 14 lakhs. Its Chiefs are Baghel Rajputs descended from the Solanki clan which ruled over Gujarat from the tenth to the thirteenth century. In 1812, a body of Pindaries raided Mirzapur from Rewa territory and the Prince who had previously rejected overtures for an alliance, was called upon to accede to a treaty acknowledging the protection of the British Government. During the Mutiny Rewa offered troops to the British, and for his services then, various parganas, which had been seized by the Marathas were restored to the Rewa Chief. The present chief is H. H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. He was married in 1919 to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur on 30th October, 1918, H. H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the gaddi on 31st October as a minor. During the period of minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency with H. H. Maharaja Sir Rajjan Singh Bahadur, Colonel, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. A.D.C. of Rutlam as Regent. H. H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling power on 31st October 1922 by H. E. the Viceroy and the administration of the State is now carried on by him with the aid of four Commissioners. His Highness has got a son and heir named Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji, born on 15th March 1928.

His Highness second marriage with the daughter of H. H. Maharaja Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1926.

Dhar—This State under the Agency for Southern States in Central India takes its name from the old city of Dhar long famous as the capital of the Paramara Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present chiefs of Dhar—Puar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Chief of Dhar Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with

Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O. K.B.E., died on 30th July 1926 and the Government of the State is carried on by a Council with H. H. the Maharani Sahiba as President. There are 11 Feudatories and 9 Bhoomies of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The average expenditure is about 18 lakhs. Rao Bahadur K. Naddkar is Dewan of the State and Vice President of the Council. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur is a minor.

Jasra State—This State is in the Malwa Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 85,817 and has its headquarters at Jasra town. The Chiefs of Jasra claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat who came to India to acquire wealth. The first Nawab was Ghatfir Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present chief is Lt.-Colonel H. H. Fakhrud Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Sanat Jang K.C.I.E., who was born in 1882 and is an Honorary Lt. Colonel in the Indian Army. The administration is at present controlled by a Council of State of which His Highness the Nawab is the President. Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan is the Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the State Council. The Council is constituted of a President a Vice President and five other members whose names are (1) Panabai Amar Nath Katju B.A. LL.B. (Revenue Secretary), (2) Manohar Ram Daryal (Financial Secretary), (3) Mr. Brajraj Behman Khan Bar-at-Law, (Judicial Secretary), (4) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Sher Ali Khan (Military Secretary), and (5) Sahibzada Mohammad Saifur Ali Khan (Private Secretary). The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black cotton variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs 11,67,000.

Rutlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khara in the Kumbhalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratan Singh, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur in 1552. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Rutlam is Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O. A.D.C. to H. E. the Prince of Wales who was born in 1880, educated at Daly College Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Salute 15 guns local 15 guns.

Dewar—Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, O.B.E., B.A. LL.B.

Datta State.—The rulers of this State in the Bundelkhand Agency are Bundela Rajputs of the Orghha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orghha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1623. This was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Singh Govind Singh Ja Dev Bahadur K.C.S.I. 1918 who was born in 1887 and succeeded in 1901, married 1902 enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datta. He is a progressive ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Association a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading the late Viceroy. His Highness is a famous big game shot. The late Apparent Raja Bahadur Balabatra Singh born 1907 has married a daughter of the Maharaja Bahadur of Balmampur and is a very promising prince.

Orghha State.—The rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It entered into relations with the British by treaty made in 1814. The present ruler is His Highness Sir Pratap Singh K.C.S.I. who was born in 1854. He has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saranadiprahalad Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Bahadur Bahadur. The present chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The State has a population of about 350,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Likhmagarh 36 miles from Lalitpur Station on the G.T.P. Railway. Orghha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings of which the finest were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Deo the most famous ruler of the State (1903-1927).

Gwalior.

President—Lt Col C. G. Crosthwaite C.B.E.

Bhopal.

Political Agent—Major W. G. Neale.

Bundelkhand.

Political Agent—Lieut Col D. G. Wilson.

Baghelkhand.

Political Agent—K. S. Fitze.

Sikkim

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north east by Tibet on the south east by Bhutan on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepaleses. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas which runs east and west forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges which run southwards from the main chain separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kanchenjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Doagky La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814 the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1836 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1904. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,318 square miles and the population 81,721, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal K.C.I.E. was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1918. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.B. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 4,02,422. Political Officer in Sikkim—Lt Col. F. M. Bailey C.I.E.

Bhutan

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 28,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tokpa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seveneenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooh Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutaneses into Assam an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disavowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1863 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910 by which the Bhutanes Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904 the Bhutias gave strong proof of their

friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Okunibi but their ruler the Tongpa Penlop accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E. and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk K.C.I.E. K.O.F.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government there are nominally two supreme authorities the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Rinpoché the spiritual head, and the Deb or Dopa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse and his reincarnation then takes place always in the Choje or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

Nepal

The kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Hinduayas. It has an area of about 58,000 square miles with a population of about 5,580,000 chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktgan and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same treaty Nepal maintains a Representative at Delhi and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to send a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained and during the rule of the present Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister

sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also the Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries the present Prime Minister Marshal and Supreme Commander-in-Chief signed a new Treaty of friendship concluded between the Governments of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called is but a dignified figure-head whose position can be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who while enjoying complete monopoly of power couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander in Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

The present Minister at the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.O.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L., Hon. Genl. British Army, Hon. Col. Fourth Gurkhas, Thong Lin Pimma Kokang Wang Syan (Highest rank in the Chinese organisation) Grand Officer de la Legion d'Honneur Prime Minister, Marshal and the Supreme Commander in Chief Nepal June 1901.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the lowlands. Mineral wealth is supposed to be great but like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Baxaul to Bhipphedi—the base of a steep ridge. In the main route to the capital of the country from British India—and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhung covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B & N.W. Ry. at Baxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927. It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunje near Baxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The State is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Ensign—W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.L.E. G.F.A.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES

The Indian States of the North West Frontier Provinces are Amb Chitral, Dir and Phulera. The total area is about 7 704 square miles and the population mainly Mahomedan is 1 822 094. The average annual revenue of the first three is about Rs. 4 65 000, that of Phulera is unknown.

Amb—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tannahia.

Chitral—Runs from Dir to the south of the Hindu Kush range in the north and has an area of about 4 500 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission and in 1889 on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler Aman ul Mulk accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam ul Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was mur-

dered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra Khan of Landul and Dir against the Indians and the Agent at Gilgit who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief.

The three valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shajaul Mulk K.O.B. the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir—The territories of this State about 4 000 square miles in area include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajor Bud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzal Pathans the old non Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Bashkar.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral
C. Latimer C.I.E. I.C.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10 648 square miles. Of these the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States of which the first is ruled by a Nawab lie in the centre of two British districts

Name	Area sq miles	Popula- tion	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7 625	4 006 062	210.67
Cochin	1 417½	979 019	76.9
Pudukottai	1 179	426 813	42.81
Banganapalle	25½	36 692	3.8
Sandur	167	11 684	1.42

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st 1923.

Travancore—This State which has an area of 7 648½ square miles and a population of 4 006 062 with a revenue of Rs. 2 21 88,126 occupies the south west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all

subdued and the whole country included within its present boundaries was consolidated and brought under one rule by the Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo a few miles to the north of Trivandrum and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madras and Tinnevely in the middle of the 18th century the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible incursions by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. November 1912) acceded the masnad in September 1924. During the minority the State is ruled by Her Highness Maharani Betu Lakshmi Bai, aunt of the Maharaja as Regent on his behalf. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Council brought into existence in 1888 and as last reconstituted in 1921 has a majority of non-official elected members. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both franchise and membership. This is the largest measure of constitutional reform introduced in any Indian State. A representative assembly known as the Sri Maham Popular Assembly meets

once a year. Its members who are the elected representatives of the people are given an opportunity to express direct to the Dewan their wants and wishes and their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time. Local Self Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. The State supports a military force of 1,474 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca nut, jack fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries. The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of back waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor General—C W R Cotton C.I.E. 108

Dewan—Maurice E Watts B.A. Bar-at-Law

Cochin—This State on the south west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cherman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776 the State was conquered by Hyder Ali to whom it remained tributary and subordinate and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1781 between the Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.O.B. G.O.L.E. who was born in 1852 and who ascended the Masnad in 1895, having abdicated in December, 1914. His Highness Sri Sri Rama Varmah G.O.L.E. who was born on 6th

October 1838 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Raja on the 21st January 1915. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive Officer is the Dewan, Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer M.A. B.L. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak ebony, blackwood and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts, and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and back waters are good and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam the capital of the State and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 25 officers and 250 men.

Agent to the Governor General—C W R Cotton C.I.E. 108

Pudukkottai—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly on the south by Ramanad and on the east by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1762 the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1766 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf the Company's sepoy commander, in settling the Madura and Tinnevely countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. The present ruler is His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Sri Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur G.O.B. who is eighth in descent from the founder of the family. He succeeded in 1888. The administration of the State under the Raja is entrusted to a Regent. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests, which cover about one-seventh of the State contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Agent to the Governor General—C W R Cotton Esq. C.I.E. 108

Assistant Agent to the Governor General—Rao Sahib H. K. Govindan

Bengalopalle—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazeel Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Agent to the Governor General—W F Cotton Esq., C.I.E. 108

Assistant Agent to the Governor General—Rao Sahib E. K. Govindan

Sandur—The State is almost surrounded by the District of Bellary the Collector of which is the Assistant to the Governor General's Agent. After the destruction of the Empire of Vijayanagar in 1565 the State came to be held by semi-independent chiefs under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Bijapur and in 1728 one of these chiefs a Poligar of Bedar tribe was turned out by an ancestor of the present Raja named Siddoji Rao of the Phosle family of the famous Maharatta Chief Sivaji they were Senapathiks of Sivaji. In 1814 Rao's time the State came under the Madras Government and his heirs in perpetuity with full powers Civil and Criminal. In 1818 the title of Raja was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction. The present Ruler is Raja Brimanth Venkata Rao Rao Sahab. He was born in 1862. He married Rani Brimanth Tara Raja's sister of the late Raja of Akalkot.

in the Bombay Presidency. The State is administered by the Raja and the Dewan (Meherbhai T. Ramachandra Ayyar). The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The most important staple crop is cholam. Teak and sandalwood are found in small quantities in the forests.

The minerals of the State possess unusual interest. The hematites found in it are probably the richest ore in India. An outcrop near the southern boundary forms the crest of a ridge 160 feet in height which apparently consists entirely of pure steel grey crystalline hematite (specular iron) of intense hardness. Some of the softer ore used to be smelted but the industry has been killed by the cheaper English iron. Manganese deposits have also been found in three places and during 1911 to 1914 over 223,000 tons of manganese ore were transported by one company.

Assistant Agent to the Governor General—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Buzulah Sahab Bahadur C.I.E. 0 B E

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Owing to the large number of States concerned and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, the transfer of States under the Bombay Government to direct political relations with the Government of India (which was advocated in the Montagu Chelmsford Report on the Constitutional Reform) had been delayed. The first stage of that process, however, was carried out in October 1924 when a new Residency was created in direct relation with the Government of India comprising the whole of the compact area making up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Bombay.

Resident of the First Class and Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India—C C Watson C.I.E. 108

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India—W T W Baker 108

Kathiawar Agency—Kathiawar is the peninsula or western portion of the Province of Gujarat, Bombay. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, the area being 23,645 square miles. Of this total about 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,542,535 is the territory forming the Agency formerly subordinate to the Government of Bombay established in 1822 having under its control nearly 200 separate States whose chiefs divided amongst themselves the greater portion of the peninsula. The Kathiawar Agency was divided for administrative purposes into two divisions—Western and Eastern Kathiawar States (four prants—Jhalawar, Halar, Sorath and Gohilwar) and the States have since 1868 been arranged in seven classes.

Bhavnagar—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Bajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1280 under Rajakji from whose

three sons—Ranoji, Saranji and Shahji—are descended respectively the chiefs of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the chief of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Marwar but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government. Rs 3,561,800 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs 22,848 as Zortabi to Junagadh. During the minority of His Highness the Minor Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji who succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. S. I. on 17th July 1919 the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration. The Council consists of Sir Prabhushankar D. Patani, K. C. I. E. as President and Lieut. Colonel A. H. E. House as Vice President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi and Mr S. A. Goglawala, M. A. L. R. Bar-at-law. One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 288 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 204 State Landers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1921) was 426,404 of whom 88 per cent. were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 91,24,677 and the average expenditure Rs. 83,11,480.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Rann of Kutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhalia family of Rajputa, originally called the Makvana. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North establishing itself first at Patli in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive invasions of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad its surrounding territories and the salt pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Vankaner Limbdi Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Jakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanashyamsinhji G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. Maharaja Raj Sahib is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by the Dewan Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhalia, C.I.E. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagra salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium chloride and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured at the State Salt works at Kuda which offer practically in exhaustible supplies for their manufacture. The capital town is Dhrangadhra a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad a distance of 40 miles which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Malviya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Sahib, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagvat Singhji G.C.I.E. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost and in the words of Lord Reay Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woolen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been

prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line, it owns the Dhasa Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalpur Rajkot Railway and H. H. Gackwad & Khajadiya-Dhari line. It subsequently built the Jetalpur Rajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compulsory female education in the State has been recently ordered by His Highness. Rs. 13 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals and water supply to the town of Gondal. The Capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalpur.

Junagadh State—This is a first class State under the Kathiawar Political Agency and lies in the south western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24° 44' and 21° 53' North latitude and 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohiwar Prant to its East. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 13 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozal, Hiran, Saragwati, Machbundi, Singhadra, Moghal, Vrajni, Naval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and Datar Hills while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves or their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Ashoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains the Shivaites the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south west of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir comprising 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,336 sq. square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 85,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1921 was 465,493 of which 365,093 were Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains, 90 Christians, 53 Parsis, while 40 were of other castes. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahmood Begra of Ahmedabad, Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chudasama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat Sher Khan Babi the ancestor of the present Babi Rulers, expelled the Moghal Governor and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, jawar,

sassaparilla wheat rice sugarcane cereals, grass timber stone castor-oil fish, country tobacco groundnuts coconuts, bamboos etc., while those of manufacture are ghee molasses sugarcandy copper and brassware dyed cloth gold and silver embroidery pottery hardware leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a *Peshkashi* of Rs 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled *Zorlatbi* amounting to Rs 92,421 from 134 States a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains Junagadh State Forces and the Mahab Khanji Infantry the sanctioned strength of each of them is 172.

The Chief bears the title of Nawab the present Nawab His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III K. C. S. I. is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji, I the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1785 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911 visited England in 1913-14 received his education at the Mayo College Ayrer and has been invested with full powers in March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Sahib is the ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar ranks first amongst the Chieftains of Kathiawar exercising plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State. Languages spoken—Gujarati and Urdu Capital—Junagadh.

Ruler—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Basulkhaji K. C. S. I.

Heir-apparent—Mahomed Dilawar Khanji

Prince—Mahomed Himat Khanji

Nawanagar State on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1640. The present Jam Sahib is the well known cricketer H. H. Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitbhai Vibhaji who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1907. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,008 per annum jointly to the British Government the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers. The Capital is Jamnagar a flourishing place nearly 4 miles in circuit situated 5 miles east of the port of Bodi. Population 345,353 Revenue nearly Rs 80 lakhs.

Revenue Secretary Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar-at-law

Political Secretary Parahuram B. Junnarkar, B.A., LL.B.

General Secretary Hirabhai M. Mehta B.A. (Cantab.) Bar-at-law

Cutch—The State is bounded on the north and north west by Sind on the east by the

Palanpur Agency on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch is 7,818 square miles. The Capital is Bhuj where the ruling Chief (the Maharaja) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khenarji Savai Bahadur G.O.B., G.O.I.M., resides. From its isolated position, the special character of its people, their peculiar dialect and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or children of Jada. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch and wheat barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own Estates and over their own vassals. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayats. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj the State now pays Rs 82,357 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which there are some irregular infantry and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Palanpur Agency—This group of States in Gujarat comprises two first class States Palanpur and Radhanpur and a few minor States and petty talukas. Its total area is 6,498 square miles and the population is 518,566. Its gross revenue is about 27 lakhs. The territory included in the Agency has, like the more central parts of Gujarat passed during historical times under the sway of the different Rajput dynasties of Anhilwada, the early Khilji and Tughlak Shahi dynasties of Delhi the Ahmedabad Sultans the Moghal Emperors the Marathas and lastly the British. The State from which the Agency takes its name is under the rule of Captain His Highness Zubdatul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Talay Mahomed Khan Bahadur, K.O.B., K.C.V.O., Nawab of Palanpur. His Highness is descended from the Usafzai Lohani Fethan an Afghan tribe who appeared in Gujarat in the 14th century. The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1819 in which year the Ruler was murdered by a body of nobles. Two high roads from Ahmedabad

pass through the State and a considerable trade in cloths, grain, sugar and rice is carried on. The State pays tribute of Rs 38,462 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B & C I Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur Dewa Branch of B & C I Railway. It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Radhanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,180 square miles which is held by a branch

of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present chief is H. H. Jalal-ud-din Khanji, the Nawab of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Police force of 200. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Bami has a cotton press and three spinning factories. There is one spinning factory at Munjpur and 1 at Lolada.

INDIAN STATES UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency extend over an area of 28,089 square miles. The characteristic feature of the Bombay States is the great number of petty principalities. The recognition of these very numerous jurisdictions is due to the circumstance that the early Bombay administrators were induced to treat the *de facto* exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a landholder as carrying with it a quasi-sovereign status. In no part of India is there a greater variety of principalities. Some of the largest are of modern origin having been founded by the Marathas in the general scramble for power in the middle of the 18th century. But the Bajput houses in the Gujarat Agencies date from earlier times. Interesting traces of ancient history are to be found at Sachin and Janjira where Chiefs of foreign descent, descended from Abyssinian admirals of the Deccan fleets, still remain. A few aboriginal Chiefs Bhils or Kolis exercise a very limited authority in the Dangas and the Jilly country that fringes the Mahi and the Narbada rivers.

The variety of the relations which under the terms of the several treaties subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the Paramount Power necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative of Government at the Principal Courts. The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts which they adjoin. The position of the Agents varies, roughly speaking with the importance of the State. In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases the Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration while States the Rulers of which are ruler are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government. Some of the States are subordinate to other States and not in direct relations with the British Government. In these cases the status of the feudatories is usually guaranteed by Government. The powers of the Chiefs are regulated by treaty, or custom, and range downwards to a mere right to collect revenue in a share of a village without criminal or civil jurisdiction as in the case of the petty Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

The number of Indian States in the Bombay Presidency is 151 with an area of 28,089 square miles and population (1921) of 3,879,006. They

are divided for administrative purposes into the following Agencies: Dlgam Agencies: Savantvadi, Biljapur Agency, Jath, Dharwar Agency, Savanur, Kaira Agency, Chamba, Kolaba Agency, Janjira, Kolhapur, Residency and Southern Maratha Country States Agency, 9 States (Kolhapur with 9 feudatories), Jamkhandi, Kurundwad, Senior Kurundwad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol, Ramdurg and Sangli. Mahi Kantha Agency, 51 States (Principal States Idar and Danta), Nasik Agency, Surana, Poona Agency, Bhur, Rewa, Kantha Agency, 62 States (Principal States Balasnor, Baria, Chhota Udaipur, Lunawada, Rajpilla and Sant), Satara Agency, Aundhi and Phaltan, Sholapur Agency, Akalkot, Sukkur, Agency, Khairpur, Surat Agency, 3 States (Bausda, Dharampur and Sachin) and 14 Dang Chiefs, Thana Agency, Jawhar. The table below gives details of the area of the more important States—

State	Area in sq miles	Population (in 1921)	Approximate Revenue Rs
Balasnor	189	44,073	20,000
Bausda	215	40,125	794,000
Baria	813	137,289	17,44,512
Chamba	350	71,715	9,44,052
Chhota Udaipur	890	123,746	1,17,458
Danta	347	28,028	1,51,377
Dharampur	704	95,171	12,45,000
Idar	1,669	20,451	10,48,831
Janjira	277	94,530	6,49,446
Jawhar	310	49,662	6,06,836
Khairpur	6,050	193,162	27,43,796
Kolhapur	3,164	832,376	90,80,000
Lunawada	358	83,442	4,82,238
Mudhol	308	60,141	4,72,000
Rajpilla	1,517	158,454	32,31,190
Sachin	49	19,977	4,08,089
Sangli	1,112	221,814	12,40,000
Savantvadi	925	206,440	7,63,281
Sant	394	70,964	3,87,883

Biljapur Agency—This comprises the Satara Jaghir of Jath (9805 square miles in area). On the annexation of Satara in 1849 Jath and Daphlapur like other Satara Jaghires became feudatories of the British Government. The latter has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the Jath Jaghir and in consequence of numerous acts of oppres-

sion on the part of the then ruler was compelled to assume direct management from 1874 to 1885. The small estate of Daphlapur with an area of 96.8 square miles lapsed to the Jath Jaghir on the demise of its last ruler Bahadur Sahib Daphle in January 1917. The Chief of Jath who belongs to the Mahuratta caste ranks as a first class Sardar. He holds a sanad of adoption and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The gross revenue of the State is about 3 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue. The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs 6400 per annum in lieu of horse contingent and Rs 4547 on account of Sardeshmukhi rights.

Political Agent—V H Naik M A Bar at Law Collector of Bijapur

Dharwar Agency—This comprises only the small State of Savanur. The founder of the reigning family who are Mahomedans of Pathan origin was a Jaghirdar of Emperor Aurangzeb. At the close of the last Maratha War the Nawab of Savanur whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal was confirmed in his possession by the British Government. The State pays no tribute. The principal crops are jowari and cotton. The area is 70 square miles and population 18,890. The revenue is Rs 15,741 11 7. The present chief is Captain Meherian Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur Nawab of Savanur.

Political Agent A Walter ICS

Kolarn Agency—This includes only the State of Cambay at the head of the Gulf of the same name. Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and of the Ahilyada Kingdom. At the end of the thirteenth century it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India. At the beginning of the sixteenth century also it formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India. Factories were established there by the English and the Dutch. It was established a distinct State about 1730 the founder of the present family of Chudas being the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The present Nawab is His Highness Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan who is a Shikoh Mogul of the Najum-ul-Mulk family of Persia and was born on the 16th May 1911. His father the late Nawab Jafar Ali Khan died on 21st January 1915 leaving him a minor. The State is therefore under British Administration. The State pays a tribute of Rs 19,24 to the British Government. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. There is a broad gauge line from Cambay to Toldad connecting with the B B & C I Railway at Anand. Cambay is a first class State having full jurisdiction. Revenue is about eight lakhs. The area of the State is 300 square miles population 1,17,115.

Political Agent M S Jayakar M A

Administrator V K Namjoshi

Kolaba Agency—This Agency includes the State of Janjira in the Konkan a country covered with spurs and hill ranges and much intersected by creeks and backwaters. The ruling family is said to be descended from an Abyssinian in the service of one of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar at the end of the fifteenth century. The most noticeable point

in its history is the successful resistance that it alone of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Marathas. The British on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan refrained from interfering in the internal administration of the State. The chief is a Sunni Mahomedan, by race a Siddi or Abyssinian with a title of His Highness the Nawab. He has a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. Till 1868 the State enjoyed singular independence there being no Political Agent and no interference whatever in its internal affairs. About that year the misadministration of the chief, especially in matters of police and criminal justice became flagrant those branches of administration were in consequence taken out of his hands and vested in a Political Agent. The last ruler, H H Nawab Siddi Sir Ahmed Khan GOLTZ died on 2nd May 1922 and was succeeded by his son Siddi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. The area of the State is 37 square miles and the population 38,30. The average revenue is 8 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafferabad in the south of Kathla war under the Kathlawar Agency. The State maintains an irregular military force of 231. The capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. The Chief is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war the last ruler's salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal and 13 permanent within the limits of his own State from the 1st January 1911. The State is now under a minority administration with the minor Nawab as Regent assisted by a Dewan appointed with the approval of Government. The present Dewan is Mr P B Kapadia SA a retired Deputy Collector.

Kolhapur Agency—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 9,217 square miles and population of 333,726. Subordinate to Kolhapur are nine feudatories of which the following four are important: Valsagarh Badva Kagal (senior) and Ichalkaranji. The ruling house traces its descent from a younger son of Chivaji founder of the Maratha power. The prevalence of piracy from the Kolhapur port of Malvan compelled the Bombay Government to send expeditions against Kolhapur in 1666 and again in 1792 when the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants had sustained since 1780 and to permit the establishment of factories at Malvan and Kolhapur. Internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring States gradually weakened the power of Kolhapur. In 1812 a treaty was concluded with the British Government by which, in return for the cession of certain ports the Kolhapur Raja was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers while on his part he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government. The principal articles of production are rice jowar and sugar-cane and the manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hard

ware. The State pays no tribute and supports a military force of 692. The nine feudatory estates are administered by their holders except in the case of two whose holders are minors. Kolhapur proper is divided into seven *pethas* or *talukas* and three *mahals* and is managed by the Maharaja, who has full powers of life

and death. The Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the State and is connected with Kolhapur City by a line which is the property of the State.

Resident and Senior Political Agent for Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country—Lieut. Col. E. O'Brien.

Southern Maratha Country States—The Agency consists of the following eight States—

Name of State	Area in square miles	Population	Tribute to British Government	Average revenue
			Rs.	Rs.
Bangli	1 136	221 321	1 25 000	18 08 222
Miraj (Senior)	342	82 580	12 558	4 80 8.7
Miraj (Junior)	1 264	84 665	7 389	5 53 298
Kurundwad (Senior)	1 824	38 760	9 619	8 05 017
Kurundwad (Junior)	114	34 288		1 86 750
Jamkhandi	5.4	101 135	20 516	5 97 466
Mudhol	368	80 140	2 672	4 15 346
Ramdurg	169	33 997		2 81 307
Total	3 032	608 946	1 87 704	45 19 453

Mahli Kantha—This group of States has a total area of 3 124 square miles and a population of 450 478 including that of Idar which is 220 851. The revenue is about 14 lakhs. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 51 small States. Idar covers more than half the territory. It has an area of 1 668 square miles and an average revenue of Rs. 15 63 17½. The present Ruler of Idar, Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Maharaja Shri Dowlat Singhji K.C.S.I., is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 13 84 and ascended the Gadi in 1911. His Highness had been on active service in Egypt during the great war. The subordinate feudatory *Jagirdars* are divided into 3 classes. The *Jagirdars* comprised in the class of *Bhayats* are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a *Jivarak*. Those known as *Sardar Pat tawats* are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singh and Rai Singh the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anand Singh in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the class of the *Bhoomias* are included all subordinate feudatories who were in possession of their *Pattas* prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The *Pattas* which they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52 427 annually on account of *Khichdi* and other *Raj Raks* from its subordinate *Sardars*, the tributary *Talukas* of the Mahli Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30 340 as *Ghadana* to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. Of the smaller states *Polo* and *Danta* are two important second class States. The names of their Chiefs are Rao Shri Hamir Singhji and Maharana Shri Hamir Singhji. Nine other States are of some importance and the remainders are estates belonging to Rajput or Koli Thakurs, once the lawless

feudatories of Baroda and still requiring the close supervision of the Political Officer.

Political Agent—Major A. S. Meek C.M.C.
Nasik Agency—This consists of one State *Burgana*, lying in the north west corner of the Nasik District. *Burgana* has an area of 880 square miles and a population of 14 912. The ruling chief is Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh who is descended from a Maratha Pawar family. He rules the State subject to the general control of the Collector and Political Agent. The revenue of the State is Rs. 80 755.

Rewa Kantha Agency—This Agency with an area of 4 906 square miles and a population of 665 099 comprises 61 States of which Rajpipla is a first class State. 5 are second class, one is third class and the rest are either petty States or *talukas*. Among these petty States are Banjeli in the north, Bhadrawa and Umata in the west, Jambhughoda in the south east and two groups of *Mohwas*. The 28 *Sankheda* *Mehwas* petty estates lie on the right bank of the Narbada while the 24 *Pandur* *Mohwas* petty estates including *Dodka*, *Anghad* and *Rarka* which together form the *Dodka* *Mohwas* are situated on the border of the Mahli.

The following are the statistics of area and population for the principal States—

State	Area in square miles	Population
Balasenor	189	44 089
Baria	813	137 291
Chhoti Udaipar	878	125 702
Lunavada	388	83 136
Narukot (Jambhughoda)	143	9 540
Rajpipla	1 617	168 485
Sunt	394	70 957
Other Jurisdictional States, Civil Stations and Thana Circles	639	113 977

Under the first Anhilvada dynasty (740-961), almost all the Rewa Kantha lands except Charnanar were under the government of the Bhatias, that is, Koli and Bhil chiefs. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries chiefs of Rajput or part Rajput blood driven south and east by the pressure of Muhammadan invasions took the place of the Koli and Bhil leaders. The first of the present States to be established was the house of the Maharaja of Rajpipla a Gohel Rajput.

Rajpipla—This State lies to the south of

Satara Jahagirs—Under this heading are grouped the following States—

the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles. The lands are rich and very fertile and except a few forest-clad hills are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla Captain H. H. Maharaja Shri Bir Vijayaajinh, M.C.S. is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleswar by railway built by the State.

State	Area in sq miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs
Aundh	501	64,560	Rs 3
Phaltan	397	43,265	3
Bhor	925	130,420	5
Akalkot	408	81,250	9
Jath	981	82,604	3½

These were formerly feudatory to the Raja of Satara. In 1840 five of them including the Jahagir Estate which has since reverted to the Jath State were placed in relations with the Collector of Satara, and Akalkot with the Collector of Sholapur. Subsequently the Jahagir of Bhor was transferred to the Collector of Poona, and Jath to the Agency for the Southern Mahratta Country States. The latter has since been placed in relation with the Collector of Bijapur. The ruling Chiefs are as follows—

State	Ruling Chiefs	Tribute to British Government
		Rs
Aundh	Meherban Bhavadrao Shrinivasa Rao alias Bala Sahet Pant Pratinidhi	
Phaltan	2nd Lieutenant Meherban Maloji Rao Mudhoji Rao alias Nana Sahab Naik Nimalkar	9,600
Bhor	Meherban Baghunath Rao Shankarrao alias Baba Sahab Pant Sahib	4,684
Akalkot	Meherban Shrimant Vijayaajinh Pathejinh Raja Bhonsale Raja Sahab of (minor)	14,522
Jath	Meherban Ramrao Amritrao alias Aba Sahab Dase	10,129

Savantwadi—This State has an area of 925 square miles and population of 206,440. The average revenue is Rs 7,68,287. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions tell the history of the State back to the sixth century. So late as the nineteenth century the ports on this coast swarmed with pirates and the country was very much disturbed. The present Chief is Khem Savant V alias Bapu Sahab Bhonsale. Rice is the principal crop of the State and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are famous troops for the Indian Army and

supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Savantwadi also called Sundar Wadi or simply Wadi.

Sholapur Agency—This contains the State of Akalkot which forms part of the table land of the Deccan. It has an area of 408 square miles and a population of 81,250. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Akalkot territory which had formerly been part of the Mussulman kingdom of Ahmednagar, was granted by the Raja of Satara to a Maratha Sardar the ancestor of the present chief subject to the supply of a contingent of horse. In 1849 after the annexation of Satara, the Akalkot Chief became a feudatory of the British Government.

Baria—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 137,291 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals district. The Capital Devgad Baria is reached by road from Piprod station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at a distance of eight miles. The average revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs. The State enjoys plenary powers. The Ruler Captain His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Ranjitsinhji K.C.S.I. is the direct descendant of the Great House of Richhi-Ohowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, with the proud title of Pavapatis. His family has the noblest historical traditions. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other Indian State. He enjoys a salute of eleven guns. He served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War 1919. The staple crop is maize. The forests are rich in teakwood and all sorts of jungle produce. There is a large scope for forest industries.

The Sukkar Agency—This consists of the Khairpur State a great alluvial plain in Sind. It has an area of 6,050 square miles and a population of 1,08,152 and revenue of over 26 lakhs. The present chief H. H. Mir Ali Nawas Khan belongs to a Baloch family called Talpur. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783 the history of Khairpur belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year

Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family. In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sind was recognised by the British Government in a treaty under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sind were secured to the British. The chief products of the State are oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool and grain. The manufactures comprise cotton fabrics and various kinds of silverware and metal work. There is an industrial school at the capital where lacquer work, carpets, pottery etc. are produced. The Railway from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through the whole length of the State. The rule of the Mirs has all along been patriarchal until very recently when the present Ruler Mir Ali Nawas Khan Talpur, an educated and enlightened prince, having imbibed with the characteristics of the present age, last year turned a new leaf in the administration of the State and replaced the old Vazir system by a constitution of three members, he being the President. The State supports a Military Force of 330 Rank and file composed of 21 Infantry, 72 Cavalry and 42 Band and Bagpipers including an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps which is 138 strong and served at the Front.

Political Agent The Collector of Sukkur

Surat Agency—This is a small group of three second class States under the Political Agent, Surat.

State	Ruling Chiefs	Area in sq miles	Population (1921)
Dharapur	Maharaja Bhri Vijayadevi] Mohandev]	704	85,171
Baneda	Maharaval Bhri Indrasinhji Pratapninhji	215	40,120
Sachin	His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubassarat Daula Nazrat Jung Bahadur	40	19,977

The joint revenue of these States is Rs. 24,51,000. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs. 9,154. There is also attached to this Agency a tract of country known as the Dangas which has an area of 563 square miles and a population of 24,576 and a revenue of Rs. 24,711. The country is divided into 14 Dangas or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Raja, Nalik, Pradhan or Povar.

Thana Agency—This includes the State of Jawhar in the Thana District on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of

310 square miles and a population of 49,662 and revenue of 6 lakhs. Up to 1294 the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan Jawhar was held by a Vani, not a Koli chief. The first Koli chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli chief cut a hide into strips and thus enclosed the territory of the State. The present chief is Raja Vikramsinh Patangsinh who administers the State assisted by a Karbhari under the supervision of the Collector of Thana who is Political Agent of the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—This State which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars is a low lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,507 square miles a population of 5,29,939 and a revenue of nearly 40 lakhs. By the demise of the late Maharaja His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1923 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Kumar Jagaddipendra

Narayan (born on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7 which necessitated a minority administration under the guidance of a Regent. His Highness the Maharaja belongs to the Kahatriya Varna of Kahatriya origin. The present Maharaja has three sisters Maharajkumari Ila Devi (aetad 13), Ayecha Devi (aetad 8) and Menaka Devi (aetad 7) and one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit Narayan (aetad 9). Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba

of Cooch Behar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency comprising four members at present of which Her Highness is the President. Cooch Behar once formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup. British connection with it began in 1782 when owing to invasions of the Bhutias the assistance of the East India Company was invoked. The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard seed and tobacco. The capital is Cooch Behar which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Railway a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System.

Tripura—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 304,431. The revenue from the State is about 14 lakhs and from the Zamindari in British territory a slightly smaller sum. The present ruler is Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Manikya Bahadur who is a Kachatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He succeeded the late Maharaja Bharendra Kishore Manikya Bahadur on 13th August 1923 and is only 1 year of age. The military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth century, and a mythical account of the State takes the history to an even earlier date. Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government the State differs alike from the large Native States

of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the ruler of Tripura the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 600 square miles and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the past producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars and exposing the inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks from the Kachis who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently however been embodied in a *sanad* which was drawn up in 1904. The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, tea and forest produce of various kinds the traffic being carried chiefly by water. Owing to the fact that the Maharaja is too young to have full administrative powers the administration is conducted by a Council of Administration consisting of the following members—

President—Maharaj Kumar Navadvip Chandra Deb Barman *Vice President*—Raj J C Sen Bahadur (lent to the State by the British Government.)

Maharaj Kumar Birendra Kishore Deb Barman and Thakur Protap Chandra Roy *Members*

The State Courts are authorised to inflict capital punishment.

Political Agent Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (*ex officio*)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

Under this Government there are the Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharsawan and Sarakela and the Orissa Feudatory States 24 in number. The total area is 28,856 square miles and the total population 8,931,322. The average revenue is Rs. 81,64,509. The inhabitants are hill men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin and their condition is still very primitive. The Chief of Kharsawan belongs to a junior branch of the Porahat Raja's family. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1798 when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Sarakela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chief is bound when called upon to render service to the British Government but he has never had to pay tribute. His present *sanad* was granted in 1910. He exercises all administrative powers, executive and judicial subject to the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Sarakela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family.

Orissa Feudatory States—This group of 24 dependent territories is situated between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces and forms the mountainous background of Orissa. The names of the individual States are Athgarh, Talcher, Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri,

Konjhar, Pal Lahara, Dhenkanal, Athmalik, Hindol, Narasingpur, Barman, Tigra, Khanpara, Nayagarh, Ranpur, Dasalla and Baud. To these there were added in 1905 the following States: Baura, Balakhol, Sonpur, Patna and Kalahandi from the Central Provinces and Gangpur and Bonal from the Chota Nagpur States. The total population is 3,777,344 with an average revenue of Rs. 78,30,124. The Feudatory States have no connected or authentic history. Comprising the western and hill portion of the province of Orissa, they were never brought under the central government but from the earliest times consisted of numerous petty principalities which were more or less independent of one another. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring enterprisers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms and dynasties. It was thus that Jal Singh became ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,300 years ago and was succeeded by his eldest son while his second

son seized Kewajhar. The Chiefs of Band and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik Narasingh pur Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria. Nava garh, it is alleged was founded by a Rajput from Rewah and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khand para. On the other hand the chiefs of a few States, such as Athgarh Baramba and Dhen Kanai owe their origin to favourites or distinguished servants of the ruling sovereigns of Orissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient the list of its chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khona origin, and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The State acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors the Mughals and Marathas ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them but they are made up in most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas which took place in 1803 was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the Tribu-

tary States, the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa but, as they had always been tributary states rather than regular districts of the native governments they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British courts if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. The relations with the British Government are governed by sanads which in the case of Gangpur and Bonal were last revised in 1919 and in the case of the others in 1915. They define the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of the Chiefs providing for the settlement of boundary disputes and indicating the nature and extent of the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner.

Political Agent and Commissioner C. L. Phillip

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Three States—Rampur Tehri and Benares are included under this Government—

State	Area Sq Miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
Rampur	892	458,607	54
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,500	318,482	12
Benares	875	302,735	28

Rampur State—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareilly clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand.

Upon his death his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Fazlulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. He was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1778

and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor General—

That in his own name as well as that of the Board he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days. From the very start till peace was re-established in the country he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government. He fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district. These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction.

The reign of the present ruler, His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur stands out unique in many ways. Rampur has made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. His Highness takes keen interest in education and has not only contributed handsome donations but make annual grants to the various educational institutions.

He is no whit behind his compatriots in his loyalty to the British Government. The great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his

personal services and all the resources of his State—men money and material—to the British Government. The Rampur I S. Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years service and won the favourable remarks of high British Officers. The Rampur Lancers also performed their allotted duties in the War. Besides the expenditure involved in this, His Highness also participated in the scheme of the Hospitalship, Loyalty, and contributed a lakh rupees towards the cost and upkeep of it. His other contributions to the various funds amount to over half a lakh of rupees, and he also subscribed Rs 7 00 000 to the War Loans. These are some of the principal contributions made by His Highness towards the Imperial cause in the War. Afghan War of 1919 again found him prompt in his offer of assistance. This time the I S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on campaign in British India.

His Highness is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, a Colonel in the Indian Army and an A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. He had the unique honour of serving on His Imperial Majesty's Staff in the Coronation Durbar of 1911 at Delhi.

His Highness has three sons—(1) Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur Hidir—Apparent Sahibzada Sayed Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur and Sahibzada Sayed Abdul Kareem Khan Bahadur. The name of His Highness's grandson—son of the Hidir Apparent—is Sahibzada Sayed Murtez Ali Khan Bahadur.

The permanent Salute of the State is 1 guns and the annual income over fifty lakhs of rupees.

Tehrri State (or Tehri Garhwali)—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garhwali District; the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty. Pradyumna Shah the last Raja of the whole territory was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815 his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1853 without issue and was succeeded by his near relative Bhawanji Shah and he subsequently received a *sansad* giving him the right of adop-

tion. The present Raja is Captain H. H. Narendra Shah C.S.I. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 130. The capital is Tehri, the summer capital being Pratapnagar 8 000 feet above the sea level.

Agent to the Governor General. The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

Benares—The founder of the ruling family of Benares was one Manse Ram who entered the service of the Governor of Benares under the Nawab of Oudh in the early eighteenth century. His son Balwant Singh, conquered the neighbouring countries and created a big state out of them over which he ruled till 1770. Raja Chet Singh succeeded him but was expelled by Warren Hastings in 1781. In 1794, owing to the maladministration of the estates which had accumulated under the Raja of Benares, an agreement was concluded by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District which were delegated to certain of his own officials. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April 1911 these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi (or Konrh) and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) with the town of Rammagar and its neighbouring villages. The Maharaja's powers are those of a ruling chief subject to certain conditions of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects and of a right of control in certain matters connected with excise. The present ruler is Lieut Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur C.O.S.I. G.O.I.E. M.P., who was born in 1855 and succeeded to the State in 1889. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and is a Hon. Lt. Colonel in the Indian Army. His heir apparent is Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur.

PUNJAB STATES

The 13 Salute States of the Punjab were transferred to the Political charge of the Government of India with effect from the 1st November 1921. Area 31,264 square miles. Population (1921) 4 008 040. Revenue Rs 9 38,28,41 3-0.

These States may be grouped under three main classes. The Hill States which lie in the Punjab

Himalayas are held by families of ancient Rajput descent. To the south west lies the large Mohamadan State of Bahawalpur. The remaining Sikh States of Patiala, Jind Nabha, Kapurthala and Faridkot and the Mohammadan States of Malerkotla and Loharu lie east of Lahore in the eastern plains of the Punjab.

The list below gives details of the area, population and revenue of the 13 States —

Name	Area in square miles	Population (Census of 1921)	Revenue approximately in lakhs of Rupees
Bahawalpur	15 000	781 191	50 3. 624
Milaspur (Kahlar)	448	98 000	3 00 000
Chamba	3 216	141 887	7 91 000
Fazilkot	642	150 661	18 45 .83
Jind	1 250	508 183	26 00 000
Kapurthala	680	234 276	37 50 000
Loharu	22	20 614	1 31 3.0
Malerkotla	168	80 322	14,08 525
Mandi	1 200	19, 048	12.4. 150
Nabha	928	263 334	28 42 0.1
Patiala	5 082	1 499 730	1 28 50 000
Sirmur (Nabha)	1 138	1 40 468	6 00 000
Suket	4.0	54 326	21,34 486
Total	31 064	4 008 040	3 23 .8 411

Bahawalpur—A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General Punjab States Agency. Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana. Latitude $26^{\circ}41'$ to $30^{\circ}2'$ N. Longitude $70^{\circ}47'$ to $74^{\circ}1'$ E. and bounded on the North East by the District of Ferozepur on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer on the South West by Sind and on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area 15 600 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 60 miles wide is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track is chiefly desert not capable of cultivation identical with the Bar or Patunlands of the Western Punjab and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The ruling family is descended from the Abbaside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1838, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death the succession was disputed and for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British author-

ities. The present Nawab is Capt. H. H. Baku ud Daula, Nazrat Jang, Hafiz ul Mulk Nawab Sir Bahi Muhammad Khan Bahadur Abbas V. K.O.V. who was born in 1894 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924 when H.H. the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Chief Minister Nawab Maula Khan Bahadur C.I.B., a Public Works and Revenue Minister Mr. J. A. C. Fitzpatrick B.A., LL.B. C.I.E. C.B.E. J.C.S. and a Home Minister Moulvi Ghulam Hussain Qureshi Hashmi.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined Infantry in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1748.

Income from all sources about 50 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), Sindhi and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States — Lieutenant Colonel H. B. St. John, C.I.E. I.A.

Chamba—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicles have been completed.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut a Surajpuri Rajput who built Brahmara, the modern Barnanur Chamba was extended by Maru Varma (681) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire but its internal administration was not interfered with and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1840. The part, west of the Lavi was at first handed over to Kashmir but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ham Singh, who was born in 1801 and succeeded in 1910. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 20 years but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town on the right bank of the Lavi contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century is the most famous.

Fardkot—The ruling family of this sandy level tract of land belongs to the Sidhu Parar clan of the Jats and is descended from the same stock as the Phulkian houses. Their occupation of Fardkot and Kot Kapura dates from the time of Akbar though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dissensions have greatly reduced the patrimony.

The present Ruling Prince Farzand Saadat Vishan Hazarat-i Kaleari Yino Bar Bara Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur was born in 1915 and succeeded his father in 1919. Under the orders of the Government of India the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of a President Sardar Bahadur Sarfar Indar Singh B.A. and four members. The State has an area of 843 square miles with a population of 150,891 and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry).

Jind—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles with a population of 408,183 souls and an income of 5 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1783 when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and great grandson of the famous Phul established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1803. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1897. In the crisis of 1861 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square

miles of land known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghib Singh who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (18 2) and the 2nd Afghan War (18 8). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879 succeeded in 1897 and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 663 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash materials animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur which is connected by a State Railway with the North Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-i-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglish-i-Jaja-i-Rajgun Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Itajendra Bahadur G.O.I.E. K.C.S.I. etc.

Kapurthala—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time had possessions both in the Cis and Trans Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes this name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846 the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Ahluwalia Ruler conditional on his paying a remuneration in cash for the service contingents by which he had previously contributed to Ranjit Singh which was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in 1914 in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh which yield a very large annual income. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.O.S.I. G.C.I.E. who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1897. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 16 guns and he was made an Honorary Colonel of the 40th Sikhs. The Maharaja was recently decorated by the King of Egypt with the Grand Cordon of the Nile and the French Government has conferred on him the high distinction of Grand Officer of Legion d'Honneur. The rulers of Kapurthala are Sikhs and claim descent from Hans Kapur a member of the Rajput House of Jalsamer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand painted cloths. The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the State. The

Imperial Service and local Troops of the State have been re-organised and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State which spends a large proportion of its revenues on the education department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water works etc.

Political Officer. The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Malér Kotla—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malér Kotla are of Kurd descent who came originally from the Province of Sherwan and settled in the town of Sherwan north of Persia and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Malér the old capital of the State in 1432. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Shindha in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malér Kotla joined the British Army the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur KCSI KCIE who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon' Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt-Col in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy and seed, mustard, ajwan, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sepoys, Infantry Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malér Kotla. The population of the town is 80,000 souls. Annual revenue of the State is about 15 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat and 76°-22' East Long and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1896 A.D.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Joginder Sen Bahadur assumed full powers in February 1925. His Highness was married to the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923 and was blessed with the birth of an heir apparent in December 1923.

The Chief Executive Officer of the State is Captain Sardar Dina Nath, Bar at-Law who has been designated as His Highness Chief Secretary. Construction work of the Kangra Valley Railway is in full swing. It is expected that the line will be open to traffic in April 1928. The Railway line will prove of considerable importance in linking Mandi with the Punjab and will materially develop its trade. The work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project is also in progress. This project when finished will supply electric power to practically the whole of the Punjab and will materially help in developing local industries.

The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi founded in 1527 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Nabha—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the *Azamats* of Phul and Amloh, the second portion forms the *Azammat* of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana. This *Azammat* of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State supports one battalion of Imperial Service Infantry consisting of about 500 men. For the preservation of the peace there is a Police force consisting of about 600 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N.W. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. crosses the *Azammat* of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and pots etc. There are some spinning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. The Maharaja of

Nabha who was born in 1888 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration retaining his salute and titles and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India.

Patiala—This is the largest of the Phul Khan States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jajpur and Alwar States. Area 5,932 square miles. Population 1,499,788. Gross income Rs. one crore and thirty five lakhs. Its history as a separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Major General His Highness Farzand I Khas Daulat Indishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir ul-Umra, Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja Rajan Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.A., A.D.C. was born in 1891, and succeeded in 1900 and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting Nisar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhafinda, Narman, etc. It has a Railway line of its own known as Rajpura Bhafinda Railway of 108 miles in length. Besides this the State has undertaken the construction of a broad gauge line about 40 miles in length to connect Sirhind and Ruper. This new line will be opened for traffic early in 1926. The North Western Railway the E. I. Railway, the B. R. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to all students. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar has recently sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education.

Since the State has entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809 it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897.

On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on

various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War and in addition to furnishing nearly 25,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength contributed substantially in money and material.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—(a) Grand Cordón of the Order de Leopold, (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, and (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy and (d) Grand Cordón of the Order of the Nile, (e) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, (f) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent was on active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches. He was Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) in 1925 and 1926 and represented Indian Princes at the League of Nations at Geneva in 1925.

Sirmur (Nahan)—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North West Frontier. The present Chief is Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur K.C.B., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1898 and succeeded in 1911. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarla Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly

administered area of the Province and the Karen States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawngshup and Singaling Hkamti in the Upper Chindwin District under the super vision of the Commissioner Saping Division, the eight petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myittha District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty four States respectively which are under the Commissioner Federated Shan States.

Hsawngshup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7 048 lies between the 24 and 25 parallels of latitude and on the 95 parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singaling Hkamti has an area of 988 square miles and a population of 2,287 and lies on the 26th and 26th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 8 500 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N. M. branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,108 square miles and population 592,913) and the Southern Shan States (area 38 157 square miles and population 847,418) form with the unadministered Wa States (area about 2 000 square miles) and the Karenli States a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mekong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family the remainder being chiefly to the Wa, Palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic branch of the Austro family or to the Karen family which Sir George Grierson now proposes to separate from the Tai Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto-Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95 Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesam, gum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules from non natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver and lead in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio the headquarters of the Northern Shan States District is the terminus of the Myobung Lashio Branch of the Burma Railway (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow gauge private railway track 46 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Nanyaw.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railway branch line Thazi to Hmho (57 miles) which it is proposed to extend shortly to Tayaw in the Yawngwe plain.

Taunggyi the headquarters of the Southern Shan States is connected with Hmho by a well graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kungtung with an area of 12 400 square miles and population 203 761. The smallest State is Namtok with an area of 14 square miles and population 830.

Hsipaw with an area of 4 400 square miles and population 101 410 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 8 30 000.

The Sawbwas of Kungtung Hsipaw and Yawngwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Tawngpeng Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

Administration

Under the Burma Laws Act 1898 the Civil Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The Chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Opium for the

disposal of criminal and civil cases appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendent. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously derived from the States and makes an annual contribution to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand pays a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury as tribute in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government itself contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are ex-officio members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His

Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler G.C.I.E., K.O.B.I. L.O.B. in March 1923.

Karenni

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,550 square miles and a population of 48,780. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Shan and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 38,621 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Lolkaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent. Southern Shan States who exercise in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chief for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special right and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

Manipur—The only State of importance under the Government of Assam is Manipur which has an area of 3,456 square miles and a population of 8,64,018 (1921 Census) of whom about 60 percent are Hindus and 34 percent animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century. In the reign of Pamheiba or Garib Nawaz who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner Mr. Quinton and the officers with him and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was

conferred on him. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja assisted by a Durbar which consists of a President who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills—These petty chiefships 2½ in number with a total area of about 3,900 square miles and a population of 1,56,000 are included under the Government of Assam. Most of the States have treaties or engagements with the British Government. The largest of them is Khyrim, the smallest is Nongdwa which has a population of only 246. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Central Provinces include fifteen feudatory States subordinate to the Government with an area of 31 0·2 square miles and a population of 2,067,292. One of the States, Makra, lies within Hoshangabad District, the remainder are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division to the different districts of which they were formerly attached. Their relations with Government are controlled by a Political Agent. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Sakti, the smallest, having an area of 188 square miles and Bastar the largest, an area of 13,062 square miles. They are administered by hereditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of loyalty and good government set forth in patents and acknowledgments of fealty, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of sentences of death which require His Excellency the Governor's confirmation. But as a fact the Government has exercised a very large amount of control owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management because of either the minority or the misconduct of the chief.

The States pay a tribute to Government which amounts in the aggregate to about 2½ lakhs.

Statistics relating to the chief States are contained in the following table—

State	Area	Population 1921	Revenue (approximate) in Lakhs
	Sq Miles		Rs
Bastar	13,062	464,127	8
Jaipur	1,903	154,156	3
Kanker	1,420	124,928	4
Khairagarh	981	124,008	5
Nandgaon	871	147,919	8
Rajgarh	1,486	241,634	0
Surguja	6,055	378,226	6
Right other States	5,284	432,284	13
Total	31,072	2,067,292	53

Bastar—This State which lies to the south-east corner of the Provinces is the most important of the group. It has an area of 13,062 square miles and a population of 464,127. The family of the Raja is very ancient, and is stated to belong to the Rajputs of the Lunar race. Up to the time of the Marathas Bastar occupied an almost independent position, but a tribute was imposed on it by the Nagpur Government in the eighteenth century. At

this period the constant feuds between Bastar and the neighbouring State of Jeypore in Madras kept the country for many years in a state of anarchy. The chief object of contention was the Kotpad tract which had originally belonged to Bastar but had been ceded in return for assistance given by Jeypore to one of the Bastar chiefs during some family dissensions. The Central Provinces Administration finally made this over to Jeypore in 1863 on condition of payment of tribute of Rs. 3,000 two-thirds of which sum was remitted from the amount payable by Bastar. By virtue of this arrangement the tribute of Bastar was until recently reduced to a nominal amount. The cultivation of the State is extremely sparse. Rice is the most important crop. The State is under Government management. The Administrator of the State (Mr. W. V. Grignon) is an Officer of the Indian Civil Service on deputation who has two Assistants under him. After a recent period of disturbance the State has returned to complete tranquillity and precautions are being taken to remove all causes of unrest by better supervision over the minor State officials and a very considerate forest policy. The chief town is Jagdalpur on the Indravati River. The famous falls on the Indravati called the Chitrakote are 23 miles away from Jagdalpur.

Surguja—Until 1905 this was included in Chota Nagpur State of Bengal. The most important feature is the Manipat a magnificent tableland forming the southern barrier of the State. The early history of Surguja is obscure but according to a local tradition in Palamanu the present ruling family is said to be descended from a Rakshas Raja of Palamanu. In 1738 a Maratha army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja. At the end of the eighteenth century in consequence of the Chief having aided a rebellion in Palamanu against the British an expedition entered Surguja and though order was temporarily restored disputes again broke out between the Chief and his relations necessitating British interference. Until 1818 the State continued to be the scene of constant lawlessness but in that year it was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhooji Bhonsla of Berar and order was soon established. The principal crops are rice and other cereals. The present Chief of the State is Maharaja Ramannuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., who succeeded to the post in 1918 and enjoys full powers of a Ruling Chief.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State lies between 32° and 37° N and 73 and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab Border and its mountainous valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas—the upper, comprising the area drained by the Ravi Indus and its tributaries; the middle drained by the Jhelum and Kishtanganga Rivers and the lower

area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 24,258 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains where three Empires Meet.

Briefly described the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz. the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 3,220,514 souls.

HISTORY—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the Valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the Capital, originally known as Pravarapura had by then been long established though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed by the Mahomedans who first penetrated into the Valley in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar who was a contemporary of Tamerlane a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jhelum did much to beautify the Valley but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Nizam or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thenceforward the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was less oppressive than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a son of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was in recognition of his distinguished services made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846) when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for seventy-five lakhs of rupees. His son His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government ruled from 1857 to 1886. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. who died on 23rd December 1920 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharaja Shri Harisinghji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Lawrence and revised from time to time.

ADMINISTRATION—For some years after the accession to the throne of the late Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1901, this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the contact of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and intimate.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Skitot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 7,700 troops. Besides this thousands of Dogra serve in the Indian Army.

FINANCE—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue is about Rs. 2,25,00,000. The chief sources being land forests, customs and excise and agriculture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oil seed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are cedar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Nagas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolin, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Chit. Sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk culture in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain ul-Abidin who ruled from 721 to 742 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Wool, a cloth, shawl, paper, much and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1923. The Kashmir Court was styled The Court of The Smaller Courts and attracted many visitors.

COMMUNICATIONS—Great effort has been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley Road (106 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Baidhat Cart Road 200 miles long which has recently been completed joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu Tawal and is also a fine motorable road.

Bovis for pack animals lead from Srinagar the summer capital of Kashmir to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu and Kashmir Railway, a section of the Western Railway from the line of the North Western Railway system is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has made the extension of the line into the heart of the State so far impracticable.

UBLIC WORKS—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimize the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum and it was hoped that the danger would be still further reduced by the carrying out of a scheme for lowering a part of the bed of the River Jhelum by dredging which has been taken in hand. It is interesting to know that dredging operations were once before carried out in the

reign of Avantivarman (A.D. 855-883) by his engineer Guyya near Bopore with the same object. Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907.

EDUCATION—Of the total population of 8,259,527 excluding the frontier Ilakas where

literacy is not recorded there are 72,233 persons who are able to read and write of whom 4,007 only are females. In other words 25 out of every 1,000 persons aged five or more can read and write. Among males 46 in every 1,000 are literate. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges and two technical institutes is 754 and is being steadily increased.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Report on Indian constitutional reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated that it was desired to call into existence a permanent consultative body which would replace the conference of Princes which had periodically met at the invitation of the Viceroy. After pointing out the need for regular meetings of the Council the Report said:—“We contemplate that the Viceroy should be **President** and should as a rule preside but that in his absence one of the Princes should be chairman. The rules of business would be framed by the Viceroy after consultation with the Princes who might from time to time suggest modifications in the rules.”

It was further suggested in the joint report that the Council of Princes should be invited annually to appoint a small **standing committee** to which the Viceroy or the Political Department might refer decisions affecting the Native States, particularly questions dealing with custom or usage. The Joint Report also made recommendations for the appointment of commissions to inquire into disputes in which Native States might be concerned and into cases of misconduct and for arranging for joint deliberation on matters of common interest between the Council of State and the Council of Princes.

At the end of January 1919 a Conference of the Ruling Princes was held at Delhi to consider this scheme. The subject which gave rise to the longest discussion was the proposal in the Reform Scheme to divide the Native States into two categories those possessing ‘full powers’ of internal Government and those not having such powers. Some of the Princes held that membership of the Council of Princes should be limited to the rulers enjoying full powers whilst others considered that some measure of representation ought to be given to the smaller States and the Conference came to no agreement on the matter. The proposal to institute a Council of Princes received however general support and it was suggested that the new House should be called the **Narendra Mandal** (House of Princes).

The recommendations of the Conference were then placed before the Secretary of State and in the next Conference held in November 1919 Lord Chelmsford propounded a general scheme for a Chamber of Princes approved by His Majesty's Government. The Conference after debating the question passed a resolution warmly accepting the scheme and expressing an earnest hope that the Chamber might be brought into existence during the ensuing year. On the occasion of the **formal inauguration** of the Chamber of Princes Lord Chelmsford describing how he enlisted the advice and criticism of the Codification Committee of Princes which had been appointed by the Conference and how

with their assistance the drafts of the Constitution of the Chamber with the first Regulations and Rules of Business and the draft resolution concerning Courts of Arbitration and Commissions of Enquiry were moulded into practical shape explained that difficulties had arisen in the selection of a suitable Indian designation for the Chamber which would for the present be known by the English title of the Chamber of Princes. He also said that another point on which the published constitution differed from the wording favoured by the Committee of Princes was the absolute prohibition of the discussion in the Chamber of the internal affairs of individual States and the actions of individual Rulers. The main function of the Chamber was to discuss matters affecting the States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large. As regards the question of direct relations between the Government of India and the important States a recommendation had been made to the Secretary of State for the transfer of the more important States in the Bombay Presidency according to a scheme prepared by a special Committee to be carried into effect at some future date when the conditions appear to be favourable. A scheme would also shortly be placed before His Majesty's Government for the bringing of the important States of the Punjab into direct relations with the Government of India as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. Gwalior State would soon be brought into direct touch with the Central Government through a Resident who would be independent of the Central India Agency and some of the Rajputana States which were formerly in relations with a Local Resident were now in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on February 8th 1921 and has quickly developed a vigorous life. Its Presidential duties are entrusted to an elected Chancellor now H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner and its detailed business is attended to by an elected Standing Committee of six members. This meets twice or thrice a year at the headquarters of the Government of India and one of its most important functions is to discuss with the various Departments of that Government matters in which the Administrations of both the States and British India are concerned. Important questions of this class which have recently received attention are the division of revenue from Customs and Posts and Telegraphs and the control of the Police on railway lines running for considerable distances through State territory. The Committee reports to the Chamber which meets annually. The number of Princes who attended the last meeting was between forty and fifty. Its proceedings have hitherto always been conducted in private.

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may however be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India —

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

	£
Tribute from Jaipur	26,687
" Kotah	15,648
" Udaipur	13,333
" Jodhpur	6,583
" Bundi	8,000
Other States	15,170
Contribution of Jodhpur towards cost of Kripapura Irregular Force	7,667
" of Kotah towards cost of Deohi Irregular Force	13,333
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753
of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingent	9,142
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Hill Corps	2,230
<i>Central Provinces and Berar</i>	
Tribute from various States	15,696
<i>Burma</i>	
Tributes from Shan States	28,524
Other States	1,397
<i>Assam</i>	
Tribute from Manipur	332
" " Barakul	7
<i>Benegal</i>	
Tribute from Cooch Behar	4,514
<i>United Provinces</i>	
Tribute from Benares	14,000
" Kupurthala (Bahraich)	5,735
<i>Punjab</i>	
Tribute from Mandi	6,667
Other States	8,036
<i>Madræs</i>	
Tribute from Travancore	58,333
Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	233,333
Cochin	18,333
Travancore	888
<i>Bombay</i>	
Tribute from Kathiawar	81,129
various petty States	2,325
Contribution from Baroda States	25,000
Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country	5,785
Tribute from Outch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no *Nazarama* payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana Nagar

Avelo on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogla and Simbor on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea to the west and North Kanara to the south and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,801 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas* or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510 and the neighbouring municipalities of Salettie Barder and Mormugao acquired in 1543, and of the *Novas Conquistas* or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Perem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satali and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, jut off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest Sonanagar is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour formed by the promontories of Barder and Salettie. Half way between these extremities lies the *cabo* or cape which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory. The international transit of Mormugao port was in 1926 about Rs. 440 lakhs.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the population showed an increase of 9 per cent since the

census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans (Hardos) and low castes which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Marathas and do not differ from those of the adjacent Kanhar districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a great portion of British India, and the provinces of Macao (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa). Properly in the territory of the Portuguese India, there are the Dioceses of Goa (Archdiocese) and Daman besides those spread out of the territory. (The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject to a Bishop who bears the title of Bishop of Daman and Arch-bishop of Oranmore). There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products

are applied. **Hilly places** and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas and the cultivation of rice fields is now practically controlled by the Hindu population. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Nova Conquistas. They cover an area of 118 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and was worked to an important extent a few years ago.

Commerce

In the days of its glory Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries at any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of ornaments, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Casto Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the Interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter however had an office at Nova Goa maintained jointly by the two governments. For since 1927 the Nova Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor General Jaime de Morais who is popularly known as the Governor of Taxes. Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been earmarked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 2-8 *per capita*. There is no income tax except for government servants but there is a special tax *per cent* tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on endowments which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000. The country being economically backward the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three fold principle fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 *per cent* according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade and especially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 *per cent* on their basic price.

The Capital

Nova Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Bilandar. Nova Goa is some six miles distant from the new city Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo da cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759 and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace, the High Court and so on. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur Kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal however with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries however could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day had a hundred churches many of them of magnificent proportions and in the situation which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to save it by its decadence his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off and the Nova's Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1862 the Ranes of Satari in the Nova's Conquistas revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1896 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quelled until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912 troops were again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Por-

tugal many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Eivlao de Brito who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bitten court Rodrigues Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Aires the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon Dr. Caetano Gonçalves Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917 enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter regarding civil and financial administration of the colony was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022 dated 7th and 20th August 1920 and decrees Nos. 7006 and 7040 dated 9th and 16th October 1920. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 1,499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor General residing in the Capital of the State at Panjim or Nova Goa and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor General.

Subordinate to the Governor General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats: one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor General and in collaboration with him works the Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted in addition to the Governor General *ex officio* President of four officials (Attorney General, the Director of Finance, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works) five elected members (three representing *Felhas Conquistas* one the *Vintas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the minorities agricultural commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President of the Government Prosecutor of the Nova Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer, the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Director of Finance, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands, one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa, one member elected by the Associations of Land-

owners and Farmers of the District and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified

At Damam and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President the Government Prosecutor the Chief of the Public Works Department the Health Officer the Financial Director of the district the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation two members elected by 40 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchant Industrialists and Farmers of the district

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also officiating in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribunal to take cognizance and decide all litigious administrative matters, fiscal questions and accounts. It is named Tribunal Administrativo e Contas, e de Comarcas and is composed of the Chief Justice as President four High Court judges, one superior Government officer, who must be a Bachelor of Laws nominated by the Government and a citizen who is not an official elected by the Governor General's Council When matters regarding finances and accounts

come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal.

Under the presidency of the Governor-General the following bodies are also working —

Technical Council of Public Works—Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy the Director of Finances, the Attorney General the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works

Council of Public Instruction—This Council presided over by the Governor General is composed of five officials the Director of Civil Administration the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools and four nominated members

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quip-mo Damão and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugao (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar Aveli.

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar on the left Bar on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat. 15° 25' N and Long. 73° 47' E about 225 miles south of Bombay and 61 miles south of Panjim the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre-gauge) and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-house, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory but when usual pilot flag is hoisted a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway Company with headquarters at Madras. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugao to any Continental Ports every facility being afforded for such direct shipments. Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons which run alongside steamers thus reducing handling. Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside Steamers of over 5000 tons not registrar from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety in a working day of 10 hours 600 tons from work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can easily be loaded or discharged. The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity for discharging heavy lifts. The tonnage quay dues and all other charges are very low special concessions being granted for steamers arriving from European or American Ports touching Lisbon. Fresh water can be obtained at a low cost

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's (Shepherd) steamers between Bombay and Mangalore call at Mormugao twice a week. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Bombay and Africa call at Mormugao at least once a month. The Eldermax-Stork Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugao calling occasionally at Lisbon. This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M & S M Railway under the Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading. There are several stevedoring firms the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 6 annas per ton deadweight. Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government. British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination. Goods from stations on the M & S M Ry System to Mormugao or vice-versa are rafted without transhipment, thus avoiding a second handling. Steam tug barges etc for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao a special Department under the designation of the Mormugao Improvement Trust with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard = 0.8361 square metre) available for residential quarters granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs 1-3 per square metre according to their situation in addition to an annual payment of 4 pês per square metre as lease hold rent

Within about 60 days from the date of application for a plot, the same is made over to the applicant or to the highest bidder should there be more than one applicant for one and the same plot. The plan of buildings is in all cases subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust such plan being required to be submitted within 60 days from the date the plot is made over to the lessee and the period within which building is to be completed is 2 years. Importation of building materials is allowed free of Custom duties. In addition to the above there is an extensive area available and reserved only for Industrial and Commercial Establishments, this area being known as Free Zone. Within this Free Zone in addition to plots, which are leased at a very low rate for building factories, bonded warehouses or for establishment of any kind of industrial or commercial concerns in accordance with rules and regulations lately issued by the local Government special concessions and privileges are granted such as—

(I) *For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns*—All machinery, building materials, tools raw materials etc. required for construction, maintenance and regular working

of the Factories are permitted free of import duty, likewise export of the goods manufactured within the "Free Zone"

(II) *For Establishment of Depots of Manufactured or Unmanufactured Goods Bonded Warehouses etc., etc.*—All goods imported by the Concessionaire for the purpose of such depot are allowed to be exported to any Foreign Territory after being improved and repacked, if necessary without payment of either import or export duty.

(III) *Exemption of Government Taxes*—In addition to the above privileges, all Factories Commercial Establishments buildings etc. within the Free Zone are exempt from all Government taxes for a period of 20 years from May 1923. Applications for any of the above concessions have to be addressed to H.E. the Governor General of Portuguese India and presented at the office of the Mormugao Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot etc. required. Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible. Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust Vasco da Gama.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Damam lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Damam proper lying on the coast and the detached pargana of Nagar Avell separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and dissected by the B. B. & C. I. Rail way. Damam proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,560 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,109. Nagar Avell has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048 of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,089. The town of Damam was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1538 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile especially in Nagar Avell but despite the

case of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice wheat the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are strictly forests in Nagar Avell and about two-thirds of them consist of teak but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East Damam carried on an extensive Commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions subordinate to the Governor General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney General and two clerks. In Nagar Avell the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land tax forests excise and customs duties.

DIU

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula from which it is separated by a narrow channel the 12th a insubmersible swamp. It is composed of three portions namely Diu proper (Island) the 11th a of rocks on the Peninsula separated by the channel and the fortress of Sinhor about 3 miles west of the island. It has a small bay in front of which a vessel can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantage which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu from which the island takes its name is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island according to the census of 1921, is 13,844 of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or *poets*. They aggregate 208 square miles and had a total population in the first January 1927 of 224,492. The first French expedition into Indian waters with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen but it failed as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Compagnie d'Orient* but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664 granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted without success to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President Caron founded in 1668 the *Compagnie* or agency at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch however speedily retook Trincomalee and Caron passing over to the Coromandel coast in 1672 seized St. Thome a Portuguese town adjoining Madras which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was however compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents the celebrated François Martin suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome he took up his abode at Pondicherry then a small village which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications and a trade began to spring up but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch who wrested it from him in 1693 and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick. In 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained 'the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta François Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697 Martin was appointed Governor and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagar in Lower Bengal had been acquired by the French Company in 1688 by grant from the Delhi Emperor. Mahé on the Malabar Coast was obtained in 1735 under the government of M. Lenoir. Karikal on the Coromandel Coast under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanam on the coast of the Northern Circars was taken possession of in 1760 and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration in chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur H. Bédoulet. He is assisted by a

Chief Justice and by several *Chefs de Service* in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907 namely Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modelliarpeth, Oulgarret, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Babour and Nétipacain, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Néravy, Nedoumoudou, Tirumalar, Grande Aïdée, Cutchery for the establishment of Karikal and also Chandernagar, Mahé and Yanam. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagar, Yanam, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government with four dependent ones have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop with a body of priests for all French India and of the *Missions Étrangères*, the successors of the Mission du *Paraclet* founded by the Jesuits in 1770. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March 1914. The capital Pondicherry is a very handsome town and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. P. Bluyssen. The Deputy is Mons. G. Angoulvant. There were in 1926 59 primary schools and 8 colleges all maintained by the Government with 300 teachers and 10,450 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1927) Rs. 2,335,250. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,635 looms and 2,067 spindles employing 8,225 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, one ice factory, one iron works and a cocaine factory.

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahe in 1926 the imports amounted to Rs. 10,137,762 and the exports to Rs. 28,286,194. At these three ports in 1926 385 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage

99,069T. Pondicherry is visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1926.

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head quarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the first January 1927 was 284,432. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Rocaewen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793 and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent. At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green verandahs. All the cross streets lead down to the shore where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw pier which serves, when ships touch at the port as a point for the landing of cargo and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *matsia* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Duplex, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGAR.

Chandernagar is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the first January 1927) 26,045. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1683, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1673 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagar has

disappeared and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Duplex formerly called St. Mary's institution founded in 1832 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1923 it was 93,055. In 1891, 70,526. In 1901, 66,593. In 1912, 56,579. In 1921, 54,356. In 1922, 54,008. In 1923, 57,023. In 1924, 56,922. In 1925, 279,603. In 1927, 284,432. But the density is still very high, being 1,063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Ocheri, Naray and Thiruvellar—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Oeylon and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Paralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1615.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term it will be seen that the Indian Frontier Problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions has always borne a two fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two and the most serious question which the Indian Government both directly and as the exponents of British Imperial policy had to face. But the tendency of recent times has been for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance until now it may be said with as much truth as characterises all generalisations that the local issue dominates if it does not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem in its broadest outlines may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublesome sea of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy brave militant mountaineers rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro

"The New Road" he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned two policies were tried. In Baluchistan the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term, so far as this section of the frontier is

concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise is it with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Nepal. That has for three quarters of a century been the scene of almost ceaseless military operations which have constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. One seeks in vain for a clear and definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of these inconsistencies is found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan or at any rate for military posts linked with good communications which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint were conscious of two considerations. They saw that occupation up to the Afghan frontier only meant the shifting of the frontier problem farther North. Instead of the differing tribes we should have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zalka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arth pacifist Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Kohat. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khoshtwais and the Amir had to make peace with his troublesome vassals. Therefore the occupation of the frontier up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by Sir Mortimer Durand as the British Plenipotentiary would simply have meant that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the sound belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control if not to occupy them in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School which would have occupied or dominated the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line that is to say up to the Afghan frontier and the

Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of waveling compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there which irritated the Tribesmen and made them fearful of their prized independence without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier, and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it has often been asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and Sandemanise the Independent Territory. That is one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. It is however important to bear in mind that there were essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal chiefs or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief but the Jirga or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence in time of excitement perhaps more influence than the voice of the wisest greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North West Frontier from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force of thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force owing to the immense difficulties of transportation was unable effectively to deal with the situation though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterly fashion. In the first place he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab which had hitherto been responsible for its administration and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through. In the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important

Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (see Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions and the Waziris and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before it gave us relative peace. It endured throughout the War though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the war in the north of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his son father Abdurrahman Khan he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasion his attitude seemed to be equivocal as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a Statelike Afghanistan by European standards. The Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly but they must trust him. In truth the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish German and Austrian missions in Kabul from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed, his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death his brother Nasrullah Khan was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself

bombed him aside and installed the son of Habbibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime set his troops in motion in April 25 1919 and preaching a *shahad* promised his soldiery the traditional loof of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878 that it is one thing to overeat a government in Afghanistan but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand and the Afghans having sued for peace a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions the Tribal Militia could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr Arthur Moore its special correspondent contributed to *The Times*. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapses of time and forgetfulness of its real purpose had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a role which it was never intended they should serve exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear they crumpled under it. If this reasoning is correct—and a strong case can be marshalled in support of it—then what has been called the failure of the Curzon policy arose from the misconception and misdirection of that policy.

Russia and the Frontier—On the other hand if it be admitted that the Curzon policy was sound and that its success was marked—a proposition with which we are in general agreement—it can also be claimed that the Curzon policy owed no small measure of its success to extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three quarters of a century a vellel warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khannates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies, and some of the

great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain in the Crimean War, and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardest spirits on both sides accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward which induced the ceding, after the Russian occupation of Merv of the generic term *Mervousness*. This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838 with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878 which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdur Rahman Khan whom we set up at Kabul to believe us of our perplexities proved himself a strong and capable ruler if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buddhist monk Dorjoff during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey the Foreign Secretary and Lord Hardinge formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been declared by their predecessors whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Henceforward Russia ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier. Problem with the exception of a brief period when the Red Army was trotted out as another bogey.

German Influence—But as nature abhors a vacuum so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong

influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Initiative, not creative in this as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians or rather one of the massacres of Armenians made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by Germany of interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha opposite Constantinople to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bander Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed and when the Revolution in Turkey quashed the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourguin and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubiya Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy which is indicated in what became known in Germany as 'B B B'—Berlin Byzantium Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes which did not stop short of Baghdad but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which

had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway

—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June in order to escape the hot weather in India, and the return traffic is chiefly concentrated in October and November. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haider Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra is about one pound sterling a ton before the war it was often down to fifteen shillings. The freight from Basra to Baghdad was from thirty shillings to two pounds a ton. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haider Pasha, is again a chimera: the freight charges could not have been less than fifteen to twenty pounds a ton.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia Minor and the Middle East and the route selected often criticised was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line the Railway if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haider Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandrette. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans it is understood attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandrette. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidised line of steamers run by the great Hamburg America corporation.

They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Woonhaus. We doubt if the Germans were ever serious in their alleged designs on Koweit which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg, that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective Basra which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany has been defeated. The Turks now they are emerging from an isolated military despotism based on Angora are confronted with the immense problem of rebuilding their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians by massacre and expulsion—are a very uncertain factor. The completion of the through line is indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route for the purposes we have indicated are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time so we have placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself and never assumed any significance save as the *corner stone* of Germany when she passed under the tutelage of that Power and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country. The Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone and the administration it is understood never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was *no-one's interest even that of the Arab* to turn her out. When however Germany developed her B.B.B. policy Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrain and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised or rather claimed over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main* with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian débâcle we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from

the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks if they were so disposed to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief but it did not settle the main issue the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement. The Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul velayet and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot. This commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul velayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul velayet to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of The League then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year with Iraq in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier which is known as The Brussels Line. After *at first* breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note and alarmed it may be by the threat of Italian aggression accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India it is not because they have any present day significance but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extricate the slave trade and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable concessions in West Africa particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia as the price of abstention. These embarrasments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion

of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the vexed British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far other wise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself under its own independent sovereign who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. All these external influences have disappeared. There is no such prospect of their revival as justified us in taking them into consideration in the measures which are forced on the Government responsible. The Indian frontier question has therefore developed from an Imperial into a local question—a condition on which we must lay fast hold because people are tenacious of old ideas especially when they are nearly a century old, and no proper understanding of the present position is possible unless our consideration of it is governed by this essential fact that the frontier question is purely local. But whilst these world changes were taking place others were in progress which powerfully influence the difficulty of the situation. The tribesman was always an opponent to be respected. Brave hardy fearless he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country in which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung

on our rearwards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jeal and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesman are everywhere armed with magazine rifles either imported through the Persian Gulf when gun-running was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the Jihad especially in Waziristan were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier, their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people. Besides possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent state there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated and no good case can be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely intractable that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Laddha and linking these posts with our military bases and particularly with the terminal of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy has not ended yet indeed one feels inclined to say that it never will end. It has resulted in a typically British compromise. The present policy has been aptly described as the half forward policy. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limits of the Waziristan occupation have been fixed at Bannak, not at Laddha. The network of consequential roads is being pushed forward.

The Indian rail head which for so long terminated at Jamrud at the southern entrance to the Khyber Pass has now been extended to Landi Kotal and the frontier between India and Afghanistan. The regular troops have been withdrawn, and their place taken by khazadars. The difference between the khazadars and the old tribal militia is material. The militia were armed and equipped by the

Indian military authorities, if they disappeared they took their arms and ammunition with them and constituted a powerful reinforcement. The khazadars bring their own rifles with them, and therefore if they desert they do not constitute any reinforcement to those in arms against us. Many of these khazadars have already done good work in the punishment of tribal raids.

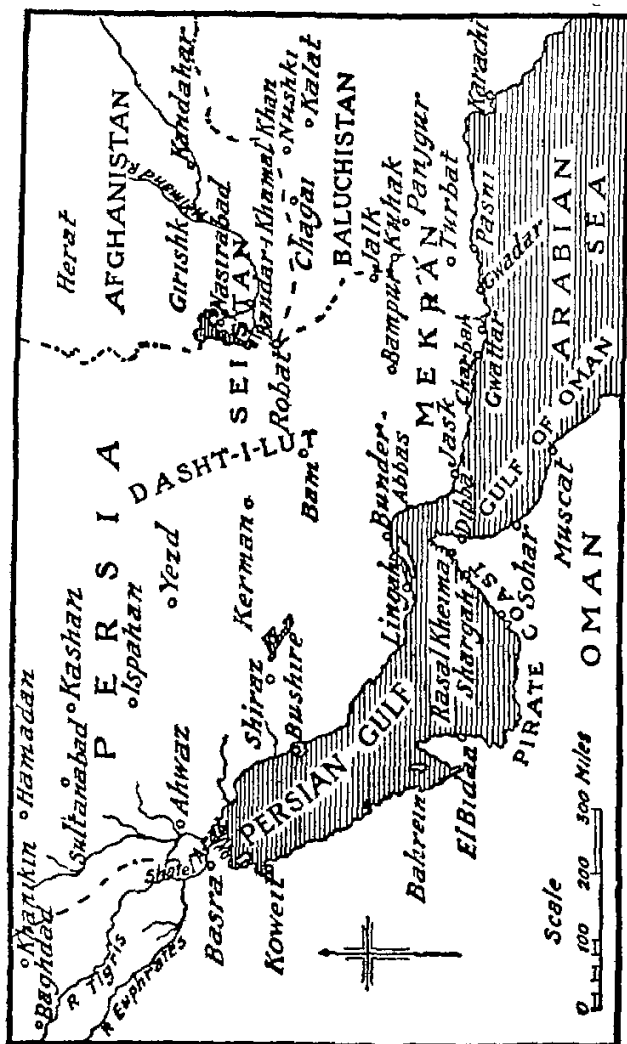
1—THE PERSIAN GULF

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has disappeared and that it is now a purely local question. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supercession of the land by the sea route and the appearance of anarchy in the interior, the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work it quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs who occupy the Pirate Coast were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Basaidir. Left to herself Great Britain claimed no other policy but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jassa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to show the flag in the Gulf and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bandar Abbas. This menace declined

after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself or as the agent *couvert* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrain by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Kutr and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests or to stake out a claim Germany sent the heavily subsidised ships of the Hamburg American Line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wankhans, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargh. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State was set out by Lord Lansdowne in



words of great import—'We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal. The negative measures which we should certainly follow by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy as set out in the introduction to this section the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed—a local question mainly a question of police. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1928, pp 178-138.

Maskat

Maskat, which is reached in about forty eight hours from Karachi is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandam, which is the real entrance to the Gulf but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar and the islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected. The Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

The Pirate Coast

Turning Cape Musandam and entering the Gulf Proper we pass the Pirate Coast controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion and not always without success the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements beginning with 1808 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations

of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el Khayma.

Bahrain.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrain. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrain and Manrak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery which in a good year may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrain is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrain is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phoenicians who are known to have traded in these waters.

Political Agent Captain R. G. E. W. Alban

Kowet

In the north west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Kowet lies solely in the fact that it is the one possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grange, so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Kowet be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is people by some 20,000 inhabitants chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Kowet are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Political Agent Major O. C. J. Barrett, C.B., C.M.

Muhammarah

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khassal of Muhammarah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynd.

Brothers, this route provides the shortest passage to Isfahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Basra and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company established refineries at Muhammarah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwas. Its importance will be still further accentuated if the scheme for a railway to Khorremabad by way of Dibal matures. A concession for a road by this route has long been held by a British Company.

Vice Consul at Ahwas Captain H. A. Barnes

Basra

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the inevitable sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The local traffic is valuable for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indisputable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route via Kerman, Shah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Faisal. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-el-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary and west to the confines of Trans-Jordan. Amongst ardent Imperialists there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured and the Arabs rose in a rev. it which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. Under these circumstances King Faisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Faisal was to be a mere puppet. Immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken.

Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Faisal and his Government and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows—

It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year after a lengthy exchange of views it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Faisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independent and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which like the Treaty itself will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18 the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period.

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form is to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years whichever may be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League is that when the Treaty has been ratified His Britannic Majesty will be bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government will be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment on a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Faisal's State and Turkey the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. Those direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople but no agreement was reached on the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League and a further provisional boundary was drawn which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq. If Britain was not willing then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished British General General Laidoner who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty five years thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later when counsel and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League. A formal treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Iraq extending the mandate for a further twenty five years. The British Government expresses the hope that a shorter period will be sufficient to set Iraq on its feet as an independent and stable State but these hopes are not shared by any who know the country. They are convinced that at least two generations must pass before Iraq can stand alone.

A New Treaty—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain the Mandatory Power was negotiated in 1927 and signed towards the end of the year. The full text is not available but a semi official announcement on December 26th may be regarded as substantially authentic.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulates that separate agreements superseding those of March 20, 1924 shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertakes to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty has undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertakes not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race religion or language.

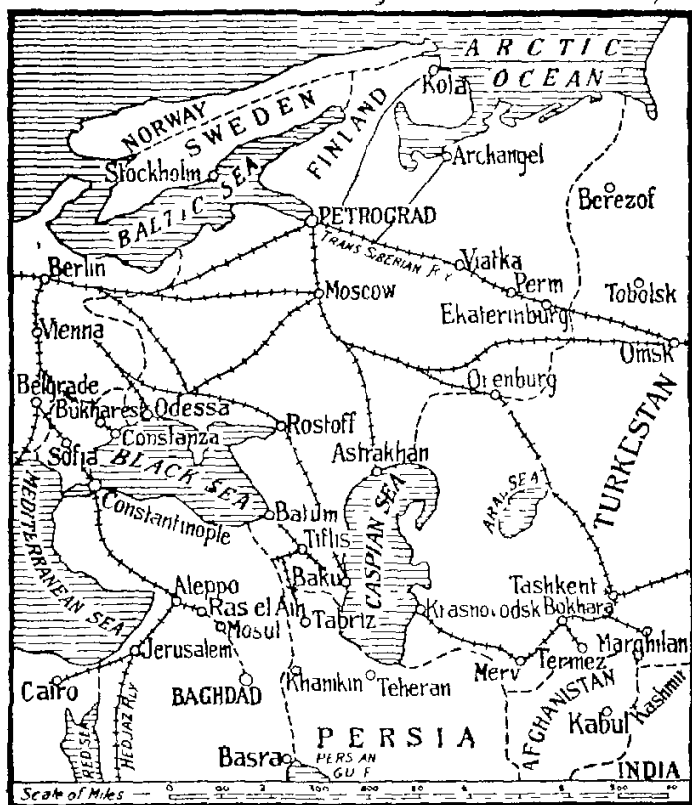
There shall be full and frank consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertakes so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade the traffic in drugs arms and munitions the traffic in women and children transit navigation aviation and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-Franco Boundary Convention and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There shall be no discrimination in matters concerning taxation commerce or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations or of any State to which the King of Iraq has agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that may arise between the high contracting parties shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty shall be subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq enters the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of King Faisal's State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India and is in many respects a commercial appendage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the

Railway Position in the Middle East.



supposition that Bama is destined to be the great port of the Middle East then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions is one of the greatest interest which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

The Persian Shore

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Isfahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, yet its trade is being diverted to Debal on the Frate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman

and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lies the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandam lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Euphratstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. On the Mekran coast there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chahbar.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf—Lt.-Col. I. B. H. Haworth

Residency Surgeon at Bushire—Lt.-Col. A. N. Dickson M.C.

Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Resident—G. A. Richardson, O.B.E.

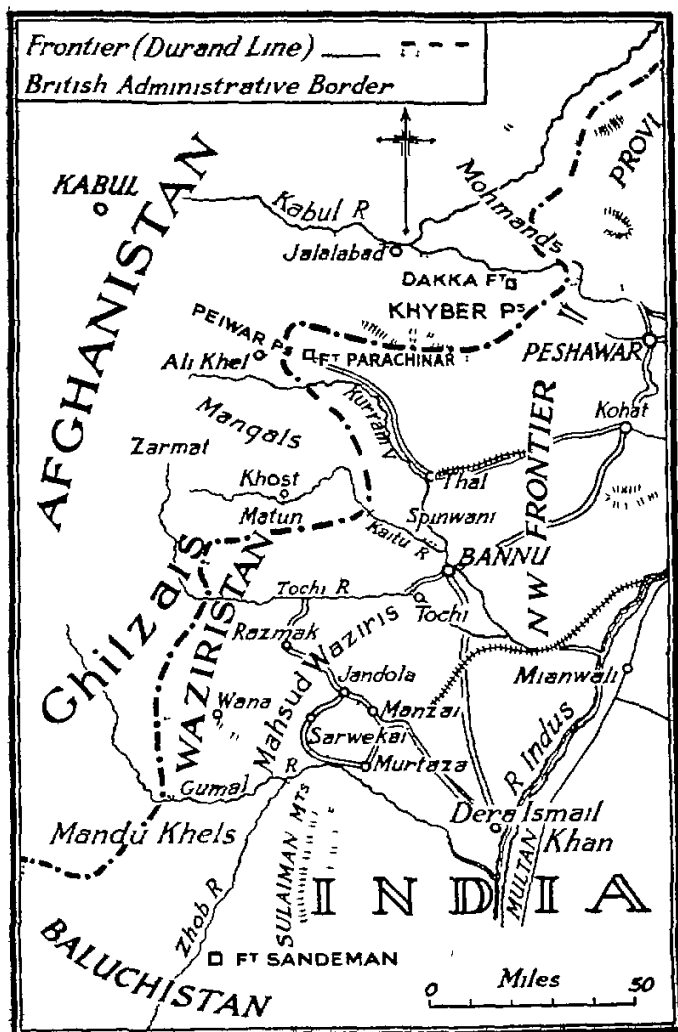
II—SELISTAN

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Selistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Selistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattar. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan. It commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian rule. It offers to an aggressive rival an admirable strategic base for future military operations. It is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean and if and when the line from Ashkabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Selistan would be strong. While the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Selistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian

intrigue was particularly active in Selistan in the early years of the century. Having expelled Khorassan her agents moved into Selistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials scientific missions and an irritating plague cordon sought to establish influence and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission which, in pursuance of Treaty rights was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Selistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Selistan this strategic importance persist. Meantime British influence is being consolidated through the Selistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Selistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles most of it dead level, and it has now been provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to the Persian Frontier during the war as a military measure, but the traffic supports only two trains a week.



III—PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out the Persian question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Persia into two zones of influence and the Persians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers though no such end was in view. German agents working cleverly on this feeling established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain in the South and after the fall of Kut al Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Persia they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared but at that time there was no authority in Persia besides that of the British Government which had strong forces in the North West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government the main features of which were —

To respect Persian integrity

To supply experts for Persian administration

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order

To provide a loan for these purposes

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Persian agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921 page 138 et seq. It has been explained that most Persians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Persians had no use for the Agreement and

it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who wrote to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Persia were her own concern. If she preferred chaos to order that was her own look out but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander in chief, a rough but energetic soldier gradually took charge of Persian affairs and established a thinly veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasir ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millsaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Persia the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed when the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place. The change was made without disturbance and Persia entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Throughout the year considerable progress was made with the reform of the administration and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode of the year was the departure of the American financial mission which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millsaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country. At the close of the year there was some talk of the replacement of Dr. Millsaugh by another foreign expert on a short term contract, but no definite steps had been taken.

Sir Percy Lorraine assumed office as British Minister at Teheran in December 1921.

H. B. M. s. *Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan*—Lt. Col. H. V. Bischoff.

H. B. M. s. *Consul in Seistan and Kermān*—C. P. Skirna.

Medical Officer and Vice-Consul—Captain L. K. Ledger.

IV—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south to Kashmir in the north this is generically known as the Independent Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingled. They had lived their own lives for centuries with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chitral truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam. It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade by service in the Indian Army or in the Khasadar or else in the outset which hill men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains."

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire factor. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1907. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secre-

tary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North West Frontier Province and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner with an intimate frontier experience directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts and placed these fortresses in charge of tribal levies offered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian Railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow-gauge line since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kohat-garh to Kohat at the entrance of the Kohat Pass and to Thal at the mouth of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade, and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q v Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured throughout the war and did not break

down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops, which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897 and the most powerful of the tribes on the North West Frontier remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahauds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west and by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 80,000 warriors 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahauds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good. Their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing. Their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahauds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

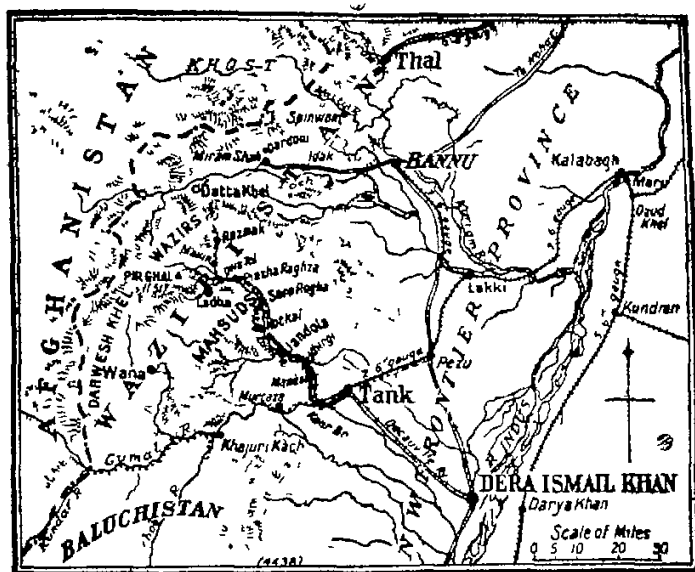
A New Chapter—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919 Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it but this discussion did not really come to a head until February March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses and that there was an indefinitely large and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion is really focussed on

Waziristan. In essentials it is the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the *Supremacy* system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs or shall we revert to what was known as the *close border* system as modified by Lord Curzon of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899 to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897 was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops. The Curzon policy though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based could not withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away the Waziri militia either mutilated as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell in the military phrase of the hour. It could not stand the test of religious fanaticism or an Afghan War. The very word Militia became anathema.

The Policy—The new policy adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislatures. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the garrisoning of these frontier positions by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them.

WAZIRISTAN



The new form of irregular was what have been called *Khasadars* and *Boots*. The *Khasadar* is an extremely irregular irregular. He has no British officers and no uniform except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old *Miltia* he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the *Khasadars* under their own headmen secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions

are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained. It was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan.

V—WAZIRISTAN

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day the future of Waziristan. What follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed to the January number of "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt Col G M Routh, D.S.O.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallel belt averaging 30 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Sulaiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high which forms the watershed between the Indus and the Helmand Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines struggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladhra some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Ranigum and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sandy desert in the Marwat above Peshawar.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pesu and Tank usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanul, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately and inter marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to *maliks* or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1912 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy—The policy of the British was at first one of non interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with *Regulars* followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by *Miltia*. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers at first supported by *Regulars* built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3 000 *Miltia* which British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1896 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by *Miltia*. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Programme—Lt Col. Routh than outlined a possible policy for Waziristan. We give it textually because we believe it substantially reflects military opinion in India—

To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts. Why should not the road now being made to Ladhra be continued 30 miles north to the Tochi road at Datta Khel and 20 miles south to Wana? Why should we not occupy the healthier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Cis-Indus zones? The Bazmak district round Makin 6 000 feet up is both healthy and fertile. The same applies to the Shawal valley lying behind Pir Gai, the national peak near Ladhra rising to a height of 11,566 feet above the sea. The Wana plain 5,000 feet up 30 miles by 15 could with railways support an army corps; there is no doubt that a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from

Tank to Drabon and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gomal Tanai from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Beyond Khajuri Kach *viz* Tanai and Rogha Kot to Wana some 23 miles offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak *viz* Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable a motor road through Bazmak, Makin and Dwatol to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on. Eventually such communications, road rail or both could continue to Wana. Fort Sandeman and Quetta *viz* Hindu Bagh a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Bazmak, which resembles Ootacamund and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier.

The Compromise.—The new policy which has been called the half forward policy was announced in 1923. It was a compromise between the two extreme schools of thought.

This involved the completion of various roads fit for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Dera-Jalot border, the holding of certain posts, Jandola and Basmal, by Beguist troops until this road programme was completed, and thereafter the liquidation of Scouts, who are *mutato nomine* militia at certain points on the roads within Waziristan, assisted by *Khassadars*, or local levies, finding their own arms and led by their own leaders.

Results.—The official view of the working of the new system is strongly optimistic. It is that since May 1st, 1925 Waziristan is in the happy position of having no history. The Mahsuds have discovered that if the new military roads lead into their country they also lead out of it, and many of them are taking the opportunity of seeing something of the neighbouring districts of Banu and Dera Ismail Khan. The building of the roads enables many of the Mahsuds to acquire some money honestly, and now it is not an uncommon sight to see a Mahsul Malik accompanied by as many of his friends as can find a place driving in an old battered Ford towards Tank or Dera Ismail Khan. A promising sign is that this peaceful intercourse with the outer world is inducing in the Mahsuds a taste for the lighter episodes of social life. Of high promise is the opening of two primary schools at Karamma and Maidan. Along the whole frontier between April 1925 and the end of February 1926 only 26 raids were made into British districts as compared with that in the period immediately following 1919 when within three years 1196 raids into British India were made.

VI—AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at All Baid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up if necessary to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Selistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep

them at any rate half open. To this end having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samar-kand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system by the Orenburg-Tashkent line thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by a line of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Yolan Pass and through the Thapper Rift lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Kbojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amru Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar or the direct route through Selistan.

Further east the Indian railway system was carried to Jampur later up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later a commercial line was made with the Lori Shikhan Railway, which, starting from Peshawar was designed to penetrate the Mulla-yori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has largely succeeded. When the late Abdur Rahman was invited to ascend the throne as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1878, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdur Rahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893 and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission, which nearly precipitated war over the Panjdeh episode in 1885—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Sistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdur Rahman's death Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong it was not made friendly. Abdur Rahman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice he would have opposed a Russian

advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdur Rahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but they must trust him, certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German missions at Kabul at a time when British representatives were severely excluded was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jihad or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified, he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side, his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come, they anticipated it by snuffing one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element was proclaimed Amir at Jalalabad in his stead but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seeking power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at

Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army Naeraliah found it impossible to make head against him and with drew. The new Amir Amanullah at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Naeraliah and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlett Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book 1923, pp 196-197.

Post War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Muzoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from within Afghanistan committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government has been to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadran in the Southern Provinces and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes and with the aid of aeroplane and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty. He had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy has been foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Reza Khan since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it has made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmenistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This has apparently been abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind have been given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines are being erected all over the country roads are being constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition are being supplied whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics has been created and is in process of development. In return the Bolsheviks have received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy is ultimately to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out, friends of the Afghans were asking.

themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darabad killing one soldier; these events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termez. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened with what results remains to be seen.

Russo Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 24th 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty as disclosed in the Afghan papers are as follows—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy and further will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as

rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it should cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The recent history of Afghanistan is a record of recuperation and development. The country has recovered from the Khosr rebellion which seriously impaired the finances and His Majesty the King is steadily raising the standard of the administration and improving means of communication. Several projects for new telegraph lines and roads are afoot and there is an increasing motor traffic between Afghanistan and India. In December 1927 His Majesty the King embarked on his first foreign tour. He left Afghanistan for India journeying from the frontier to Karachi and thence by sea to Bombay where he had an enthusiastic popular reception. He sailed on December 17th for Egypt whence he intends to visit England and the Continent and to return to Kabul by way of Russia.

British Representative—Major Humphreys

VII—TIBET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication

with that country were not, of course inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogie on a mission to the Tashi Lama of Shigatse, the spiritual equal,

if not superior of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose views until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier to which British subjects should have the right of free access and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice because the Tibetans refused to recognise it and despite their established suzerainty the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjief who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the councils of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission, of which the head was officially described in Russia as the senior Tsamtse Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet. This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the issue of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional question, proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890, to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung to pay an indemnity of 2500 000 (seventy five lakhs of rupees) the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government Intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy five lakhs of rupees to twenty five lakhs, to be paid off in three years and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893 remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion and one of Sir Francis

Youngkhusang a great difficulty was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a constitutional action, it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her will respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Mean time the Dalai Lama finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, who had taken refuge in 84ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking where he arrived in 1906, was received by the Court and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by devious stages he arrived there at Christmas 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, while Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered and sought escape not through China, but through

India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913 in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Ivan Chen representing China and Mr. Long Chen Shaira Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, thrashed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1915 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuen went over to the South the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuen marches, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion these external forces have disappeared and Tibet no longer looms on the Indian political horizon. The veil has been drawn afresh over Lhasa and affairs in that country pursue an isolated course with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama is now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell C.M.G. I.C.S. Political Officer in Sikkim was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established.

British Trade Agent, Gyantse.—A. J. Hopkinson.

British Trade Agent, Yaktung.—A. J. Hopkinson.

VIII—THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.) It is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladakh then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Kathmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Mahara Dhiraj who comes from the Sessodia Rajput clan the bluest blood in India takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister Sir Chandra Shamsar has visited England and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Kathmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhist by religion. In view of Chinese aggression in Tibet the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year and making a guarantee that Bhutan would be aided by them in its foreign relations. After China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was invited to visit the country and advise on the means of improving communications with

India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Rhipchakhori to Razaul. Great success has attended the efforts of the Nepalese Government to abolish slavery.

Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Dasas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes have recently given trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregerson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N.E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were felled up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-dwelling and leech infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagas, the Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Myitkina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area a labyrinth of hills in the north no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilization is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,800,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio opened in 1903 was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karen States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karen is the frontier runs between Shan and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote tract in the north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1920.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1885 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Kowek, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in invading Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo, and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samarra.

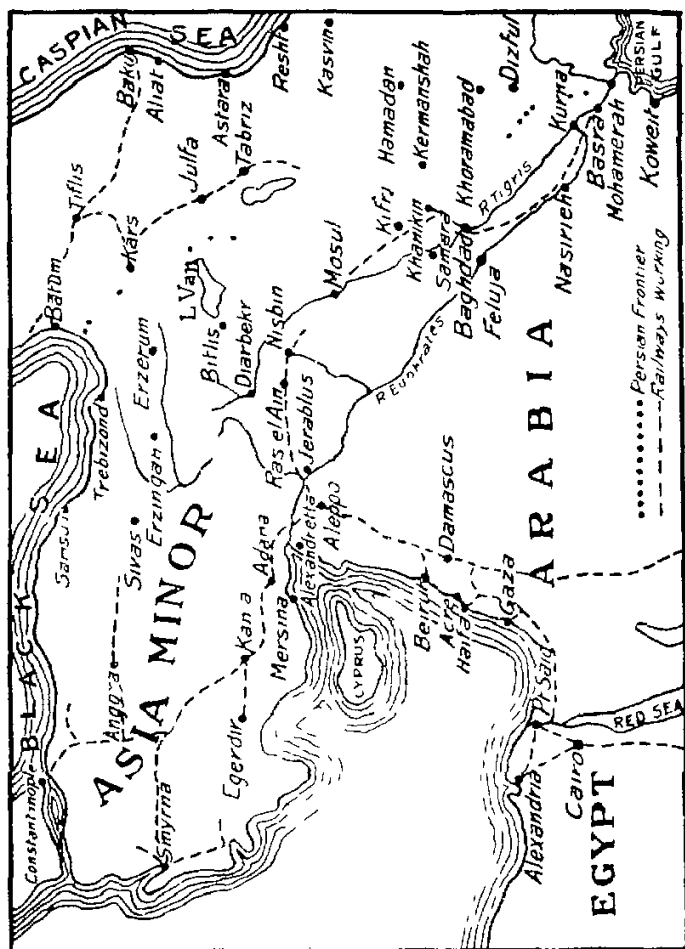
The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra via Nasiriah, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-el-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses

the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kirkir in the direction of Mosul. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Fajila, on the Euphrates. With the Turkish Nationalists in control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad Line is indefinitely delayed.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the terminal of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line has been carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles. But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibullah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana at its western extremity opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerah at the opening of the Karun Valley where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia where the valuable West Persian oil wells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there.



Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Name.	Appointment	Port
Afghanistan		
Sayed Qasim Khan	Consul General	Delhi
Muhammad Usman Khan	Consul	Bombay
Mr Bashir Ahmad Khan	Do	Karachi
Argentine Republic		
*Mr J F Barton	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Austria		
*Signor E Stella	Consul	Bombay
Belgium		
Monsieur Leon Genis	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur Fernand Moulin	Consul	Bombay
*Mr J J Flockhart	Do	Karachi
*Mr F E L Worke	Do	Madras.
*Mr C G Weddhouse	Do	Rangoon
*Mr J Lowry	Do	Akyab
Bolivia		
*Mr Abani Mohan Tagore	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr T Johnston (on leave)	Consul	Rangoon
*Mr K B Binning (Ag)	Do	Do
Brazil		
Dr. Manoel Agostinho de Heredia	Consul	Bombay
Senhor J P Dias	Do	Calcutta
*Mr H V Simmons	Vice-Consul	Do
*Mr V E Nazareth	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Bombay
*Mr C H Straker	Do	Madras
*Mr A E Donaldson	Do	Rangoon
*Mr C F Pyett	Commercial Agent	Do
Chile		
Senor Don P A Pacheco	Consul-General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Mr H W Child (Ag) (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
Mr A Sempie (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr J G Bendlen (Ag)	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*Mr A B Leishman	Do.	Chittagong.
China.		
Mr Hoong Hsing Tcheng (on leave)	Consul	Rangoon
Mr Li Sen Ming (Ag)	Do	Do.
Costa Rica		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
Senor W F Pais	Consul	Bombay
Senor Don Enrique Molina y Enrquez	Do	Calcutta
Czechoslovak Republic.		
Dr Otakar Benes	Consul General	
Dr A Lafar	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
Mr G S Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do

Name.	Appointment.	Port.
Denmark.		
Vacant	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr H B Whithy (on leave)	Consul	Do
*Mr E H Danchell (on leave)	Do	Bombay
*Captain A G Robertson (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr W M Browning	Do	Madras
*Mr O J J Britton	Do	Rangoon
*Mr A Hansen	Do	Calcutt
*Mr A L B Tu ker (Acting)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Do	Karachi
*Mr J E C Nersard	Do	Moulmein
Ecuador		
*Mr T G Dixon O B E (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
*Mr T E Cunningham (Ag)	Do	Do
Finland		
*Mr C H A R Harcourt	Consul	Bombay
*Mr M Joskim	Do	Rangoon
*Mr J W Macfarlane	Vice Consul	Madras
France		
Monsieur L E R Isaronce	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur P L U Sudreau	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur M Garreau	Commercial Agent	Calcutta
Mr R L Price (on leave)	Consular Agent	Karachi
Mr T C Beaumont (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr F E L Worke	Do	Madras
Vacant	Do	Chittagong
Mr W T Milne	Do	Rangoon
Vacant	Do	Akyab
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry
Germany		
Baron Ruedt Von Collenberg Rüdigsheim	Consul General	Calcutta
Herr Karl Kapp	Consul	Bombay
Herr H A W Huchting (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
Herr D Meyerkont (Ag)	Do	Do
Dr Hans Köster	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Greece		
Mr D Caardias (Ag)	Consul General	Calcutta.
*Mr J Humphrey O B E	Consul	Karachi.
Guatemala		
*Mr H Birkinve	Consul	Calcutta
Hungary		
*Mr Eugene Ludwig (on leave)	Consul	Madras
*Mr F E Hooper (Ag)	Do	Do
Italy		
Cav Uff Nob Lgo Tommasi	Consul General	Calcutta
Cav Nobile Don Giuseppe Serpi	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*Cav E Benassaglio	Vice-Consul	Do
Signor Cav A Manzato (on leave)	Do	Bombay
*Mons Mario Cremonino	Do	Do
Vacant	Consular Agent	Rangoon
Vacant	Do	Madras
*Signor R Stuparich	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Akyab

* Honorary

Name.	Appointment.	Port.
Japan		
Mr Ken Asaka C B E	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr Kanzo Ito	Vice-Consul	Do
Mr K Tamaki	Consul	Bombay
Mr K Naito	Do	Rangoon
Liberia		
*Dr N Boynes	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Mexico		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Netherlands		
Monsieur J I Noest (Ag)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur B Kjeyn Molekamp	Consul	Do
Monsieur J G Bendien (on leave)	Do	Bombay
Mr J A. Ammann (Ag)	Do	Do
*Monsieur D Van Wijngaarden (on leave)	Do	Karachi
*Mr C Van Ameringen (in charge) (on leave)	Do	Do
Mr H A Bltaft (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr W J U Turnbull	Do	Madras
*Mr W Massink (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
Mr A Verhove (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr J J Oyevaar	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua		
*Mr O H. A. R. Harcourt	Consul	Bombay
Norway		
Monsieur G Lööben	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr F E Harcourt (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
*Sir J F Simpson, Kt.	Do	Madras
*Mr J B Glass	Do	Rangoon
*Mr O H A. R. Harcourt	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Mr J O Clark (on leave)	Do	Akyab
*Mr D A R Rawlings (Ag)	Do	Do
*Mr C M Penny	Do	Rangoon
*Mr W S Chapman	Do	Moulmein
*Mr J J Floekhart	Do	Karachi
Panama		
*Cay E Benaagillo (Ag)	Consul	Calcutta
Persia		
Mirza Taghi Khan Nabavi	Consul General	Calcutta.
Mirza Asadullah Khan Behnam O.B.E	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Do	Madras
*Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Akbar Shtrazi	Do	Rangoon
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Moulmein.
Peru		
Vacant	Consul General	Calcutta
Mons Mario Bedoya	Consul	Do
Vacant	Do	Rangoon

* Honorary

Name	Appointment	Port
Portugal.		
Dr Amado da Silva	Consul General	Bombay
Mr G C Moses	Consul	Calcutta.
*Senhor A. M. DeSouza (on leave)	Do.	Rangoon
Senhor T. M. V. da Silveira (Ag.)	Do.	Do
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
*Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes	Do	Bombay
*Senhor A. B. da Fonseca	Do	Karachi.
*Senhor A. M. Teixeira	Do	Madras.
Salvador		
Mr F. R. Martin	Consul	Calcutta
Siam		
*Mr B. E. G. Eddis	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr G. L. Winterbotham	Consul	Bombay
*Mr F. H. Wroughton (on leave)	Do.	Rangoon
Mr H. B. Prior (Ag.)	Do.	Do
*Mr W. R. H. Taylor	Do	Moulmein.
Spain		
Senhor Don Jose Garcia Acuria	Consul	Bombay
Dr D. S. Fraser	Vice-Consul	Do
*Mr M. Cresoux	Do	Calcutta
*Mr L. Walker (on leave)	Do	Madras.
Mr W. B. Ireland (Ag.)	Do.	Do
*Mr W. Young	Do	Karachi
*Mr W. H. (Child) (on leave)	Do	Rangoon.
Mr A. Sempé (Ag.)	Do	Do
Sweden		
Monsieur C. A. E. Sturwehjelms	Consul General	Calcutta.
*Mr K. P. Warrington	Consul	Madras
*Giacoma Lino Meli	Do	Bombay
*Mr E. A. Pearson	Do	Karachi
*Mr A. M. Rogerson	Do	Rangoon
*Mr T. H. Wheeler (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein
Switzerland		
Mr H. W. Hirs (Ag.)	Consul General	Bombay
*Monsieur M. H. Staub (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr J. Bleck (Ag.)	Do	Do
*Mr E. Halter (Acting)	Do	Madras
United States of America		
Mr J. G. Lay (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta.
Mr W. L. Jenkins (on leave)	Consul	Do
Mr W. B. Kellinger	Do	Bombay
Mr E. V. Richardson	Do.	Karachi
Mr A. R. Thomson	Do.	Madras.
Mr E. B. Montgomery	Do	Do
Mr C. J. Paset	Do	Rangoon
Mr T. E. Burke	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Mr O. T. Everett	Do.	Do
Mr W. H. Peach	Do	Do.
*Mr W. H. Minor	Do	Calcutta.
Mr Dale W. Maher	Do	Do
Mr B. B. Willey	Do	Do
Mr J. R. Ives	Do	Do
Mr E. S. Parker	Do.	Madras
Mr Koyne V. Gram	Do	Rangoon.
Dr H. B. Osborn	Do	Do.
Vacant	Consular Agent	Bassein
Vacant	Do	Moulmein.
Vacant	Do	Akyab
Uruguay		
*Mr J. F. Barton	Consul	Calcutta.
Venezuela		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.

* Honorary

The Army

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as *peons* enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company but *sepoys* were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay and as early as 1664 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640 but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only 500 men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers and in 1663 the number was only 285 of whom 98 were English and the rest French, Portuguese, and natives.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander in Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers, similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of Independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Marhatta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the native armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 18,000 strong and

the natives numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798 the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor General firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore where Tipu was intriguing with the French and then turned his attention to the Marhatta States in which Shadha had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army offered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Marhattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great outbreak of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French, Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814 the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817 hostilities again broke out with the Marhattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chieft of Poona Nagpur and Indore rose in succession and were beaten respectively at Kirkee Sitabdi and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab to which our frontier now extended our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824 the armies were reorganised the double battalion regiments being separated and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery five battalions of foot artillery two regiments of European and 48 of native infantry 6 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars—In 1839 a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations but it had a far reaching effect on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations they had seen the hostilities which never returned and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former eyes. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46 when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr the opening battles but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when after an indecisive action at Chillianwala our brave or luck were finally overcome at Gujrat and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the Second Burmese War the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established and was constantly engaged in small expeditions while they involved little bloodshed kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21 000 British and 137 000 native troops. In the Madras Army 8 000 British and 49 000 native troops and in Bombay 9 000 British and 45 000 native troops. The proportion of native to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn, interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the

introduction of a new cartridge. The mahrattas of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skillful agitators exploited this grievance which was not without foundation and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose and aided by the mob, burned the house of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few native battalions who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns—During the period until 1879 when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1840 the Amoy Campaign and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma several campaigns in Africa and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914 since the Afghan War the army of India except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899 had little severe fighting although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganization after the Mutiny—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies *vis* Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1905 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed *vis* Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907 Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders retention of such powers by Lieutenant Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q. therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation *Army to Command* at this time a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy new principles or war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920 each under a General Officer Commanding in Chief.

Present System of Administration

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in *The Army in India and its Evolution*, a publication issued with the authority of the Government of India in 1924.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by an officer of the Indian Army of high rank with recent Indian experience. The appointment is at present held

by Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. who was formerly General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Northern Command and officiated as Commander in Chief from April 1925 to August 1925. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Scheme Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Legislature.

The Commander in Chief—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who by custom is also the Army Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant in a state of efficiency and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority—the Commander in Chief and Army Member. In addition he administers the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander in Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers *viz.* the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter Master General and the Master-General of Supply.

The Army Department—The Staff of the Army Department Secretariat consists of a Secretary who, like the Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, a Deputy Secretary, an Establishment Officer, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, three Assistant Secretaries, one of whom is also Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board and the Officer in-charge Medical Directorate.

The Army Department deals with all Army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India. In so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned, The Army Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders or troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous

and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the India Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of State and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President and the following members namely: The Chief of the General Staff as Vice President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Supply, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is mainly an advisory body constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding in Chief. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 14 districts, 4 Independent Brigades, and 33 Brigades of which four are temporary. The Northern Command with its headquarters at Murree coincides roughly with the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces, the Southern Command with headquarters at Poona coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces, the Eastern Command with headquarters at Nalini Tal coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces, the Western Command whose headquarters are at Quetta covers Sind, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding in Chief of each Command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four Commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which mainly because of its geographical situation cannot conveniently be included in any of the four Command areas. The Arakan Independent Brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government in October 1942.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the Commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army
- (3) Internal Security Troops

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force normally consists of 12½ infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 5 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch
- (b) The Adjutant General's Branch
- (c) The Quartermaster General's Branch
- (d) The Master-General of Supply's Branch

The General Staff Branch deals with military policy with plans of operations for the defence of India with the organisation and distribution of the army for internal security and external use, the administration of the General Staff in India, the education of Officers, the supervision of the education of Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Army in India and Inter Communication Services.

The Adjutant General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions etc. Martial Military and International Law, Medical and Sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, Personal and Ceremonial Questions. The Judge Advocate General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India who was independent before the war is now included in the Adjutant General's Branch.

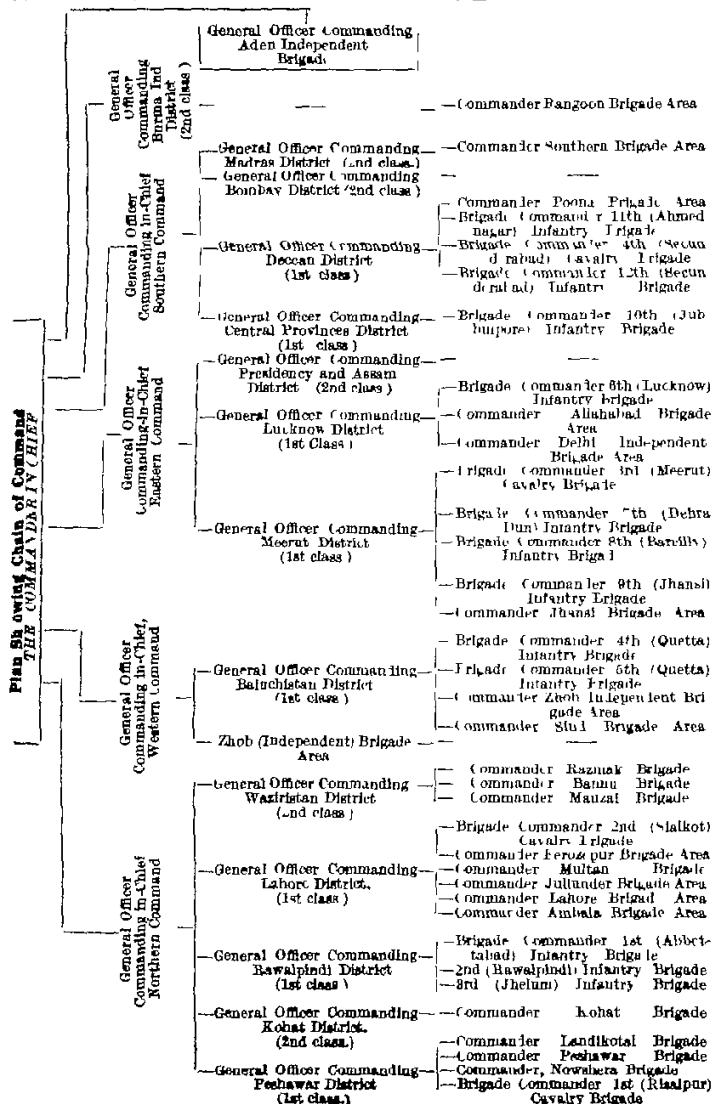
The Quartermaster General's Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies i.e. foodstuffs, forage, fuel, clothing, armaments, ammunition, equipment etc. and is responsible for the following Services—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Remounts and Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental installations.

The Master General of Supply's Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories, the Military farms and conducts all matters relating to contracts in respect of food stuffs etc. and supply in bulk of clothing and necessaries, general stores and materials. The Master General is also responsible for the design, inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are

- (1) The Military Secretary usually a Major General who deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding



the King's Commission the selection of officers for staff appointments and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

(2) The Engineer in Chief, also a Major General and head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during War and Peace and preparedness for War of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during War and Peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers of whom the most important are the Major General Royal Artillery and the Colonel Royal Tank Corps, the Signal Officer in Chief and the Adviser and Secretary Board of Examiners.

Regular British Forces in India

The British Cavalry and British Infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is based permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British Infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. The tour of overseas service of a British battalion is usually 18 years. In the case of British Cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied as one unit only comprises the regiment. The normal tour of overseas duty for a regiment of British Cavalry is 14 years. In Great Britain in peace-time units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry—There are 6 British Cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British Cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 571 other ranks.

British Infantry—The present number of British Infantry battalions in India and Aden is 48 each with an establishment of 23 officers and 882 other ranks.

In 1921 an important change was made in the composition of a British Infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921 on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British Infantry battalion. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and forty one Indian other ranks. The Indian platoon as it is called, is transferred on duty to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in pack batteries and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows.

Royal Horse Artillery—One brigade consisting of headquarters, three batteries and three ammunition columns, and one unbrigaded battery and ammunition column. Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades—Seven brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Three brigades on the lower establishment each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Of the seven brigades on the higher establishment four brigades consist of two batteries each armed with six 18-pounder guns and two batteries each with six 4.5" howitzers. Three brigades consist of three batteries each armed with six 8-pounder guns and one battery with six 4.5" howitzers. Of the three brigades on the lower establishment two consist of three batteries each armed with six 18-pounder guns and one battery with six 4.5" howitzers, and one brigade of two batteries armed with six 18-pounder guns and two batteries armed with 4.5" howitzers. Two guns in each battery are immobile.

Field (Reinforcement) Brigade—The reinforcement brigade consists of two double batteries each armed with six 18-pounder guns and two 4.5" howitzers.

Ammunition Columns—Two Divisional ammunition columns are maintained for the artillery of the first and second divisions, and one field ammunition column for the covering force brigade on the frontier.

Indian Pack Brigades—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British and three Indian batteries also one unbrigaded battery and one section. The British battery and two Indian batteries per brigade are armed with four 3.7" howitzers the remaining batteries are armed with four 2.75" guns. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat, Fort Lockhart, Saldgi, Idak, Razmi, Dandil, Thal, Chaman, Peshawar, Hindubagh, Malakand, Shagal, Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Pack Brigades R.A.

Medium Brigades—Two brigades each consisting of one horse-drawn and two tractor-drawn batteries. In addition there are the tractor-drawn batteries two armed with 8.2" cwt. howitzers and one with 80-pounder guns on a lower establishment each with only one section mobile. For administrative purposes one of these lower establishment batteries is brigaded with each of the two Medium Brigades. The third battery (armed with 80-pounder guns) is unbrigaded. In each brigade therefore there are three tractor-drawn and one horse-drawn batteries. In one brigade the horse-drawn battery is armed with 60-pounder guns in the other with 5 howitzers.

Heavy Brigade—Headquarters and two batteries at Bombay and one battery at Karachi.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field and medium batteries and another centre for Indian ranks of pack batteries. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander in-Chief. The Engineer in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace
(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches *viz.*, the Sappers and Miners and Pioneers and the Military Engineer Services

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows

King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners with headquarters at Roorkee. Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners with headquarters at Bangalore. Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners with headquarters at Kirkee. Burma Sappers and Miners, with Headquarters at Mandalay

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. The first three Corps are commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel who is assisted by two Majors as Superintendents of Park and Instruction an Adjutant a Quartermaster two Subadar Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster. The staff of the Burma Sappers and Miners is proportionately less

Field Troops are mounted units trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out heavy bridging, demolition and water supply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany Infantry Divisional Headquarters. Companies are small units containing highly qualified tradesmen and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies they are required to carry out work behind divisions under the orders of Chief Engineers, *e.g.* heavy bridging work, large water supplies, electrical and mechanical installation

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burma except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge

of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and for the Royal Indian Marine and they are charged with all civil works in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General. They also control civil works in Bangalore under the Mysore Government

The Engineer in Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer in Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer in Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary P. W. D. to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Engineer Western Command, is the Secretary P. W. D. to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers B. E. and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commanding Royal Engineer assisted in the ten 1st class districts by A. C. B. Es. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations their charges being divided into subdivisions under sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by storekeepers

Royal Air Force in India

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Military estimates. The Commander of the Air Force the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Vice-Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Major General in the Army

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in five branches namely air staff personnel technical stores and medical. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch the Adjutant-Generals and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster General's branch and Medical Directorate respectively of Army Headquarters. The formations subordinate to Royal Air Force Headquarters are (1) The Wings which in their turn, comprise the squadrons of aeroplanes. (2) The Aircraft Depot (3) The Aircraft Park

The Wings.—There are three Wings in India, namely at Peshawar, Bhopalpur and Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He is equipped with a staff organised on the same system

as the headquarters staff of the Air Force. The Wing Headquarters establishment consists, approximately of six officers and fourteen other ranks.

The Squadrons—Of the six squadrons five are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur and one is stationed at Ambala. The squadron is the primary air force unit and it consists normally of a headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops, and stores cannot economically be organised on anything lower than a squadron basis. The squadron headquarters comprises the officers and other ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole. It includes the workshop and repair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadron. The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane of which the squadron is composed but, speaking generally all squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes i.e. four in each of the three flights.

Of the six squadrons two are equipped with De Havilland 8A aeroplanes and are allotted to distant reconnaissance and bombardment duties, the other four which are allotted to army co-operation duties, have Bristol fighter aeroplanes. The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of six officers in the headquarters and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The Aircraft Depot—May conveniently be described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores from the United Kingdom are received and in the first instance held in the Aircraft Depot. It is also the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, mechanical transport repairs and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. The Depot is located at Karachi.

The Aircraft Park—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The stocks held in the park are however usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war the Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation in peace the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. New aeroplanes, received from the United Kingdom are erected there but no major repairs are undertaken.

Composition of Establishments—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consist of officers non-commissioned officers and airmen of the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom and Indian artificers and mechanics belonging to the Indian technical section. The officers are employed on administrative, flying and technical duties but all are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proposal to employ non-commissioned officers as pilots;

has been agreed to by the Government of India and there are now six of these in India. Other airmen are employed solely on technical work. The only flying personnel who are not officers are those numbering above and a few aerial gunners who are airmen from various trades. The non-commissioned officers and airmen are employed both with squadrons and at the Aircraft Depot and Park. The personnel of the Indian technical section are employed entirely at the Depot and Park on technical trades and consist of carpenters, fitters, fabric workers, instrument repairers, machinists etc.

The total establishment consists of 228 officers, 1,740 British non-commissioned officers and airmen and 138 Indians.

In India as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own.

Regular Indian Forces

Indian Cavalry—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

- 14 British officers
- 12 Indian officers
- 493 Indian non-commissioned officers and men

Indian Infantry and Pioneers—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

	Battalions
20 Infantry regiments consisting of	104
3 Pioneer regiments consisting of	11
1 Independent Pioneer battalion (4th Hazara Pioneers)	1
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	10
34	186

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry	12	10	742
Pioneers	12	16	720
Gurkhas	13	13	920

The strength of a training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows—

Infantry—British Officers 12 Indian Officers 14 and Indian other ranks 630

Pioneers—British Officers 9 Indian Officers 11 and Indian other ranks 489

The strength of the Independent Pioneer Battalion is British Officers 13 Indian Officers 18 and Indian other ranks 923

Reserves for these units have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 3 months after mobilisation.

Reserve—The conditions of the reserve are as follows—

(a) There are two classes in the reserve Class A and Class B. A reservist is eligible to

serve in Class A up to 8 years combined army and reserve service and in Class B up to 15 years' combined service

(b) Service in the reserve is compulsory. On enrolment a man engages to serve at least 5 years in army service and to serve up to 15 years in combined army and reserve service if required to do so

(c) Reservists will be trained for not more than 1 month annually in the cases of Class A and biennially in the case of Class B. During training the reservist will receive the full pay of a serving soldier

(d) While not under training the reservist will receive pay as follows —

Class A Rs 7 per mensem

Class B Rs 4 per mensem

(e) A reservist will be discharged from the service after 15 years combined army and reserve service when he will receive a pension of Rs 3 per mensem or if he desires it a gratuity of Rs. 800 in lieu. A reservist who is invalided from the reserve is granted a gratuity varying between 3 and 6 months pay and good conduct pay according to service

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows —

Cavalry	2 943
Artillery	2 520
Sappers & Miners	1 710
Indian Signal Corps	901
Infantry	24 920
Gurkhas	2 000
Pioneers	1 240
Independent Pioneers	81
Total	27 841

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief who belongs to the Royal Corps of Signals and is attached to the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The headquarters termed the Signal Training Centre India, are located at Jubbulpore and are commanded by a Colonel assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are —

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	4
Divisional Signals	4
Corps Signals	2
Signal Parks	2
District Signals	3
Medium Brigade Royal Artillery Signal Section	1
Field Brigade Royal Artillery Signal Section	1

In addition there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of communications on the North West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 4 and 1 troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each, the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters and the formation of one Medium and one Field Brigade Royal Artillery Signal Sections. The District Signals are located at *Prabhuwar*, *Waziristan* and *Kohat*

Royal Tank Corps—Six Armoured Car Companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They are located as follows—The Northern group at *Murree*, this Group Headquarters commands Companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at *Pooza*. This Group Headquarters commands Companies in the Southern and Western Commands. There is a school at *Ahmednagar* for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments. The Colonel Royal Tank Corps at Army Headquarters, acts as Technical Adviser on Tanks and Armoured Cars

The smallest tactical unit is the sub-section (Two Armoured Cars). There are two sub-sections in a section and 3 sections in a Company. Each section is commanded by a Captain or a subaltern and the Company by a Major. In addition to 12 Armoured Cars (4 in each section) there is a mechanical reserve of 4 cars on the Headquarters of each Company

5 Companies are equipped with Crossley Armoured Cars

1 Company is equipped with Rolls Royce 1921 Pattern

1 Company is equipped with Rolls-Royce 1914

1 Company is equipped with Austin Armoured Cars

With the exception of the Company with Rolls-Royce 1914 pattern which have only one Vickers Gun, all the remaining Armoured Cars are armed with two Vickers Guns.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below —

	British Officers	British other ranks	Followers	Motor cars	Motor cycles	Armoured cars	Lorries
Group Headquarters	2	2					
Tank Corps School	6	49					
Armoured Car Company	12	145	39	1	2	0	0
				2	6	16	10

Medical Services—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations —

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment

(c) The Indian Medical Department consisting of two branches, *viz.* (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons

(d) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India

(e) The Army Dental Corps

(f) The Indian Troops Nursing Service

(g) The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Troops Nursing Service are concerned primarily with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps and the Mechanical Transport Service—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps by which name the service was known up to a short time ago. The Indian Army Service Corps is administered by the Quartermaster General, and is one of the principal services included in the Quartermaster General's Department.

The Indian Army Service Corps is constituted in two main branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and is supplied

by the Mechanical Transport Service which in India is constituted upon a special basis but which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table —

SUPPLY

Officers with King's commission	168
Indian officers	88
British other ranks	380
Civilians	772
Followers	2 840
Total	4 218

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	91
Indian officers	184
British other ranks	88
Civilians	148
Mullahar Lane, Nalks and Harwans	1 053
Indian non-commissioned officers and drivers	14 180
Artificers and followers	2 184
Total	17 887

There are also 1 094 driver reservists.

The total numbers of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation including the depots and the detachments in Aden and Kashmir are 19 747 and 5 808 respectively. There are also 747 pack and draught horses and 612 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represents the pre-war cadre, other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following —

Light Lorries 8 companies with 9 sections (higher establishment) 2 sections (lower establishment) and 1 section in cadre.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The organisation as a whole is completed by a mechanical transport depot, a central stores depot, mobile repair units and workshops of which the most important is the large heavy repair workshop constructed after the war at Chakala. Like the Indian

Army Service Corps the mechanical transport service is administered by the Director of Supply and Transport under the control of the Quarter Master-General. Exclusive of motor bicycles the total establishment now consists of 2 208 vehicles, with 982 vehicles spare and in reserve.

The mechanical transport is at present not actually a part of the Indian Army Service Corps. A scheme is however in operation by which the mechanical transport will be taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps. The establishment is completed by Indian officers with the Viceroy's commission and Indian other ranks of the I.A.S.C employed as drivers. A large number of Indians with non-combatant status are employed as artificers and followers. The strength and categories of the present establishments are shown in the following table—

Officers with King's commissions	132
Indian officers	36
British other ranks	399
Indian other ranks	1,427
Civilians	267
Indian artificers	1,098
Followers	666
Total	4,014

There are also 1 162 reservists

The post war establishment of the Mechanical Transport in India will be as follows—

(a) Field units—

- 8 Light M. T. Companies, consisting of 8 headquarters 9 service sections (higher establishments) 1 service sections (lower establishments) and 1 sections in cadre

- 10 M. T. Companies for motor ambulance convoys

4 Mobile repair units

(b) Maintenance units—

- 1 Heavy Repair shop
- 3 Medium Repair Shops.
- 1 Central M. T. Stores Depot.

(c) Miscellaneous—

- 3 M. T. group headquarters, M. T. technical inspectorate 1 M. T. depot for training Indian drivers and Aden M. T. Section.

The Ordnance Services which are partly under the Q.M.G. and partly under the M.G.S. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war such as small arms guns ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character and also under an

arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposals organisation is in operation under the control of the Quarter Master-General of Supply to dispense with the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the different services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties imposed on the remount service—(1) The mounting of the whole of the mounted services in India. (2) The provision of camels and draught bullocks for all units and services. (3) The maintenance of some 65 000 animals. (4) The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. (5) The animal mobilisation of all units, services and departments of the army. (6) A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. (7) The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilisation. (8) Breeding operations of a direct character and a new horse-breeding area which comprises the three civil districts of Multan, Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan and will include the breeding grants in the lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director, a Deputy Director and a Staff Captain 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 8 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud 15 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India—The Veterinary Services are responsible for the veterinary care in peace and war of mounted British troops Indian cavalry and artillery I A S C units the remount department (excluding horse breeding operations), etc. The Veterinary Services include The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The Indian Army Veterinary Corps is organised in 12 sections attached in peace-time to Class I veterinary hospitals at certain important stations.

Military Farms Department—This department which is under the control of the Quarter Master-General of Supply consists of two branches—

(1) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(2) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne,

supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools —

British officers.	Indian officers	B O Rs	I O Rs	Civilians
67	38	167	11	247

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows —

Cavalry 7 years service in army
Artillery 6 years service in army for gunners 5 for drivers and 4 for the Heavy Battery personnel.

S & M Corps 7 years service in army (5 for the Burma S. & M.)

Indian Signal Corps 6 years service in army
Infantry and Pioneers (except Gurkhas the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans frontier personnel of the Infantry) 5 years in army service and 10 years in the reserve (Note: This is the minimum period of service with the colours 15 years in Colour and Reserve service must be done)

Gurkhas, 4th Hazara Pioneers, trans frontier personnel of the Infantry and Indian combatant personnel of British Infantry Battalions, 4 years service in army

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps 6 years service in army and 4 in the reserve

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years service in army

Bandmen, musketeers trumpeters drummers buglers, fifeers and pipers, 10 years service in army

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants all School masters clerks artificers armourers, engine drivers farriers carpenters tailors and bookmakers, 10 years service in army

The period laid down for service in the army may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve in which case there is no minimum period of service but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are Civil troops, i.e. they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are however officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North West Frontier and at present consist of the following — Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Olight Scouts, Zheby Levy Corps and the Makran Levy Corps. The various names show the localities in which each force is situated

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adop-

tion of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised however that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency and in the result an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age the more extended training being carried out by the younger members the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities the local military authorities acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service cavalry artillery engineers infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, B.A.S.C. sections and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and on completion of the scheduled period of annual training every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta Bombay Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies R.E. (A.F.I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable

them after a comparatively short period of intensive training to take their place by the side of regular units in war

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of two main categories provincial battalions and the *university training corps battalions*. The latter are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps battalions, it is not intended to enforce the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative to inculcate discipline and form character. But incidentally they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial battalions

The members of the *provincial battalions* accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number has since been raised to twenty and though the unit establishment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. It is in contemplation to diversify and extend the scope of the force by constituting some auxiliary units. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Corps the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year every man does twenty-eight days preliminary training and during every year he receives twenty-eight days periodical training.

The Indian State Forces

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated Imperial Service Troops, consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Prince and Chiefs. Government on the other hand provide permanently a staff of British officers termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers" to assist and advise the Ruling Prince in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended the Indian States, like the Government of India undertook a military reorganisation which in a number of cases has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely

Class A—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments and with some exceptions are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army

Class B—These troops consist of units which are in most cases little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A, but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have as a rule retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops

Class C—These troops consist in the main of militia formations which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training discipline and armament prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1927 amounted to—

	Authorized strength	Actual strength on the 1st October 1927
Artillery	1 481	1 500
Cavalry	9 714	9 380
Infantry	20 046	23 322
Camel Corps	465	460
Motor Machine Gun Sections	75	24
Sappers	1 174	990
Transport Corps	1 611	1 580
Grand total	44 570	38 056

Officers

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians (apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions) and have a limited status and power of command both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Until recent years Indians were not eligible for King's Commissions.

King's Commissioned Officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and by the transfer to the Indian Army of Officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason requirements cannot be completely by means of cadets from Sandhurst. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission he becomes in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the

army draw their officers from combatant units as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should in the first instance receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at about 25 years service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War so far as the Indian Army is concerned was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. It was proposed that King's commissions should be obtainable by Indian gentlemen in the following three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College Sandhurst; (2) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments who had either been promoted from the ranks or joined their regiments on direct appointment as jemadar; (3) by the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who had rendered distinguished service but whose age and lack of education precluded their being granted the full King's commission. A number of honorary King's commissions are still granted annually to a limited number of Viceroy's commissioned officers of the class described in the third category mentioned above. The second of the sources of selection mentioned has since been almost entirely abandoned for the reason that a Viceroy's commissioned officer of this class cannot as a practical matter hope to have a normal career as a King's commissioned officer. It is the first of the three avenues of selection mentioned which gives the fullest opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer who as a general rule also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst. It was decided that in the first instance ten vacancies at Sandhurst should be reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College Sandhurst.

The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. These dispositions will render it possible to provide from Dehra Dun sufficient candidates to fill the ten vacancies at Sandhurst which are at present allotted annually to Indians. In February 1925, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianised. The units selected for Indianisation were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry

2/1st Madras Pioneers 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment 6th Royal Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q V O L I) 1/14th Punjab Regiment 2/1st Punjab Regiment

Training Institutions

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units—

Staff College Quetta
Senior Officers School Belgaum
School of Artillery Kakul
Equitation School Sangor
Small Arms School Pachmarhi (a)
Army School of Physical Training Ambala
Machine Gun School Ahmednagar (a)
Army Signal School Poona
Royal Tank Corps School Ahmednagar
Army School of Education Belgaum
Army School of Cookery Poona
Army Veterinary Schools Ambala and Poona
Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment Rawalpindi

(a) Following the procedure adopted at Home the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927 the two schools are now situated in one place. Hence they are shown as two schools above the one for Small Arms at Pachmarhi and that for Machine Guns at Ambala.

The object of these schools is to ensure to all units throughout the army a constant for the supply of officers warrant officers non-commissioned officers and men provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

The King George Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum and Julundur also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army and the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through Sandhurst.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the Great War there had been what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not meet the requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A I R O published in 1926 had the effect of stimulating recruitment. They provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commission in the Reserve—

(1) Officers who having held King's commissions and retired from H. M. S. forces, are not liable for further service.

(2) Officials, other than Military officers serving under the Government of India or a local Government

(3) Private gentlemen residing in India possessing the requisite qualifications and previous training

The Reserve comprises each arm and branch of the Army and the officers are posted to definite branches and units

All officers are required to undergo periodical training up to a maximum of 30 days a year and receive pay and allowances admissible to regular officers of the same rank and arm of the service during training

Members of the Auxiliary Force India may become officers designate for the grant of commissions in the A I R O upon the calling to army service of that reserve

Officers and officers designate receive Rs 200 annually as a retaining fee and an outfit allowance of Rs 400 on joining

The strength of the Reserve towards the end of 1927 was 85*

Recruitment for the Reserve has been extended to Ceylon the number to be commissioned in Ceylon being limited to 50

The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India but the experience of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. It is probable that these classes preserve their preponderance. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal of whom there are twenty complete battalions which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier but the Garhwals and Kumaons are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial

bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army and have sustained the British flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwals are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which were all we had in 1914 have since been added to. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Mooltak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji the founder of the Marhatta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Pioneer regiments and Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Summary of India's Effort in the War.—In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July 1919 the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000. Indian ranks enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000 making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which includes 38,894 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.*

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see 'The Indian Year Book of 1923' p. 152 et seq.

Effectives, 1927

	Officers with King's Commissions	British other ranks	Indian Officers with Veterans Commissions	Indian other ranks	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Combatant Services (Includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	4 137	38 110	3 000	1 34 000	(a)	21 206	36 716
II Staff (Inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services)	543	4 9	11	130	1 301	456	
III Training Establishments (Inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps)	1,0 89	10 150	10 36	113 14	54 240	343 293	
IV Educational Establishments							
V Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in items I II and III)	380	809	200	10 404	1 158	0 688	5 111
VI Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	03	46	0	1 748	008	17	
VII Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	536	61	71	4 3,31	73	4 900	1 400
VIII Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	40	4	88	610	43	48	
IX Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	38	4	26	197	46	3 671	
X Miscellaneous Establishments (Inclusive of Military Accounts Department)	286	17	98	610	5 110	3 163	
XI Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments)	1,0	4,6			1,0	5	
Total	6 741	00 788	4 783	1 08 139	8 603	39 945	4,2 226

(a) Included in column 7

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army Marine and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. Since April 1st, 1920 the accounts have been prepared on the basis of the rate of 2/ per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transactions into rupees. The sterling value of the rupee has however stood at a lower level in recent years—the rate adopted for Budget 1927-28 is 1s 6d per rupee. In consequence of this variation from the 2/ rate

large sums have to be brought to account as credits or debits on account of exchange in respect of transactions involving remittances to or from India. All these exchange gains or losses are recorded in the first instance under a suspense heading the portion attributable to the various headings in respect of outlay incurred in England is calculated every month on the basis of the average of the daily telegraphic transfer rates from Calcutta to London and transferred to these accounts and it is considered with reference to the circumstances of each year whether the balance remaining under the suspense heading

after these transfers are made should be written off to revenue or kept in suspense against the possibility of opposite results in succeeding years.

As a rule the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid but are

shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military purposes.

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

Table 1.

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates	Budget estimates as passed
	Rupees (000's omitted)		
Army	55,43.82	55 03 63	51,54 91
Marine	67 80	67 88	80 60
Military Works	4 24 25	4 48 72	4 96 98
Total	60 39 37	60 20,28	56 70 49

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force which is included in the Army Estimates and also the expenditure on non-effective services but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure (gross) shown for India and England separately —

Table 2

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimate
INDIA			
Rupees (000's omitted)			
A Standing Army			
(1) Effective Services			
Maintenance of the Standing Army			17 06 99
Administrative services			6 52 39
Manufacturing establishments			3 19,28
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.			2 02 36
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			4,38 38
Special Services			66
Transportation Conservancy and material measures hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			2 69 36
Unadjusted expenditure			— 80 00
Lump sum for probable underspending			
Total Effective Services			36 06 42
(2) Non-effective services			
Non-effective charges			4 71 97
B Auxiliary and Territorial Forces			
Effective			86 10
C Royal Air Force			
Effective			1 35,57
Non-effective			62
Total India			
Effective	41 17 75	40 61 92	37 23,08
Non-effective	4,55 64	4 66 84	4 72 49
Total	45,73,39	45 28 79	42,00 53

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

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Table 2—contd

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
ENGLAND			
(Rupees 000 £ omitted)			
I Standing Army			
(1) Effective Services			
Maintenance of the Standing Army			2,79.23
Administrative Services			40.47
Manufacturing establishments			74.39
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands etc			1.00
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			77.90
Special Services			1.00
Transportation, Conservancy and malaria measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			66.90
Total Effective Services			5,47.49
(2) Non-effective Services			3,57.30
B Royal Air Force			
Effective			47.95
Non-effective			1.80
Total England	9,70.49	9,74.84	9,54.33
Total Army Expenditure—			
Effective	4,75.38	48,82.32	42,28.53
Non-effective	7,67.94	8,21.31	8,81.88
Grand Total	5,53.42	55,03.63	51,54.91

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India the transport to India of these forces and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces educational establishments in England for Indian Services leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments purchase of imported stores etc. The expenditure on non effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and of various gratuities.

Of the sum of Rs 549.2 millions allotted in the Budget for 1927-28 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services (i.e. after deducting Receipts) Rs 504.4 millions will be

available for expenditure under the heading Army made up of Rs 412.0 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 92.4 millions in England. The Indian Expenditure includes Rs 30.4 millions for exchange on net expenditure in England.

The English expenditure includes £16,000 for payments in England of gratuities and allowances to surplus officers of the Indian Army.

The gross working expenses of military establishments such as bakeries pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories and storage depots army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is shown below

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
(Rupees 000 £ omitted)			
India (including exchange, England)	4,24.84 3.41	4,44.72 4.00	4,33.78 3.25
Total	4,28.25	4,48.72	4,36.93

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health in 1925 with comparative figures for the quinquennial period 1910-14 and for the years 1915 to 1926 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent home	Average constantly sick
1910-14 average	69 440	39 389	303	488	2 094 57
1915	44 891	38 952	287	889	1 754 19
1916	60 787	46 892	397	1 348	2 414 56
1917	80 825	62 372	390	1 337	3 636 45
1918	87 982	90 637	1 424	2 007	5 236 61
1919	56 561	54 982	438	4 324	3 245 84
1920	57 332	61 429	385	2 314	3 488 08
1921	58 681	60 515	404	749	3 070 04
1922	60 168	37 838	284	714	1 902 32
1923	68 139	37 585	237	979	1 793 31
1924	58 614	38 589	246	879	1 857 95
1925	57 378	36 069	166	997	1 750 19
1926	56 798	36 593	171	910	1 738 60

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1925 was 135 146

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness deaths and invaliding for the quinquennial period 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1926 inclusive —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average age constantly sick	Ratio per 1 000 of strength			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average age constantly sick
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	609	2 662	544 6	4 39	5 4	20 7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161 023	3,435	4 529	7 794	788 2	16 81	23 6	38 1
1920	216 440	164 987	2 124	4 564	9 265	762 3	9 81	21 1	42 8
1921*	175,364	119 215	1 782	3 838	6 081	679 7	10 16	20 7	34 4
1922*	147 840	77 468	1 014	2,609	3,839	524 0	6 86	18 0	24 6
1923*	143 284	66 447	856	2 328	2 955	456 7	6 98	16 3	20 63
1924*	184,744	57 014	772	1 731	2 432	423 1	5 73	12 8	18 05
1925*	136 478	48 491	547	1 712	2 058	366 4	4 01	12 5	16 04
1926*	135,146	52 617	507	1 669	2 082	388 6	3 75	11 6	15 41

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON

Since 1908 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time, and of late years in particular there have been several changes in its composition the most recent being in the direction of strengthening it, owing to the disappearance of strength in the other squadrons of the Eastern Fleet. In 1908 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906 when the policy of withdrawal from Eastern waters was inaugurated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were sent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved. The battleship Swift-

sure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship and a modern second class cruiser replaced the Perseus.

The Squadron in 1827.—The composition of the Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows —

"Etingham" (Flag) Cruiser 9,770 tons
Emerald Cruiser 7,550 tons "Enterprise"
Cruiser 7,550 Sloop "Crocus," "Cyclamen"
and "Lupin" Special Service vessel "Tread"
(Senior Officer Persian Gulf) Survey
Ship Ormonde.

The proportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is shown in the following table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details —

Received from	Nature of Service.	Total
	Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters	£ 100,000
India	Indian Troop Service (on account of work performed by the Admiralty)	8,400
	Repayment on account of services rendered by His Majesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Persian Gulf	64,000
Australian Commonwealth Dominion of Canada.	Contributions on account of Liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Penalties of Menient from the Royal Navy	10,800
Australian Commonwealth Do	Survey of the N W Coast of Australia	7,500
Dominion of New Zealand	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve	41,600
	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of the Imperial Navy generally also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	100,000
Union of South Africa	General maintenance of the Navy	85,000
Newfoundland	Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	8,000
	Total	£ 415,500

India's Marine Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1890, a subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid for the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. The expenditure amounts to nearly £400,000 annually.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Marine is being reorganised so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy. The R I M ship 'Dalhousie' has been reconditioned for use as a Depot Ship. Three of the R I M Ships have been or are being reconditioned for use as loops of war in the R I M. Negotiations are in progress with the Admiralty for the provision of a fourth sloop for the new service. The necessary legislation in Parliament has been undertaken and completed and the consequential Indian Legislation in regard to the discipline of the new force will be introduced in the Indian Legislature as soon as possible.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

The Royal Indian Marine (The Sea Service) under the Government of India traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Roseander (or Omlander), were despatched from England in 1612 under a Captain Best and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows —

Hon E I Co's Marine	1612—1686
Bombay "	1686—1830
Indian Navy "	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	1863—1877
H M Indian Marine	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	1892, Present day

The Marine has always been most closely connected with Bombay and in 1663 when the E India Co took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy

Governor From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Director

War Service of the Marine

1612-1717 Continuous wars against Dutch Portuguese and Pirates for supremacy of West Coast of India 1744 War with France capture of Chandernagore and French ship *Indienne* In 1756 Capture of Castle of Gheria 1774 Mahratta War capture of Tannah Latter part of the eighteenth century war with French and Dutch Capture of Pondicherry Trincomalee Jafnapetam, Colombo etc 1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie 1803 War with France 1810 Taking of Mauritius and capture of French ship in Port Louis Early part of the nineteenth century suppression of Jowassi Pirates in the Persian Gulf. 1811 Conquest of Tara 1813 Expedition against Sultan of Sambar 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture of Forts at Severndroog 1819 Expedition to exterminate piracy in the Persian Gulf 1820 Capture of Moocha. 1821 Expedition against the Beni Koo Ali Arabs 1824-25 First Burma War 1827 Blockade of Berbera and Somali Coast. 1835 Defeat of Beni Yas Pirates 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and capture of Karachi 1838 Capture of Aden 1840-42 War in China. 1843 Selado War Battle of Meane capture of Hyderabad 1845-48 Mahratta war in New Zealand 1848-49 War in Punjab siege of Multan 1852 Second Burma War Capture of Rangoon Martaban Basmeln Prome and Pegu 1855 Persian War capture of Bushiro Muhammerah and Ahwaz 1856-57 War in China 1857-59 The Indian Mutiny 1859 Capture of the Island of Beyt 1860 China War Canton Taku Forts, Fatschan and Peking 1871 Abyssinian War 1882 Egyptian Campaign 1885 Egyptian Campaign 1885 Third Burma War 1889 China Lahai Expedition 1896 Snakin Expedition. 1897 Expedition to Intirbe, Mozambique & Africa 1899-1902 8 African War 1900-01 Boxer Rebellion in China relief of Peking, 1902-04 Somaliland Expedition, Suppression of Arms Traffic operations, Persian Gulf 1912-14

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships *DURHAM*, "HARDING", *NORTHBROOK*, *LAURENCE*, "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean, North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports Officers were sent to Marseilles East Africa and Egypt for such duties and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the number of approximately 240 50 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

When the War Office assumed full control of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the Inland Water Transport which controlled all River Transport work in that country and these officers held many important executive appointments in that unit

The movements of all sea transports between India and the various theatres of War were controlled by Marine Officers

Trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere the trawlers were also used for towing duties

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on naval transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France

Service in the War 1914-18—The Royal Indian Marine though a small Service compared with the Army and Navy played a very active and conspicuous part in the European War These are set out in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions (q v pp 202 & seq)

Personnel 1927

DIRECTOR.

Captain E J Headlam, C.S.I., O.M.C. D.S.O., R.I.M.

(The Director R.I.M. advises the Government of India on all maritime matters. Is also Principal Naval Transport Officer East Indies)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Capt H Morland R.I.M.

FINANCIAL ADVISER

R. E. Odling Esq

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE

DIRECTOR, R. I. M.

R. O. Carey Esq

OFFICERS

Captains	9
Commanders	19
Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants
Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen	51
Engineer Captain	1
Engineer Commanders	7
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders	Engineer Sub-Lieutenants
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants	42

WARRANT OFFICERS

Boatswains European	11
Clerks	12
Boatswains Indian	10
Engine Driver 1st class	1

PORT OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are mostly recruited from the Ratnagiri District of the Bombay Presidency SHIPS.

Sloop Minesweeping	R I M S Clive	2,100 tons	2,422 Horse Power
Sloop	Cornwallis	1,740	2,700
Sloop Minesweeping	Lawrence	1,412	2,020
Surveying Ship	Investigator	1,355	1,600
	Pallurus	1,38	486
Depot Ship	Dalhousie	1,680	
Patrol Ship	Pathan	832	3,500 S H P
	Batuchi	736	3,500

In addition to the above there are 37 vessels composed of steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, military service launches, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Bangoon and Karachi.

Dockyards

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dock yards at Bombay and at Calcutta the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay together with factories.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, BOMBAY DOCK YARD

R I M Officers

Commander of the Yard Comdr R H Garstin O B E R I M

Engineer Manager Engineer-Captain W A Williams R I M

Marine Store Officer Engineer-Commander W W Collins R I M

1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander T Kerr D S C

2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager Engineer-Lieutenant J H Muckey R I M

Maintenance Officer Lieutenant-Commander G T D Wells R I M

Civilian Officers

Constructor Mr W J Koushatt

Assistant Constructor Mr W G J Francis

Medical Staff

Marine Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel A N Thomas D R O I M R

Warrant Officer in Medical Charge Dockyard Dispensary Assistant Surgeon J B D Sousa I M D

R I M Warrant Officers

Boatwain of the Yard Mr A H Lovett, M.B.E. Boatwain R I M

Boatwain-in-Charge Arsenal Stores Mr P O Hara Boatwain R I M

Master at Arms Dockyard Police Mr H J Downing Boatwain R I M

Master at Arms Dockyard Police Mr G Mattison Boatwain R I M

Police Boatwain Mr Sk Kadir Sk. Jainoo Boatwain R I M

Police Boatwain Mr Sk Mahamad Sk. Bhleoo Boatwain R I M

Marine Transport Appointments

Bombay

Divisional Marine Transport Officer Commander M P Cooper R I M

Assistant Marine Transport Officer 1st Grade

Lieutenant-Commander A R Rattray R I M

Assistant Marine Transport Officer 2nd

Grade Lieutenant H R Inglis Jones R I M

Appointments

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Marine and in the R I M Dockyards the following appointments under local Governments are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Marine —

BOMBAY

Port Officer Assistant Port Officer, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and 2nd 3rd and 4th Engineers and Ship Surveyors to the Government of Bombay

CALCUTTA

Port Officer Deputy Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor 2nd 3rd and 4th Engineers and Ship Surveyors to the Government of Bengal

NARAYANGANJ (Bengal)

Engineer Superintendent Government Dock yard

BURMA

Principal Port Officer Burma 1st and 2nd Assistant Port Officers Bangoon Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma Assistant to the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma and Engineer Superintendent of Government Vessels in Lower Burma

MANDALAY

Superintending Engineer

AKYAB

Port Officer

BASSMIN

Port Officer

MOULMEIN

Port Officer

CHITTAGONG

Port Officer and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

MADRAS

Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Conservator of the Port

ADEN

Port Officer

KARACHI

Port Officer Assistant Marine Transport Officer and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

PORT BLAIR

Engineer and Harbour Master

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The official announcement of the proposal to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a Government department to be called the Royal Indian Navy was made by the Viceroy in the Council of State in February 1926. He said that the creation of an Indian Navy had been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past and the intention of Government to take measures was strengthened by the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee to reorganise the Royal Indian Marine on the lines of a combatant naval service. After consulting several naval experts the Government of India appointed a committee to formulate definite proposals.

The following were the members of the Committee: President—General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, India. Members—His Excellency Rear Admiral (now Vice Admiral) H. W. Richmond, Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's ships and vessels, East Indies station; Sir B. N. Mitra, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. E. Burdon, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department; Capt. E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

The Committee met at Delhi during February 1926 and prepared their report which was approved in draft form by the late Lord Rawlinson before his death in March 1926. It stated generally: The scope of the task entrusted to us is to draw up a scheme for the purpose of putting into effect a policy defined in the following formula: 'The reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her own naval development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence.'

Our terms of reference arranged for convenience in the order in which we shall deal with them are as follows:—

To prepare a scheme for the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy with special reference to (1) the functions to be ultimately performed by the Indian Navy and the methods of employment with a view to its undertaking those functions; (2) The number and class of vessels that can be maintained with available budget allotment; (3) Recruitment strength training and conditions of service of personnel; (4) Relations between the higher command of the Indian Navy the Government of India and the Commander in Chief, East Indies including the proposed employment of a Chief Naval Staff India; (5) Provision for and maintenance of vessels including the continuance or abolition of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.

A Sea-going Force—The Committee observes that by far the most important aspect of the new force in its early stages will be its duty as a training squadron. The new personnel will need to be thoroughly trained in gunnery, mine-sweeping, harbour defence and seamanship. In this connection we cannot insist too strongly on ships of the Indian Navy becoming from the first a sea-going force.

Efficiency and enthusiasm alike will melt away if the new navy remains in port and practices nothing but harbour defence. A valuable service which we think that the Indian navy should be able to undertake in the near future will be the responsibility for policing the Persian Gulf in peace time by which means the three vessels maintained in those waters by the Imperial Government will be set free of other duties at present performed by the Royal Indian Marine. We consider that the Marine survey should be retained as its work in peace and war is essential for fighting sea service. Control of station ship at Aden Port Blair, Rangoon and the Persian Gulf to attend to the conveyance of corps and officials and to supervise the work of lighting and buoying in adjacent waters should not be a function of the new navy. Retention of these responsibilities would not be in our opinion compatible with development of a fighting force. The work of carrying troops can be contracted for commercially at rates which could hardly fail to be cheaper than existing arrangements. The new service should also be responsible for marine transport at present carried out by the Royal Indian Marine. The cost of storage and maintenance in this connection will be a charge against the Indian Navy.

Peace Time Functions—The functions of the new Indian Navy in peace time will therefore be as follows: (a) Training of personnel for service in war; (b) Services required by the Indian Government in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf; (c) organization of the naval defences at the ports which are under the control of the Indian Government; (d) survey work in the Indian Ocean; (e) Marine transport work for the Government of India.

We recommend that in accordance with its new functions the service should be known as the Royal Indian Navy and should fly the White Ensign which is the recognised flag of the naval fighting forces of the Empire.

As regards the number and class of vessels the Committee says: On the assumption that these will be the functions of the Indian Navy we consider that a squadron of four sloops, two patrol craft, vessels four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depot ship as already suggested would suffice to begin with.

The Committee estimate that the net annual cost of maintaining such a force would amount at first approximately to Rs. 68 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of the following items: (1) Rs. 12,50,000 cost of lighting and station ships which should be met from lighting fees and debited to other departments. At present two lakhs of this expenditure is debited to political estimates and the remaining ten and a half lakhs to marine estimates. (2) Rs. 4,00,000 for military launches which will be included in military estimates. (3) Rs. 1,14,000 on account of transport establishment, hitherto debited to His Majesty's Government. (4) Pension charges for ratings which will be a negligible figure for the first few years.

The Committee then refer to the estimates of the last two under marine department and observe that taking the present cost of the Royal Indian Marine to be an average of the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 the annual cost of the proposed forces would compare as follows

Royal Indian Marine total net cost
Rs. 51,62,000

Net annual cost of Indian Navy Rs 62,60,000

The cost on lighting and station ships and military launches would remain the same namely Rs 16,50,000. Thus the excess of the annual cost in respect of the Indian Navy over that of the Royal Indian Marine would be Rs 10,98,000. This excess, however is likely to be reduced to a considerable extent by the leasing of dockyards and still further if as is contemplated the Government of India institute a system for the levy of fees for lighting on shipping companies.

Apart from recurring expenditure the Committee estimate that there will be initial expenses assuming that new sloops will be provided by the Home Government on loan to the Indian Navy costing nine lakhs.

The Establishment—The following establishment of officers and warrant officers will be required—Flag-Officer Commanding 1, Captains, 9, Commanders, 18, Lt Commanders, Lieuts and Sub-Lieuts 48, Midshipmen 1, Boatswain 2, Engineer Capt. 1, Engineer Commander 1, Engineer Lieut Commander 1, Engineer Lieut Commander 1, Engineer Sub-Lieut 42, Assistant Surgeons 10, Clerks 1.

The figures for the executive and engineer officers include provision for the following port appointments at Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Aden—Captains 5, Commanders, 5, Lieut Commander, 1, Engineer Commander 8, Engineer Lieut Commander 1, Boatswain 1.

Commissions for Indians—The nature of the Commissions to be granted to officers in the Indian Navy is of importance. We recommend that King's Commissions similar to those now held by officers in the Royal Indian Marine be granted to British and Indian officers alike. Commissions should confer an authority limited to the force in which they are granted namely the Royal Indian Navy. We strongly deprecate the use of any form of commission which might convey the impression that the officers of the Indian Navy held a purely subordinate status, such as is held by the Viceroy's commissioned officers in the Indian Army. With the proposed initial strength of the force the recruitment of executive officers will be required at a rate of about three a year. We agree generally with Admiral Richmond's recommendation that British and Indian boys should enter by competition at the age of 18 exactly in the same way as public school cadets are now taken into the Royal Navy.

Recruitment of Cadets—We also agree with the proposal that Indian cadets should be mainly recruited through the Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun. The examination for the cadetship would be held simultaneously in England and in India. One appointment

every year should be reserved for an Indian by either from Dehra Dun or an English public school subject to reaching a minimum qualifying standard in examination. For some time at any rate standard of education at Dehra Dun will be appreciably lower than at an English public school. It will, therefore, probably be necessary to raise the age limit for Indians recruited from Dehra Dun to the Indian Navy from 18 to 19 years on the analogy of a similar rule which already obtains in the case of Indian cadets for the Army. As the age of study at Dehra Dun is 12 to 18 it is likely that several years will elapse before any Indian cadets enter the navy from that institution. We do not see how this can be avoided. Cadetship should however be open to Indian boys at English public schools from the beginning. We understand that there is a considerable number of these some of whom might be attracted towards the service in the Indian Navy. On passing the examination British and Indian cadets should undergo a course of two years training in naval technical schools in the United Kingdom. On the completion of their training cadets would be given their commissions in the Indian Navy and would proceed to join a squadron in Indian waters.

Technical Training—We have considered the possibility of conducting initial technical training in India but this would entail very great expenditure on establishment and would reduce to the vanishing point the funds available for ships. It occurs to us that Indian entrants into the navy via Dehra Dun will normally have no sea experience whatever before passing their entrance examination into the Navy and that if they are then sent straight to the United Kingdom and made to undergo sea training in small vessels in home waters there is a possibility of undue discouragement. We therefore propose that candidates for the Indian Navy in the last two years of their education at Dehra Dun would be given opportunities for short cruises and some sea training in ships of the training squadron for officers and warrant officers of the new service.

We do not propose any departure from the rates of pay and pension now drawn by officers of the Royal Indian Marine. These rates were revised in 1920 and are in our view likely to prove suitable. We need not therefore complicate our scheme for reorganization by introducing any proposals under this head. Ratings will be drawn from the same class and in the same manner as lascars are at present recruited for the Royal Indian Marine. The rates of pay will also be the same but provision will have to be made for pensions and for funeral. We are confident that this class will provide suitable material for manning a combatant force and that if the terms of service are made attractive they will be forthcoming.

It might be found advisable to open up new fields of recruitment on the Malabar coast, Coromandel coast at Chittagong and elsewhere. The training of recruits which will also include educational training will be carried out at Bombay in depot ship and the training squadron. It will be necessary in the initial stages to obtain the services of two specialist officers (gunnery and minesweeping) to supervise the training of recruits. We have considered the

question of employing British petty officers instructors, but in view of the language difficulty we are doubtful whether their services would be of any value

We recommend that engineer officers should be recruited for the Royal Indian Navy in precisely the same manner as they now are for the Royal Indian Marine that is to say appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India. A candidate must have served at least five years as an apprentice in a recognised engineering firm or a Government dock yard. A candidate must not be less than 21 or more than 25 years of age. In order to facilitate the entry of Indians into this branch of the service we recommend that the Government of India should give financial assistance to suitable Indian candidates who are anxious to undergo the necessary training and qualify for selection. This assistance might take the form *inter alia* of passage concessions and payments of premia to engineering firms and Government might also exert their influence to induce such firms to take Indians as apprentices. One vacancy in three should also be definitely reserved for an Indian if a suitable candidate is forthcoming. The terms of service should remain as at present. The post engineering appointments mentioned will continue to be available for promotion of these officers.

The report then discusses the important question of the command. We propose that the command of the force should be vested in a flag-officer with the title of **Flag Officer Commanding**. This officer should be appointed from the Royal Navy at first but later on the appointment should normally be held by an officer of the Indian Navy. We prefer the title of Flag Officer Commanding to that of Chief of the Naval Staff as more descriptive of his status and duties. Chief of Staff implies an advisory position without executive powers. The tenure of office in our opinion should be for a minimum period of three years. In the early stages an Indian Navy could be administered by a single commander with a small staff. The simpler the organisation the more economically will it be controlled.

In his relation to the Government of India the officer commanding should be in a position

substantially analogous to that of the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force, that is to say he should be subordinate to the Commander in Chief in India in the latter's capacity of minister of defence and responsible to him for the administration and efficiency of the Navy. Like the Air Officer Commanding he should also have the right of personal access to the Viceroy for the purpose of consultation on important questions relating to the Navy.

His headquarters should be in Bombay but we propose that he should be at liberty to pay periodical visits to the headquarters of the Government of India in order to confer with the marine department.

In war time unity of command is essential and we therefore recommend in war the ships and the personnel of the Indian Navy should automatically come under the direct control of the Commander in Chief East Indies. For this reason as well as others we think it desirable that the post of Flag Officer Commanding should never be held by an officer senior on the navy list to the Naval Commander in Chief.

Leasing of Dockyard—As regards the maintenance of vessels etc., the Committee state. We have considered very carefully the question of the dockyard. There are three possibilities open to the Government of India. First to sell the yard outright second to retain it under their own management third to lease it for a term of years to a private firm. We have no hesitation in rejecting the idea of a sale.

After examining all suggestions the Committee state. We recommend that the dockyard be offered for lease, and we consider that the lease should be for a period of fifteen years in the first instance. An essential condition should be that work for the Indian Navy should be given priority whenever required. The rest however of ships of the Indian Navy should not be a perquisite of this yard but should be open to competitive tenders. The existence of other yards in Calcutta and Colombo and of Mazagaon dockyard in Bombay itself should act as a safeguard against monopoly and consequent inflation of charges.

Finance

Indian finance has undergone such remarkable changes during the last few years that some general introduction of the present position is required. Originally there was one budget for the whole of India, the provinces receiving fixed allowances with which to meet their expenses. As the provinces grew in importance and in power it was obvious that these conditions could not continue and there developed a long struggle between the Provinces and the Government of India, the former claiming a larger share of the revenues raised within their borders and greater freedom in the spending of them and

the Government of India, perhaps not unnaturally striving to retain its control. But by degrees the situation was improved into a working compromise. Contracts were made between the Government of India insuring to the provinces adequate and growing funds, an important element in these contracts being the division of certain heads of revenue between the Province and the Government of India, so as to give the Province as the tax collecting agency an incentive to develop revenues to a reasonable extent. Later, the provinces were given the product of certain fixed heads of revenue instead of the

section. The Government of India (p. 9) But when a balance sheet on these lines was drawn it was found that the Government of India was insufficiently provided with money to carry out its responsibilities. The deficiency was 983 lakhs of rupees. It was very difficult to adjust this contribution equitably amongst the provinces concerned because under the various settlements effected there was a wide disparity between the conditions of the various provinces. Ultimately the following decision was arrived at with machinery for the gradual extinction of the provincial contributions. If ever the Government of India was in the happy position to be able to do without the funds

In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale —

Name of Province	Contributions (in lakhs of rupees)
Madras	348
Bombay	58
Bengal	93
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar	22
Assam	15

From the financial year 1922-23 onwards a total contribution of 454 lakhs or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor General in Council shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned in the preceding rule. When for any year the Governor General in Council determines as the amount of the contribution a smaller sum than that payable for the preceding year a reduction shall be made in the contribution of those local Governments only whose last previous annual contribution exceeds the proportion specified below of the smaller sum so determined as the total contribution and any reduction so made shall be proportionate to such excess —

Madras	17—90ths
Bombay	13—90ths
Bengal	12—90ths
United Provinces	13—90ths
Punjab	9—90ths
Burma	64—90ths
Central Provinces and Berar	5—90ths
Assam	24—90ths

It was from the first recognised by those who took a long view of Indian finance that this arrangement could only be temporary. The allocation of revenues as between the Federal Government and the Provinces created an open sore the Provinces never ceased to protest against

contributions to the central revenues which they maintained were inequitable and impracticable in several cases without reducing the whole standard of the administration. Moreover a superficial examination of these contributions, and their distribution as between Province and Province seemed to indicate astounding inequities. In practice these were not as marked as they seemed for instance although Bombay only contributed Rs 53 lakhs a year and Madras Rs 148 the custodians of the Provincial finances argued that Madras was much better off than Bombay. The point put before the Statutory Commission in 1919 and thereafter pressed on the Government of India was that there could be no peace until these contributions were abolished altogether. This view was accepted and as soon as funds became available the Government of India set about the work. First Bengal was excused its contribution altogether. Then in the financial year 1920-21 substantial remissions were made to all the Provinces in accordance with the principle outlined above. As they did not greatly benefit Bombay and to a lesser extent Burma special contributions were made to the funds of those Provinces. Then in the year 1926-27 no demands were made on the Provinces under this head. The Government of India utilised what it regarded as its permanent surplus revenue largely to reduce the contributions. Then it used its actual budget surplus in order to wipe out the balance. But no assurance was given that this would be a permanent arrangement for all practical purposes it meant that the provincial contributions were lived under the willments of 1919 were wiped off the slate.

But this did not end the discussion. Indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains and despite the extinction of the provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either aim at static like land revenue or which are actually declining as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcohol liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure like those on education and sanitation which fall largely in Provincial budgets. The burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces, such as Bombay and Bengal. The standard of living is high, wages and costs are a good deal above those of the agricultural provinces. This means an expensive administration. On the other hand the industrial progress which induces this costlier administration pours all its taxable product into the coffers of the Government of India. Rules make to give Bombay and Bengal some share in the Income Tax receipts have been inoperative in practice. Whilst therefore relief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial Contributions under the 1919 settlement it is felt that this does not go far enough and there is still this pressure for some share in the revenues from the taxes on income which, it is believed alone can put the industrial Provinces on a satisfactory basis.

Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by another step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q v) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways. It is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted on commercial principles. Then the annual allotments to railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themselves, but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving effect to this recommendation but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance, a definite annual contribution from the railway revenue to the general revenues and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The railway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent. on the capital at charge, plus one-fifth of the surplus profits further if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceed the sum of Rs. 3 crores one-third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgeting and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

I Recent Indian Finance

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important stage in the finances of India. Those who have studied the history of Indian finance will remember the general trend of the country's balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure. All such surpluses save when they were in the nature of windfalls going to the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war the finances were carefully handled and with certain moderate increases in taxation the accounts were made to balance. But commencing in 1919 a lamentable change came over the situation. The wanton invasion of India by Afghanistan meant a war which cost the exchequer directly some 84 crores of rupees. Nor was this all. Whilst the military resistance of Afghanistan to the Indian forces was contemptible and Kabul lay open to easy seizure it had been thought worth while to occupy it the effect of this attack was to set a large part of the North-West Frontier afire and to thrust on the Government of India a

series of costly expeditions. When these were completed there remained the necessity of establishing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919. This especially in the notoriously troublesome country of Waziristan (q v Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This abnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult post-war period of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts even in the years of famine and plague. The result was that the accumulated deficits of the Government of India reached the very high figure of Rs 100 crores. This led to two results.

Retrenchment and Taxation.—Bowling to the insistent demand for retrenchment the Government of India appointed in 1922 a retrenchment committee on the model of the Deddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-war expenditure of the British Government. This committee is generally called after its chairman the Inchcape Committee. It sat in 1923 and presented a report which recommended reductions in expenditure which amounted in the aggregate to Rs 15 crores. Then in the Budget of 1923 it sought for further sources of revenue which would according to the then estimates produce funds which would permanently balance the accounts. The source of these additional funds was the Salt Tax which it was proposed should be doubled from one rupee four annas to two rupees eight annas a maund of 82 pounds. The circumstances were unusual. The Salt Tax is always unpopular in India. The public was so alarmed at the growth of expenditure and the increase in taxation that its representatives in the Legislatures were not disposed to place further funds at the disposal of the Government until the possibilities of economy had been fully explored. Then the first Assembly elected under the Constitution of 1919 was approaching the end of its term of office. That Assembly had voted increased taxes direct and indirect amounting to approximately Rs 89 crores per annum. The members felt that they had done their utmost and that they could not face their constituents after agreeing to a further increase in taxation and that in a most unpopular form. The rise in the Salt Tax was rejected by the Legislative Assembly. It was however accepted by the upper chamber the Council of State, and acting on the advice of his Financial Ministers the Viceroy certified the higher Salt Duty under the exceptional powers reserved for him in the Government of India Act of 1919. The effect of this measure was seen when the next elections were held. It is not open to doubt that this certification of the higher Salt Tax had a powerful influence in returning to the Legislative Assembly towards the end of the year a majority of Swarajists and Independents who were on the whole hostile to the form of Government established in the Act of 1919.

Equilibrium Established—Fortunately financial equilibrium was established and a surplus realised in the Budget of 1923-24. As the Indian Budgets are framed before the financial year has actually expired on the 31st March, there are always adjustments in the accounts. The estimated deficit for 1922-23 was below the actual figure the deficit estimated was Rs 17½ crores the actual deficit owing to reductions in military expenditure was Rs 15.02 crores. The Budget for 1923-24 was framed in the expectation of a surplus of Rs 81 lakhs. The commercial history of the year however did not realise expectations for the recovery of trade was slow. The higher duty on salt did not yield the revenue anticipated and although this is not the official view we maintain that the double duty actually decreased consumption. The revenue fell Rs 5.38 crores below the estimate. On the other hand there was a considerable saving in expenditure aggregating Rs 4.19 crores with the result that the estimated surplus in the Budget was converted into a deficit of Rs 88 lakhs. Against this the Government benefited from a providential windfall. They had at their disposal a sum of Rs 4.78 crores profits from the control of enemy ships belonging to India. After various adjustments this windfall left the Government with a surplus of Rs 2.39 crores which was applied to the reduction of debt.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government

(Imperial Revenue and Expenditure before the Reforms) with the Revised Estimates for each year from 1914-15 to 1925-26

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)
1914-15	76 15 35	78,83,14	-2,67,79
1915-16	80 00 98	81 79,26	-1,78 30
1916-17	98 53,10	67 31 37	+11 21 73
1917-18	1,18,70 58	1 06,57 52	+12 13,06
1918-19	1 30 40 66	1 33 13 72	-5,73,06
1919-20	1 37,13 98	1 60 79,27	-23,65,29
1920-21	1 35,33 32	1 61 64,17	-26,00,85
1921-22	1 1,21 50	1 42 86,32	-27 55,02
1922-23	1,21 41,29	1 36 48,06	-15 01 76
1923-24	1 83 16,33	1,80 77 48	+ 2,39,00
1924-25	1 88,08 92	1,82 35 66	+5 68,26
1925-26	1 33 3,93	1 30 01,80	+3 31 13

II THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position disclosed at the end of the year 1924-25 was a strong one. Trade was on the whole good, although cotton suffered from variations in prices and the expenditure was kept down. The actual result was at the close of the year the Government was left with a surplus of Rs 9.10 lakhs.

This clears the way for an examination of the Budget for 1927-28. This too was based on the assumption that it would be a normal year. The revenue was estimated at Rs 124.98 crores the expenditure was placed at Rs 120.26 crores leaving a surplus on the existing basis of taxation of Rs 4.70 crores.

Changes in Taxation—Certain changes in the incidence of taxation were however proposed. The first of these was the abolition of the export duty on hides, which had been condemned by competent authority. The second was the abolition of the export duty on tea but as this was accompanied by an increase in the income tax assessment on profits the actual yield was expected to be about the same. Next it was proposed to reduce the duty on motor cars from 30 to 20 per cent, and on tyres from 30

to 15 per cent. This dealt with a real grievance. No motor car no motor tyre is produced in India and the duty was not therefore protective. Admitting these are commodities which might legitimately pay a contribution to the general revenues there was a strong feeling that the rate of duty was much too high. A minor change was the placing on the free list of rubber seeds and stumps which was done to meet the case of the rubber industry especially in Burma. And finally the abolition of the stamp duty on cheques and on other Bills of Exchange payable on demand. The purpose lying behind this proposal was to develop the banking habit in India. It has long been recognised that the currency difficulties of the Government of India will be reduced as the banking habit is developed and that this growth will not be as rapid as it should be so long as the cheque duty is retained. Then in connection with the general policy of the Government, especially in the direction of establishing a Reserve Bank it is desirable to build up a Bill market and to make Bills as cheap as possible. In the result it was anticipated that the surplus would be reduced to Rs 8.64 crores.

Provincial Contributions—Now this surplus of Rs 3.64 crores was regarded by the Financial Authorities as a recurrent one. It was therefore decided to devote it to the permanent reduction of the Provincial contributions on the fixed scale set out above. The sum was not however large enough to enable the Government to make a clean sweep of these contributions so they decided to draw on the surplus of the previous year to remit the balance. The effect of this policy is shown in the following table—

	(Lakhs.)	
	Recurring remission	Non recurring remission
Madras	1 16	49
Bombay	19	37
Bengal	9	54
U P	99	52
Punjab	60	26
Burma	31	19
C P	8	14
Assam	8	7
TOTAL	3 50	2 58

But even this did not finally meet the case of Bombay so a further special allocation was made to that Province of Rs. 25 lakhs. When all these allocations were made there was left a balance of Rs. 1.01 crores, which was to be kept in reserve to meet any special expenses connected with the establishment of a Reserve Bank and the inauguration of the Gold Bullion Standard.

Ways and Means.—Before proceeding to consider the reception of the Budget there is an important element to be examined what is called the Ways and Means section of the Budget. As this reflects the very large capital commitments of the Government of India it is in some respects more important than the revenue account. Here again a position of great strength is disclosed in the following figures—

	Revised, 1926-27	Budget 1927-28
Liabilities		
Railway Capital Outlay	27 0	25 0
Other capital outlay (including Delhi, Poona and Telegraph, Vizagapatam Harbour)	2 0	2 2
Provincial Governments transactions	8 9	6 4
Discharge of debt (net)	37 0	20 5
	74 9	54 1

	Revised, 1926-27	Budget 1927-28
Resources		
Rupee loan (net)	26 0	27 0
Postal Cash Certificates	6 1	5 4
Other unfunded debt (including Postal Savings Bank)	6 6	6 2
Debt redemption	5 1	5 2
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	6 1	2 7
Exchange (net)	10 4	— 5
Miscellaneous	4 4	— 2 2
Reduction of cash balance	10 2	10 8
	74 9	54 1

Reception of the Budget.—A Budget of this character offered few targets of criticism in itself consequently the rather acid controversy which arose sprang from extraneous influences. It is explained in some detail in the section on Indian currency and exchange that the Royal Commission on this question recommended the stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and sixpence. There was in some parts of the country strong opposition to this movement and a desire for a reversion to the older ratio of one shilling and fourpence or fifteen rupees to the pound. The Budget was based on the assumption that the rupee would be stabilised at one and six hence the financial authorities were charged with prejudging the issue—with working on this supposition before the Legislature had had an opportunity of expressing its views. The proposal to abolish the export duty on hides was rejected mainly on the ground that the duty gave some protection to the indigenous tanning industry. The Legislature also voted the following reductions in the grants provided for in the Budget—Railway Board Rs. 9 42,902 Executive Council Rs. 59,999 Army Department Rs. 5,39,000. This action needs a little explanation.

The cut in the provision for the Railway Board was the expression of considerable dissatisfaction with the composition and work of that body in the past also a protest against the failure to appoint an Indian Member. The cut in the vote for the Executive Council was a protest against the failure of the Government to expedite the progress of the Indian constitution. The reduction in the Army vote was made to register a protest against the suggestion of the Commander in Chief and to a lesser extent of the Finance Member that military expenditure had been reduced to the lowest possible point. The Governor General therefore in the exercise of his powers under the Government of India Act, decided as essential to the discharge of his responsibility to restore the following amounts—

Demand	Rs.
1 Railway Board	9 42,900
26 Executive Council	59,999
38 Army Department	5,78,000
In the Budget as finally passed, the Net Revenue and Expenditure were estimated as follows—	
	Rs.
Net Revenue	86 67 63 000
Net Expenditure	86 67 63 000

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1926-27 these figures show a decrease of Rs 93 45 000 in net revenue and expenditure, respectively.

Statement showing the Debt of India outstanding on the 31st March 1924, 31st March 1925, 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927

	31st March 1923	31st March 1924	31st March 1925	31st March 1926	31st March 1927
India —					
Loans					
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	359.93	369.81	360.98	369.20	374.48
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	1.89	2.12			
Other Securities	49.60	49.60	49.65	49.60	41.47
Post Office Savings Banks	3.20	24.70	25.04	27.23	29.12
Central Government	3.13	8.42	13.12	20.96	27.04
Provincial Governments	96.17	33.00	4.20	48.96	51.08
Provident Funds etc.					
Total Loans etc.	411.07	410.98	430.03	417.94	415.95
Fiscal Other Obligations	62.50	7.21	41.16	94.72	107.19
Total in India	473.57	418.19	471.19	512.66	523.14
England —					
Loans					
War Contribution	22.42	44.58	283.89	44.86	225.04
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of term	19.71	19.27	18.81	18.32	17.81
Public Works Loans	61.31	60.10	58.84	57.53	56.13
Provident Funds etc.	0.04	1.13	1.16	2.1	2.7
Total in England	83.48	125.08	362.66	122.81	301.75
* Equivalent at 1s 6d to the Rupee	405.81	443.27	438.85	435.85	452.40
Productive					
Productive { for Central Government	586.65	567.09	600.05	628.88	654.42
{ for Provinces	87.49	97.56	106.45	114.60	119.41
Total Productive	674.14	664.65	706.50	743.48	773.83
Unproductive					
Unproductive	254.74	260.18	249.68	281.06	201.71
Total	378.88	374.83	356.11	369.04	275.54
* At 1s 4d to the rupee the figures would be —	455.97	486.04	511.80	518.01	506.06

The following reductions were made by the Legislative Assembly in the demands presented to them —

Demand	Amount. Rs
1925-26	
40—Archæology	50 00 000
10-6-27	
1—Railway Board	9 68 000
4—Working Expenses—Administration	20 01 200

Of the demands for the year 1926-27 the Governor General in Council has under Section 67 A(7) of the Government of India Act, decided that the whole amount reduced under Demand No 1 and Rs 20 lakhs out of the amount reduced under Demand No 4 are essential to the discharge of his responsibilities.

3 The estimates of revenue and expenditure now stand as follows —

	Revised 1925-26 Rs	Budget 1926-27 Rs
Revenue	1 31 82 25 000	1 30 42 97 200
Expenditure charged to Revenue	1 30 04 87 000	1 30 37 66 200
Surplus	1 80 88 000	6 31 000

4 As regards the Ways and Means position apart from the increased surplus in 1925-26 due to the abandonment of the proposed

endowment for the Archaeological Fund, the balance at the close of the year in India will be increased owing to the demand for trade remittances to England having been less than anticipated. The amount of remittances from India in the current year to the Home Treasury was estimated at £50 million including £9 million on account of the Paper Currency Reserve. The present estimate is about £3½ millions lower. One of the results of this is that in order to enable the Secretary of State to have an adequate closing balance for 1926-27 it will be necessary to remit home next year a larger amount than previously anticipated. The total remittances required in 1926-27 are now estimated at £29 500 000. The net receipts from Cash Certificates in February 1926 have been unusually high and the total for the year is now expected to be about Rs. 7 crores. The latest information available also indicates the possibility of further reductions in the requirements of Provincial Governments. As a result of these and other changes the closing balance of the year is now estimated at Rs. 2 88 crores in India and £14 49 millions in England.

5 Taking the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27 together the present estimates show an improvement of about Rs. 2½ crores over the earlier estimates presented to the Legislature. The closing balance on the 31st March 1927 is taken as Rs. 1 62 crores in India and £5 64 millions in England.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1925-26	Revised Estimate 1926-27	Budget Estimate 1927-28
REVENUE—	Rs	Rs	Rs
Principal Heads of Revenue—			
Customs	47 77 95 040	47 69 71 000	48 73 37 000
Taxes on Income	1 80 88 439	1 80 88 439	1 80 88 439
Salt	6 82 06 773	6 00 00 000	7 00 00 000
Opium	4 14 09 581	4 18 31 000	3 83 03 000
Other Heads	1 12 59 571	1 26 42 000	2 27 06 000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	76 24 44 713	76 70 11 000	78 14 56 000
Railways Net Receipts (as per Railway Budget)	34 40 12 775	32 41 30 000	34 97 13 000
Irrigation Net Receipts	12 03 307	9 73 000	10 36 000
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	86 36 229	48 92 000	78 07 000
Interest Receipts	4 21 95 320	3 41 48 000	3 16 18 000
Civil Administration	99 97 693	82 00 000	84 21 000
Currency and Mint	4 63 89 101	4 17 89 000	2 48 70 000
Civil Works	12 85 165	14 01 000	17 45 000
Miscellaneous	54 17 872	55 07 000	40 00 000
Military Receipts	4 39 51 391	4 65 23 000	1 80 49 000
Provincial Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	6 24 08 843	5 17 61 000	
Extraordinary Items	63 57 104	52 03 000	1 87 65 000
TOTAL REVENUE	1 33 32 98 658	1 29 97 48 000	1 26 25 65 000
DEBIT			
TOTAL	1 33 32 98 658	1 29 97 48 000	1 26 25 65 000

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure—contd

	Accounts, 1925 26	Revised Estimate 1926 27	Budget Estimate, 1927 28.
EXPENDITURE—	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5 37 59 201	4 34 41 000	4 30 30 000
Salt and other Capital outlay charged to Revenue	7 18 041	8 9 000	18 79 000
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as per Railway Budget, Irrigation)	28 91 00 206	26 86 98 000	29 49 00 000
Posts and Telegraph	20 1 553	16 52 000	18 70 000
Debt Services	1 01 89 001	73 90 000	84 61 000
Civil Administration	18 34 24 662	16 68 69 000	15 74 34 000
Currency and Mint	10 18 48 431	11 27 53 000	11 31 39 000
Civil Works	70 11 413	77 91 000	14 85 000
Miscellaneous	1 60 41 738	1 90 25 000	1 68 98 000
Military Services	4 25 50 999	4 02 26 000	8 97 15 000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	63 39 27 04	80 20 23 000	36 72 49 000
Extraordinary Items	15 98 166	4 72 900	
	20 16 854	4 87 04 000	7 00 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE SURPLUS	1 30 01 80 471	1 29 97 48 000	1 25 25 65 000
	3 31 18 18		
TOTAL	1 33 32 98 658	1 29 97 48 000	1 25 25 65 000

THE LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is Settlement.

There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1793 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Temporary Settlements

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years more or less the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey on

the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition 1911)—He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officers' proceedings and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the settlement officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become finally binding, and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the settlement officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing but to maintain and place on record that which exists.

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement land tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord holdings or *Ryotwari* and *Zamindari* tenures. Broadly speaking the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct in *Zamindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment in the case of the former however there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam *ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the raising period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by unearned increment." The Government however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity such as canals and railways or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement the class of tenure and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements 50 per cent of the rental in the case of *Zamindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the Government of India were invited in an infinitely signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact and the average rate is everywhere

on the down grade. This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume. It is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted—(1) In *Zamindari* tracts progressive moderation is the key note of the Government's policy and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess. (2) In the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords. (3) In *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long term settlements is being extended and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened. (4) Local taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome. (5) Over-assessment is not as alleged a general or widespread source of poverty and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue when they occur to be imposed progressively and gradually and not *per saltum*. (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people. (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act passed at the instance of Lord Curzon embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above), "so far from being generously treated by the *Zamindars* the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented impoverished and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to

the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12 it is stated — The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual whereas under a *Zamindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years lease. On the other hand the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of dis-

tress suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurangzeb from a much smaller Empire.

The literature of the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information — Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing). Baden Powell's Land Systems of British India. Sir John Strachey's India, Its Administration and Progress 1911 (Macmillan & Co.). M. Joseph Chailley's Administrative Problems of British India* (Macmillan & Co. 1910) and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Governments.

EXCISE

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common-place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit, fermented palm juice, beer made from grain, country brands of rum, brandy, etc. Locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue except in the Madras Presidency and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the *Mhowra*, flower molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete. There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured, as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst these people had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as

the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior to order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been — First farms of large tracts. Second farms of smaller areas. Third farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area. Fourth farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the key-note lying in attempts where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District

monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations and the conditions of manufacture vend storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit an improved system of disposal of vend licenses reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption

Since the issue of the report of the Excise Committee 1905-06 no less than 218 000 square miles of territory were transferred from the out-still to the distilling system. In 1905-06 39 per cent of the total excise area and 28 per cent of the population of that area were served by out-stills the proportions in 1912-13 were only 15 and 8 per cent respectively

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons 10 per cent is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system

Sap of the date, palmyra, and coconut palms called toddy is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so called brandies and whiskies are distilled from grape juice etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consump-

tion. The uniform fee of 8 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of issue

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates which are set out in the Customs Tariff (G. V.) It can only be sold under a license

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda

The base used is the Khowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit and is excised at tariff rates

Drugs—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories namely ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately and bhanga or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision storage in Bonded Warehouses payment of a quantitative duty before the retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922

Opium—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments; the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1930

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province

The estimated opium revenue in 1927-28 is Rs 38,83,00,000

SALT

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata some of which are 250 feet long 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Barapara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into

the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma is imported from Liverpool Germany Aden Bombay and Madras.

Broadly one half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency and the remainder under license and excise systems. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactures are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactures are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damão on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 42 lbs. In 1903 it was reduced to Rs 2. In 1905 to Rs 1-8-0, in 1907 to Rs 1 and in 1910 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent. between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs 1-4-0. The estimated salt revenue in 1926-27 is Rs 7,00,00,000.

CUSTOMS

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent. in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent. but the opinions of Free Traders and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were re-imposed on yarns and cotton fabrics being excluded. Continued financial stringency brought piece goods within the scope of the tariff and after various expedients the demands of Lancashire were satisfied by a general duty of 8½ per cent. on all woven goods—an import duty on goods by sea, an excise duty on goods produced in the country. The products of the hand looms are excluded. These excise duties are intensely unpopular in India, for reasons set out in the special article dealing with the subject. In 1910-11, in order to meet the deficit threatened by the loss of the revenue on opium exported to China, the silver duty was raised from 5 per cent. to 4d. an ounce, and higher duties levied on petroleum, tobacco wines, spirits, and beer. These were estimated to produce £1 million annually.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war. The general import tariff, which had been at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894 was raised to 7½ per cent.

ad valorem except in the case of sugar as India is the largest producer of sugar in the world the import duty on this staple was fixed at 10 per cent. There was also a material curtailment of the free list. The principal article of trade which was not touched was cotton manufactures. For the past twenty years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent is imposed on woven goods of all kinds whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills. The Budget left the position as it stood. The Government of India would have been glad to see the tariff raised to 5 per cent. without any corresponding alteration of the excise but were over ruled by the Cabinet on the ground that this controversial matter must come up for discussion after the war. Finally the Budget imposed export duties on tea and jute. In the case of tea the duty was fixed at Rs 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. In the case of jute the export duty on raw jute was fixed at Rs 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs. approximately equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. manufactured jute was charged at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton on sackings and Rs 16 per ton on Hessian.

The Customs Tariff was further materially modified in the Budget for 1917-18. In the previous year an export duty on jute was imposed at the rate of Rs 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs. in the case of raw jute and Rs 10 per ton on sackings and Rs 16 per ton on Hessians these rates were doubled, with a view to obtaining an additional revenue of £500,000. The import duty on cotton goods was raised from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent without any alteration in the Excise, which remained at 3½ per cent. This change was

expected to produce an additional revenue of Rs. 21,000,000. The question of the Excise was left untouched for the reason amongst others, that the Government could not possibly forego the revenue of Rs. 220,000 which it was expected to produce. With these changes in operation the revenue from Customs in 1920-21 was Rs. 32,87,29,000.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced. The general *ad valorem* duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent. a special duty was levied on matches of 12 annas per gross boxes in place of the existing *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent. the duties on imported liquors was raised to 5 annas per degree of proof per gallon. the *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent. was raised to 20 per cent. In the case of certain articles of luxury the import duty on foreign sugar was increased from 10 to 15 per cent. and the duty on manufactured tobacco was raised by 50 per cent. The Customs duties were further increased in the Budget of 1922-23. The Government proposals in this direction have been described in an early passage. They were to raise the general Customs duty from 11 to 15 per cent., the cotton excise duty from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., the duty on sugar from 15 to 25 per cent. a duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn a rising duty on machinery iron steel and rail way material from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. together with the general duty on articles of luxury from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. In the course of the passage of the Budget through the Legislature the cotton excise duty was retained at 3½ per cent. the duty on machinery was retained at 2½ per cent. and the duty on cotton piece goods at 11 per cent. the other increases being accepted. In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished. Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (p. v). The estimated revenue from the customs in 1927-28 is Rs. 48,73,87,000.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in

1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorships at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I.C.S. (i.e. Covenanted Civilians). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The subordinate staff is recruited entirely in India.

Income Tax

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860 in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1938. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five ples in the rupee or about 8½d. in the pound on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four ples in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income tax schedule was completely revised, raised and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Budget of 1922-23 when the scale was fixed as follows—

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

	Rate.
A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every undivided Hindu family—	
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000	Nil
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 5,000	Five ples in the rupee
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000	Six ples in the rupee
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000	Nine ples in the rupee
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 30,000	One anna in the rupee
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 40,000	One anna and three ples in the rupee
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards	One anna and six ples in the rupee
In the case of every company and every registered firm	whatever
its total income	One anna and six ples in the rupee

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

- In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income.—Rate
- (1) In the case of every company One anna in the rupee
 - (2) (a) In the case of every Hindu undivided family—
 - (i) In respect of the first twenty five thousand rupees of the excess ½d.
 - (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty five thousand rupees of such excess One anna in the rupee.
 - (b) In the case of every individual and every unregistered firm for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess One anna in the rupee
 - (c) In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—
 - (i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess One and a half annas in the rupee
 - (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Two annas in the rupee
 - (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Two and a half annas in the rupee
 - (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Three annas in the rupee.
 - (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Three and a half annas in the rupee
 - (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Four annas in the rupee
 - (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Four and a half annas in the rupee
 - (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Five annas in the rupee
 - (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Five and a half annas in the rupee
 - (x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess Six annas in the rupee

The head of the Income Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor General in Council. The rest of the Income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is under section 5 (4) subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, but the Governor General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1925-26 is Rs 10 95 05 000

THE INDIAN MINTS

The silver coinage executed for the Government of India during 1925-26 consisted of Rs 20 54 72½ of half rupees and Rs 10 13 750 of quarter rupees coined from silver obtained from melting uncurrent coins

Nickel and Bronze Coinage.—The coinage during 1925-26 consisted of single piece two anna pieces and 34 010 544 nickel one-anna pieces. Bronze coinage consisted of 90,069,400 half piece and piece pieces of the aggregate value of Rs 6 54,970

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE

The Indian mints were closed to the un restricted coinage of silver for the public from the 28th June 1893 and Act VIII of 1893 passed on that date repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897 when under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees, but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for it mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency

Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways. The Gold Standard Reserve was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out. Sir George Turner, against India, and in March 1908 the Government of India offered bills on the Secretary of State up to half a million sterling while the Secretary of State sold £1,060,000 Consols in order to meet such demands. During April to August, further sterling bills were sold for a total amount of £8,058,000. On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for sterling remittances and Government offer to sell £1,000,000 of Bills weekly.

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1914 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or other wise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pxx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870 so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch Royal Mint power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 8,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August 1918 and 1,296,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April 1919 owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and sixpence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pias per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or at the option of Government sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and sixpence forty-nine

sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919 20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold. The Refinery turned out 18,62,466 fine tolas of refined gold in 1920-21.

Silver

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are—

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains
Rupee	165	15	180
Half rupee	82½	7½	90
Quarter rupee or 4-anna piece	41½	3½	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece	20½	1½	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver
 One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver
 One rupee = shillings 2 04/10

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1845. It was as follows—

	Grains
	troy
Double pie or half anna	200
Pice or quarter anna	100
Half pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33½

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows—

	Standard weight in grains troy	Diameter in millimetres
Pice	75	25.4
Half pice	37½	21.1
Pie	26	17.4

Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issue. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scallops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18 and the four anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

The Currency System.

The working of the Indian currency system which has commanded a large amount of public attention since 1893, was forced to the front in 1920 as the result of measures taken to stabilise the exchange value of the rupee after the fluctuations caused by the war. These assumed so

much importance and they continue to bulk so largely in all Indian economic questions, that we propose to give here a short summary of the Indian currency system in non technical language

I. THE SILVER STANDARD

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono metallic system with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee which was nominally two shillings fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. This total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell whose report is commonly called the *Herschell Report*. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remain unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused and no-one else had the power to coin rupees as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and fourpence. Meantime in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These rupees having been attained a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II THE NEW STANDARD

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the

Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately eleven pence halfpenny and they were sold to the public at one and fourpence the profits were considerable. They were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India proposed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt when sovereigns soon came back to the treasury, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India which at the time amounted to

about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Government of India sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasury. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated in a different form by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy

coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough: there was an insistent demand for the export of gold or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty three thirty seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty nine thirty seconds representing gold export point and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London. It was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation: some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a *limping standard*.

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints: others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure, at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Re-

serve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing taken rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done. It was contended on the other side of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public

opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency, that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency, that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half of which should be held in gold, that the silver

branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished, that Reserve Councils should be set on demand, that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt inconclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being not guilty but do not do it again. They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begg, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when in excess to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV CURRENCY AND THE WAR

Thereport was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporary recommendations of the Commission the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reserve Councils' £3,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue and a demand for gold. Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium, confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries, a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government, and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £8 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1918 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the export of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 53 pence on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergency times were to bring exchange under rigid control, confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence.—

Date of Introduction	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
18th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

Purchase of Silver—Silver for coining was purchased in large quantities the following table showing the amount acquired by the Government of India in the last five years —

	In open Market (Standard Ounces)	From United States Dollar Reserve (equivalent in Standard Ounces)
1915-16	8 636 000	—
1916-17	124,585 000	—
1917-18	70,928 000	—
1918-19	106 410,000	152 518,000
1919-20 (to 30th November 1919)	14,108 000	60 875 000
Total	324 612 000	213,393 000

The total amount is thus 538 005,000 standard ounces.

Gold and silver were taken under control and measures taken to prevent export and melting. Gold went to a premium and ceased to function as currency. The Note issue was expanded and small Notes of one and two and a half rupees were specially prepared to economise the use of silver rupees. The nature of this expansion is shown below —

Date.	Lakhs of Rupees					Per centage of Total Metallic Reserve to gross Note Circula- tion
	Gross Note Circula- tion.	Composition of Reserve.				
		Silver	Gold.	Securities	Total.	
31st March 1914	66.12	20.53	31.59	14.00	66.12	78.9
„ 1915	61.63	32.34	15.29	14.00	61.63	77.8
1916	67.73	23.67	24.16	20.00	67.78	70.5
1917	86.38	19.22	18.67	48.49	86.38	43.9
1918	99.73	10.70	27.62	61.48	90.79	38.4
„ 1919	153.46	87.89	17.49	93.58	153.46	36.8
30th November 1919	179.67	47.44	32.70	99.53	179.67	44.6

The facilities for the encashment of Notes were reduced. In these ways the Government were able to maintain the broad convertibility of the Note issue and finance the essential trades and

expenditure for the Imperial Government. It often meant sailing very near to the wind, but these measures carried the country through the war.

V THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to justify the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below —

(5) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(iii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee as expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices has been to the advantage of the country as a whole and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If contrary to expectation a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign or in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11.80 016 grains of fine gold both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills, (b) abstention from purchase of silver, (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs when a trade demand for them exists there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorized to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reserve Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metal portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 20 crores should be held in short-dated securities with not more than one year's maturity issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation cannot be made good at once but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report—The main object of the Committee it will be seen was to secure a stable rate of exchange without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous an important member of the Committee Mr. Dadabhai Dalal of Bombay appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered that is the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) Reverse drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 8d.-82d. The proceeds of Reverse drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilized for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 4d.-32d. per rupee.

VL THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling in view of the decline in the value of sterling that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence. All other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained and if the rupee were not to be debased it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupees in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarized in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbances of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchange, as measured in dollars the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence and weak at that. The gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils to take advantage of this high rate of exchange, the market rate jumped up to two shillings eightpence.

Effect of the Rise—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report, "It is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse."

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export of foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled an important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence half penny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week then five millions then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate namely one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always two pence or three pence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate. It made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange which had such unfortunate results the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918 and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent of the Note issue. The invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange checked the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan the lack of buying power on the Continent and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces. But they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificial and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade, the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand. Importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reserve Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio the loss on three—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £55 millions of gold without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State in the absence of any demand for Council Bills was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII COMMISSION OF 1925 26

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way and proved their ignorance went out of the field and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone to find its natural level followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India a State Bank in all but name and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home charges when the conditions are favourable. Instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange of its own strength above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative. A resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926 and resumed its hearings in London and reported on July 1st 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question—

- (1) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.
- (2) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.
- (3) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation referred to as the Reserve Bank.
- (4) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.
- (5) The outline of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.
- (6) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.
- (7) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 20 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.
- (8) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(12) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold with out limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(13) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be framed so as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(14) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(15) Government should offer on tap savings certificates redeemable in 2 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(16) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should however be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(17) One rupee notes should be introduced and should be full legal tender.

(18) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money or into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(19) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(20) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard and Reserve should be amalgamated and the properties and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(21) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve subject to a possible temporary reduction with the consent of Government on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one half should be held in India.

(22) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(23) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The created securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(24) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(25) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(26) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free at its discretion to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(27) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(28) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India) as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 43 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(29) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(30) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e. the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form of which the outline is suggested.

(31) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d.

(32) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms in the English language and the vernacular in parallel should be on sale at post offices.

(33) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(34) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report one of their number, Sir Purshotandas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotandas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that through out the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency and that their efforts were emulated by successive Secretaries of State who had in view something which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshottamdas whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal to be attained in process of time thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshottamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do and by limiting the supply of currency the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms—

I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold which I have emphasised is recognised and steps taken to ensure it the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d is accepted and acted upon India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost and affect not only their stability and their progress but in certain cases their very existence. And should nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of her people in the currency system recommended.

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report and the summary of the minute of dissent given above do not however convey an idea of the far reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1889. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some retreading of the path laid out in the introductory section but this is unavoidable if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked—

What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist the late Sir Lionel Abraham who described it as a limping standard. The Royal Commission declares that in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all it was a standard of sterling exchange. Later they show that the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India and a *vor* has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency. Under the Indian system contraction is not and never has been automatic.

However the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss the investment of the reserves instead of keeping them in gold resulted in a considerable gain to the finance estimated in 1925 at £17,000,000. But it had three great disadvantages. It did not inspire public confidence. It placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it, and it left the control of currency to the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.

There is I think an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917 when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely it took the former alternative, the price of Council drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory but for the attempt in 1920 on the advice of the Barington Smith Committee to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event but if the Government had followed silver down as it followed silver up there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its permanent ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September 1920 and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests it has limbed upwards and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report "The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control."

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee but the establishment of a standard which would command reasonable confidence in India to link the rupee to that standard and to provide for its statutory control automatic working and stability to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for a Gold Currency—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400s. bars as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation under a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees and after a further period also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years, the acquisition in all of £108 millions of gold and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1½ crores.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain and the absorption by India of this £108 millions of gold in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest and gold prices throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the de-thronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China where India still does a large business. Moreover the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to predicate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in its life. Also that whilst London working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard—The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first and it need not circulate ever. In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange or gold exchange standard the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity for safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard. Its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and proving the currency controversy as it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded. It involves the demotion of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things it keeps the door open. No one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Paull Blackett's scheme which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point the proposals have India perfectly free to decide through her legislature where a gold currency is worth the expense.

We must however face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India. Indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. The obligation is to convert the currency not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold and it is an obligation that is not as formerly conditional and circumscriptive but absolute and unblinked. Nevertheless it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation with the measures of fortification, and at the time which we specify. It is important therefore to examine the reserves and the procedure thereon.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30 1926 (the date taken by the Commission) was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve	
	Rs Crores
Silver coin	77 0
Silver bullion	7 7
Gold coin and bullion	22 3
Rupee securities	57 1
Sterling securities	21 0
	185 1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee)

The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve accumulated from the profits on coining is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute, that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal and that the holding of gold which now stands at about 12.8 per cent should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible and to 25 per cent in ten years. Generally they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise. An arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—The majority of the Commission Sir Purnohomdas Thakordas being the only dissenter recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated. It is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence. The Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1911.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadabhai Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1910 that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadabhai went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver but when it was not lowered as silver fell the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses and inflicted a terrible blow on trade after it was abandoned in September 1920 the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests it recovered. In 1923 it was one shilling and fourpence sterling. In October 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June 1925 and has remained there.

It is not I think open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920 or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Pureshotamdas Thakurdas asserts in his minute of dissent that the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed they have presented to us the case in this regard as a *fait accompli* achieved by them not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India, as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard statutory in its composition and automatic in action with the co-operation of the currency and credit authorities. However we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the Commission base their recommendation on the conviction which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment involving widespread economic disturbance which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage. Sir Pureshotamdas Thakurdas in a closely reasoned minute of dissent supported by a wealth of figures avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian Index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without

inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments especially in regard to wages in Western India are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle but is a matter of expediency.

Here it seems to me the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and sixpence. There is no half way house; the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent, with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion which would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India because this is an influence which has been overvalued in the past. It is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the effort to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Currency Authority.—A feature in the Indian currency system little appreciated in Great Britain is the predominance of the Government. The Commission lay special stress on the disabilities this entails. India is perhaps the only country among the great trading countries of the world in which the Government exercises direct control over currency in general and over the note issue in particular. The banking and currency reserves of the country are thus separated. The Government controls the currency. The credit situation is controlled as far as it is controlled at all, by the Imperial Bank.

A volume might be written on this subject and on the controversy the prejudicial and political harm which it involved. However there is no useful purpose to be served by raking amongst these ashes though the curious will find much food for thought in the historical retrospect drawn entirely from official sources which forms the first part of Sir Pureshotamdas Thakurdas's minute of dissent. The Commission propose to establish harmony between these hitherto diverse interests—though there has been a slow working arrangement between the Government and the Imperial Bank of recent years and the Government has developed the note issue with skill and enterprise—by the establishment of a new Reserve Bank. A detailed scheme for the constitution and working of the Bank, understood to be the handiwork of Sir Henry Strakosch is embodied in the Report. The Reserve Bank with a capital of five crores of rupees, is to have the sole right

of the Note Issue, the responsibility for main-
taining the stability of the currency, the cus-
tody of the cash balances of the Government and
the duty of carrying through its remittances.
It is to act generally as a bank of the banks and
its principal function will be to re-discount
bankable bills held by the commercial banks.
Subject to the payment of limited dividends
and the building up of suitable reserve funds,
the balance of the profits is to be paid over to
the Government. In return for making over
the note issue and the reserves, the Government
is to nominate the managing governor and de-
puty managing governor and three members of
the Board—five members from a Board of
fourteen. In order to free the Bank from political
pressure the Commission think it desirable
to provide that no person shall be appointed
President or Vice-President of a Local Board
or shall be nominated as a member of the Central
Board if he is a member of any of the legis-
latures.

The main principle underlying this recom-
mendation is not open to question. It is of para-
mount importance to remove the Indian cur-
rency system from official management and to
link the control of currency with the control of
credit. This *commits the establishment of a*
Central Bank. But it is not the complete lesson
that far from it.

India is sometimes spoken of as the sink for the
precious metals. So long as she chiefly absorbed
silver, the West looked on with benevolent
approval, now she is turning to gold the atti-
tude is different. Indian capital is sometimes
described as inadequate and timid. But critics
do not realise that the banking organisation of
the country is so hopelessly inadequate that
hundreds of millions of people have no secure
refuge for their store of value other than gold and
silver hoarded in their own possession. The
Exchange Bank cling to the seaports. The
indigenous banks follow their example. The
Imperial Bank is the only organisation which can
carry reliable credit facilities into the interior.
The old Presidency Banks were lamentably slow
in exercising this responsibility. The pace has
been quickened and as the price of the free use
of the Government balances the Imperial Bank
was called upon to open a hundred new branches.
The total number of its branches is yet only a
hundred and sixty four and it was stated by a
competent banking authority in evidence
before the Commission that India needed at least
five thousand.

This extension of banking facilities is of trans-
cendental importance. In an address to the
University of Delhi last year Sir Basil Blackett
committed himself to a remarkable statement.

To some it may sound fantastic, in view of this
historic habit—reliance on external capital—to
talk of India's not supplying the whole of her
own capital requirements but also becoming a
lender of capital for the development of other
countries. Yet I believe firmly that given the
necessary development of banking and credit
facilities and goodwill and readiness to profit
by the counsel and assistance of European busi-
nessmen, the time is not very far distant when
India will be doing both these things. India
would seem by nature to be destined to be
a creditor country if only her people will it so.

But Indian resources will not be mobilised
without the vehement development of branch
banks.

As matters stand this work can only be done
by the Imperial Bank, and though it is moving
it is with desperate slowness. There are one or
two features common to most of the hundred
new branches it has opened. They attract
deposits, they facilitate the investment habit,
but they do not pay. To many who are in close
touch with Indian conditions it seems that any
measure which would weaken the capacity of the
Imperial Bank to prosecute this unremunera-
tive but imperatively necessary work by the
diversion of the Government balances to the
Indian Reserve Bank or the diversion of these
balances between the two banks would be a
retrograde measure. There are other consid-
erations. The amount of re-discounting to be done
in India is not large as the Exchange Banks
which finance the export trade re-discount in
London which is always likely to be the cheaper
market. The number of men in India qualified to
act on the discounting of banks is small. Are
there enough to constitute the reliable direc-
torates for two great banking institutions? The
Commission rather glow over these difficulties.
They think that the Reserve Bank will be able to
spare for the Imperial Bank sufficient funds from
the Government balances to enable it to prosecute
the work of opening new branches, also that a
bill market will rapidly develop. But their argu-
ments wear an aspect of special pleading. How-
ever, the issue can be put in a nutshell. India
must have a Central Bank. It is found impos-
sible to develop even as a temporary measure
the Imperial Bank into a Central Bank then there
must be a Reserve Bank on the lines sketched
in the Report. But if a new Reserve Bank is
established, it is essential that provision shall
be made for the Imperial Bank to enjoy the free
use of a sufficient share of the Government
balances to enable it vigorously to develop bank-
ing facilities in the interior and this obligation
should be made compulsory.

The Note Issue—Before the war there
was a considerable and growing circulation of
sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these
disappeared as currency, the actual currency of
India is a token silver rupee and another
token the note convertible into rupees. Ever
since the breakaway from the accepted gold
standard this obligation has imposed serious
difficulties on the currency. It drove it into
the very heavy coinage which followed recovery
from the famine of 1899-1900. It compelled
heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose
in price as the Government came into the
market, and it placed the Indian currency sys-
tem as occurred during the war at the mercy
of the silver market. The maintenance of the
convertibility of the note into silver rupees
of the present fineness is only possible so long
as silver does not rise above 48½ an ounce. The
removal of this anomalous provision the Com-
mission say is an essential step in Indian cur-
rency reform which must be taken sooner or
later. No opportunity for the termination of
this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so
favourable at the present when by making the
notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes,
a more solid right of convertibility is attached

to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value. Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself. It was always convertible on demand, but from increased facilities for the cashment of notes beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them. There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore proposes that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank and coincidentally the one-rupee note which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy should be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surplus of rupees the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and billion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was particularly in Bombay a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central

Bank, with the functions proposed to be re-allocated to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League with branches in other parts of India whose main efforts were directed to the ratio and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 14th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect—

After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session.

The new Ratio—So far from closing the discussion this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio. Considerable interests in the country being sustained that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or at the option of Government sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling fivepence fourteen sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling, to meet these obligations.

Although mutterings are still heard and the textile interests of Western India that the depression from which they are suffering is in considerable part the outcome of the new rate exchange was firm for the remainder of the year the fluctuations being of little account. So far as outward signs are conspicuous, the new rate is well established.

The character of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below—

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month (In lakhs of rupees)

MONTH.	COIN AND BULLION RESERVE									
	Gross circulation of notes	Silver coin in India	Gold coin and bullion in India	Silver bullion under coinage	Gold coin and bullion in England	Silver bullion in England	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Standing reserves in England, India, and elsewhere
1926										
April	1 8, 13	77 04	22 32	7 66						21 00
May	1 87 08	78 85	22 32	7 75						21 00
June	1 91 44	83 05	22 32	7 87						21 00
July	1 97 48	88 91	22 32	7 94						21 00
August	2 00 58	91 96	22 32	7 87						21 00
September	1 96 4	94 96	22 32	7 97						21 00
October	1 93 79	96 83	22 32	8 04						14 00
November	1 99 15	97 12	22 32	8 04						14 00
December	1 81 18	95 32	22 32	8 10						10 00
1927										5 57
January	1 80 41	94 47	22 32	8 34						5 57
February	1 74 74	94 64	22 32	8 44						5 57
March	1 64 13	91 94	22 32	8 51						5 57

* For details of securities, see next page

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1925

The Reserves.

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* Made up of —

	Nominal Value	Cost Price
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Rupee securities—		
Government of India securities maturing within twelve months	41 4 ⁰⁰ 00 0 0	39, 6 59 000 0 0
(The Government of India securities)	10 10 81 00 0 0	9 99 99 945 10 0
	51 6 ⁰⁰ 41 500 0 0	49 78 58 945 10 0
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sterling securities—		
British Treasury Bills	5 6 10 000 0 0	5,5,1 638 12 8

Statistics etc. regarding the Gold Standard Reserve

The total receipts from profits on coinage interest and discount and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1927 were as follows —

Profits on coinage—from 1900 to 1927	£ 28 573 806
Interest and discount	23 312 554
Profit by exchange	194 917
	52 081 077

Of this sum £1 123 855 has been used for capital expenditure on railways the remainder out of which £2 886 117 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created Rupee securities and £8 471 738 has been transferred to Revenue has been credited to the Reserve The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March 1927 and the composition of the Reserve on that date —

Summary of transactions	State of Reserve 31st March 1927
Profits on Coinage paid to Gold Standard Reserve—	Sterling Securities held in England (£ estimated value)
Total Profits realized since 1st April 1900	National War Loan 1 996 013
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	National War Bonds 8 275 843
	Treasury Bonds 2, 167 840
	Treasury Bills 5 810 478
Interest and discount received up to 31st March 1927	
Profit by exchange	38 299 683
Profit through appreciation	Gold deposited at Bank of England 1 730 134
	Cash held in England 183
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1927	
Deduct—	
Loss on Sale Redemption and Conversion of Securities	
Transferred to Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created securities	
Transferred to Revenue	
Miscellaneous Charges	
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1927	

THE RESERVE BANK

An essential part of the scheme formulated by Currency Commission was the formation of a Reserve Bank to take over the Note Issue custody of the Government resitances and act as a true banker's bank. The Commission pointed out that India was one of the few great countries where the control of currency was divorced from the control of credit and where Government carried out immense financial transactions through its own agency and propose the Reserve Bank as the apex of the new financial system.

The Government accepted these recommendations and in January 1927 introduced a Bill to give effect to the Commission's advice. They proposed a shareholders bank with a commercial directorate tempered by Government nominees, and a new agreement with the Imperial Bank freeing it from some of the restrictions imposed. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee when a marked divergence of opinion was manifested. A majority of the Committee carried recommendations for the transference of a shareholder bank into a State Bank with a strong element of directors selected by the legislatures. This changed Bill was before the legislature in September and was withdrawn by the Government for further consideration. It being understood that the Secretary of State for India objected to the drastic changes made in the original scheme.

These objections to the original scheme have been summarised under the following heads: That a Reserve Bank in charge of the credit and currency should be responsible to the legislature; that only a State Bank would carry the confidence of the people; that a Reserve Bank does not require much capital, and therefore there was no need to create a body of shareholders; and that if a bank with share capital was created there was the risk of it falling under the domination of foreign capitalists or of Indian capitalists in the big cities.

The real ground of objection was the first: the legislature sought to make the Bank responsible to the legislature; that opened the great question whether the Reserve Bank should be commercial or political.

The New Bill. After conferring with the authorities in London the Finance Member published in January 1928 the draft of an entirely new Bill. On the main point it was uncompromising. It provided for a shareholder's bank with a capital of five crores of rupees and it entirely excluded political interest in the management by stipulating that members of the legislatures were precluded from becoming directors. On all other points it sought to meet the objections to the original scheme. The provisions in this respect governed the directorate and the qualifications for shareholders, as these are important they are set out here—

The Shareholders.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) No amount in excess of twenty thousand rupees shall be issued to any one person or to any two or more persons jointly, and no person shall be allowed to acquire an interest in the share capital of the Bank, whether held in his own right, or held jointly with others, or held partly in his own right and partly jointly with others, to a value in excess of twenty thousand rupees.

(3) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Delhi and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by these registers as hereinafter defined and shares shall not be transferable from one register to another save in accordance with conditions to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

(4) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register or as a holder of an interest in the share capital of a total nominal value exceeding twenty thousand rupees, and no person who is not—

- (a) domiciled in India, or
- (b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India, or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1914 or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1912, or a scheduled bank or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any of His Majesty's dominions and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share.

Management.—The essential clauses of the Bill relating to the management of the Bank are—

The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

Save as expressly provided in this Act—(a) no person may be a Director who is not or has not at some time been—(1) actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry, or (2) a director of any company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, or of a corporation or company incorporated by or under any law for the time being in force in any place outside British India; and (b) no person may be a Director who is—(i) a government official, or (ii) an officer or employee of any bank, or (iii) a director of any bank other than a registered society as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act 1912.

The election or appointment as Director of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void, unless within one month of the date of his election or appointment he ceases to be such member, and if any Director is elected or nominated as

number of any such Legislature he shall cease to be a Director as from the date of such election or nomination as the case may be.

The Board shall consist of the following Directors namely—(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of any recommendation made by the Board in that behalf (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council (c) two Directors to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce (d) two Directors to be elected by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce (e) one Director representing the interest of agriculture to be elected by provincial co-operative banks holding shares to the nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees (f) eleven Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers (g) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

The shareholders registered on the various registers shall elect delegates for the purpose of electing Directors to represent them on the Board and the numbers of delegates shall be as follows namely—(a) for the Bombay register—twenty four members (b) for the Calcutta register—twenty four members (c) for the Madras register—ten members (d) for the Rangoon register—ten members (e) for the Delhi register—twenty four members

The election of delegates for the shareholders on a register shall be held once in every five years at a convenient time before the expiry of the term of office of the retiring Directors for the election of whose successors the delegates are to be elected

(5) Delegates shall hold office for a period of five years

Reception of the Bill—When the Bill was published many of those who were opposed to the original scheme seemed to be chary of committing themselves to an opinion. But the general attitude may be fairly indicated in these terms. By those who accepted the idea of a shareholder's bank the Bill was regarded as a considerable improvement inasmuch as it safeguarded the country against either alien or capitalist control and gave every part of the country and every important interest representation on the directorate. Those who wanted a State or in other terms a political bank stood fast in their opposition and objected the scheme root and branch. There was the further criticism that the original bill having passed through Select Committee and been discussed in the Legislature it was unconstitutional to withdraw it and substitute a fresh measure. The correct procedure they maintained was for the original Bill as amended by the Select Committee and the Legislature to be proceeded with. That was the position on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature early in February 1929.

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country. The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months and the intense heat from March till October. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons the *Kharif* or Monsoon and the *Rabi* or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive crops. From early June till October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry although North Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year viz. mid-summer and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. The distribution of rainfall such as is common in England for example would be of little use to Indian soils.

Soil.—For the purpose of soil classification India may be conveniently divided into two main areas in (1) The Indo Gangetic plains (2) Central and Southern India. The physical features of these two divisions are essentially different. The Indo-Gangetic plains (including the Punjab Sind the United Provinces, Bengal Bihar and Assam) form large level stretches of alluvium of great depth. The top soil varies in texture from sand to clay, the greater part being a light loam porous in texture easily worked and naturally fertile. The great depth of the alluvium tends to keep down the soil temperature. Central and Southern India on the other hand consist of hills and valleys. The higher uplands are too hot and too near the rock to be suitable for agriculture which is mainly practised in the valleys where the soil is deeper and cooler and moisture more plentiful. The main difference between the soils of the two tracts is in texture and while the greater part of the land in Northern India is porous and easily cultivated and moist near to the surface large stretches in Southern and Central India consist of an intractable soil derived from the Deccan trap, sticky in the rains hard and crumbly in the dry weather and holding its moisture at lower levels.

Agricultural Capital and Equipment.—India is a country of small holdings and the vast majority of the people cultivate patches varying in size from one to eight acres. Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly

confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital there being practically no outlay on fencing, building, or implements. The accumulation of capital is prevented by the occurrence of famine and the high rate of interest and extravagance of expenditure in marriage celebrations. The organization of co-operative credit which has been taken in hand by Government and which has already proved successful in many provinces will undoubtedly lead to an increase in Agricultural capital.

Equipment.—For power the ryot depends chiefly on cattle which, as a rule, are light and active but possess little hauling power. The necessary till for crops is brought about by frequency of ploughings the result being that the soil is seldom tilled as it should be. This is not chiefly due to want of knowledge on the part of the people but through want of proper equipment. The Indian agriculturist as a rule possesses an intimate though limited knowledge of the essentials of his own business, and fails not only through ignorance but also through lack of ways and means.

Implements. are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. The introduction of iron ploughs has made much progress in the last few years and many hundred thousands are now in use. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator.

In the heavier soils of the Deccan trap a cultivating implement consisting of a single blade resembling in shape a Dutch hoe, is much used. Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcast or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes the best known of which are the *kodal* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his feet in digging and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe. Of harvesting machinery there is none grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand and winnowing by the agency of the wind.

Cultivation.—Cultivation as its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country it has plenty of room for improvement. As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrift and industry. In most places considering the large population cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment. Owing to the necessity of protection against thieves in most parts the people live in villages, many of them at considerable distances from their land. Again holdings, small though they are have become sub-divided by the Indian laws of inheritance without any regard for convenience, although very definite attempts are now being made by some of the Provincial Governments to remedy this evil by new legislation. Preparatory tillage

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The following table shows the area under the principal crops in British India, and their territorial distribution for 1925-26. The down area is always greater than the area of cultivated land owing to double cropping. The figures represent acres —

Province	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Other Food Grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains and Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugar	Cotton	Jute	Total Area sown	Net sown Area after deducting Area sown more than once
Madras	11 327 648	24 192	3 673	17 088 698	28 39 039	4 494 658	194 356	2 987 410		38 788 406	4 054 731
Bombay	3 109 540	1 500 789	7 508	16 857 400	21 493 382	1 437 731	71 827	5 474 080		32 086 540	801 228
Bengal	21 133 400	130 000	83 400	1 161 900	22 514 200	1 058 000	271 800	59 600	2 523 700	28 808 500	4 485 000
United Provinces	7 480 300	6 947 412	4 110 971	18 24 362	36 751 047	834 967	1 418 004	990 089		42 646 594	7 846 474
Punjab	968 028	9 481 990	804 842	9 375 23	20,8 9 546	912 83	3 99 9 9	2 701 836		39 709 805	8 664 642
Burma	12 236 919	63 204		1 427 940	17 734 081	1 674 517	44 863	404 168		17 943 559	669 758
Bihar and Orissa	14 118 400	1 161 000	1 82 300	9 438 900	26 080 200	2 035 800	290 400	84 000	203 300	30 609 000	5 462 900
Central Provinces and Berar	5 19, 568 3	44 204	18 642	9 879 460	18 717 188	2 153 393	2 942	6 385 067		27 116 461	2 216 280
Assam	4,580 440			1 77 139	4 707 699	894 020	40 636	47 308	136 509	6 398 739	525 318
N W Frontier Province	21 836	1 081 228	181 714	994 218	2 298 995	124 078	48 12	32 418		2 680 2	855 748
Minor Areas	88 181	57 907	56 623	629 166	526 870	97 597	8 107	5 030		738 874	41,766
Total	90 171,558 23 9 9 087 6 610 07	95,805 644 196 066 831	15 156 009 2 592 006 18 186 166							923 408 258 987 375	81 141 641

* Includes 848 246 acres for which details are not available

generally consists of repeated ploughings followed as seed time approaches by harrowings with the levelling beam. The *Rabi* crops generally receive a more thorough cultivation than the *Kharif*, a finer seed bed being necessary owing to the dryness of the growing season. Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, cotton tobacco etc. Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough or drill. Thinning and spacing are not nearly so well done as they might be, and intercultivation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole and there is little waste involved. On the whole the methods of the ryot if carried out thoroughly would be quite satisfactory but it is doubtful if this could be done with the number and quality of cattle at his disposal.

Irrigation is necessary in order to grow full crops on the land over a large part of the country owing to insufficient rain fall and the vagaries of the monsoon. Canal irrigation has been greatly extended over the Punjab Sind United Provinces and Madras through Government canals which in addition to securing the crops over existing cultivated land have converted large desert tracts into fertile areas. The Punjab and parts of the United Provinces are naturally well suited to canal irrigation owing to the frequency of their rivers. The water is generally taken off at a point a little distance from where the rivers leave the hills and is conducted to the arid plains below. The main canal splits up into diverging branches which again subdivide up into distributaries from which the village channels receive their supplies. Water rates are levied on the matured areas of crops. Government thus bearing a part of the loss in case of failure. Much of the land is supplied by what is termed *flow irrigation*, i.e., the land is directly commanded by the canal water but a great deal has to be lifted from one to three feet the canal running in such cases below the level of the land. Rates for lift irrigation are of course lower than those for flow.

Irrigation canals are generally classed into (1) perennial and (2) inundation canals. Perennial canals, which give supplies in all seasons generally have their headworks near the hills, thus commanding a great range of country. Farther from the hills, owing to the very gradual slopes of the land and the lowness of the rivers in the cold weather perennial irrigation is difficult and inundation canals are resorted to. These canals only give irrigation when the rivers are high. As a rule in Northern India they begin to flow when the rivers rise owing to the melting of the snow on the hills in May and dry up in September.

At the present time the Bombay Presidency possesses the most spectacular irrigation schemes in India—if not in the world. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar 180 feet high, will have the greatest cubical contents of any masonry wall in the world. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara impounding 272 feet of water is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus will irrigate a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

Irrigation from Wells.—About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

The Bombay Government have lately decided to mark time more or less on major irrigation schemes, however, and to concentrate on the construction of new wells and tanks and the repairing of old and dilapidated ones. An official Water Diviner with wide experience has been appointed to locate underground water supplies especially in the dry or famine areas and is meeting with excellent success.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. The system of distribution is the same as that by canal.

Manures.—Feeding of animals for slaughter being practically unknown in India, the amount of farm yard manure generally available in other countries from this source thus does not exist. This is partially if not entirely made up for by the large numbers required for tillage and the amount of cows and buffaloes kept for milk. Unfortunately fuel is very scarce and a greater part of the dung of animals has to be used for burning. Most of the trash from crops is used up for the same purpose and the net return of organic matter to the soil is thus insignificant. In some parts cakes of oil seed are used as manures for valuable crops like tea and sugarcane but in the greater part of the country the only manure applied is the balance of farm yard manure available after fuel supplies have been satisfied. Farm yard manure is particularly effective and its value is thoroughly appreciated but the people have much to learn in the way of storage of bulky manures and the conservation of urine.

Though much of the cultivated land in India is naturally fertile the soil over large areas has been impoverished as a result of its being cropped year after year without manure. Various kinds of natural and artificial manures have been tested on Government farms and a small demand for them created by demonstrating their use in villages. The demand for artificial fertilizers is on the increase, and although a large portion of them goes to tea and coffee plantations, larger quantities are now being applied also to such valuable crops as sugarcane cotton and tobacco. The chief artificial fertilizers now in use are sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanamide and nitrate of soda.

Rice.—A reference to the crop statistics shows that rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Burma and Madras. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous, differing greatly in qua-

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	1919-20	1920-21	19-1 22	1921-23	19-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Net area by professional survey	625 149 442	621 226 045	666 700 557	617 097 157	667 719 983	667 864 018	667 810 031
Net area under forest	98 324 820	98 246 141	85 413 111	85 591 925	88 970 312	86 514 042	86 927 005
Net available for cultivation	145 769 969	141 504 618	153 178 439	152 015 021	151 841 176	150 971 049	150 971 049
Unfit for waste other than fallow	113 414 708	114 648 080	161 173 040	164 439 158	164 602 597	162 895 248	161 874 565
Fallow land	52 134 792	61 946 523	50 653 524	47 070 288	49 610 708	47 178 954	49 905 848
Net area sown with crops	222 825 487	212 250 546	228 183 448	224 945 489	229 400 718	228 080 248	226 845 784
Area irrigated	48 968 038	48 956 811	47 89 679	47 874 704	44 924 026	45 298 891	47 158 781
Area under Food grains—							
Rice	78 708 108	78 120 270	79 699 870	80 876 928	77 200 711	79 396 209	80 171 658
Wheat	28 529 300	20 367 787	22 408 559	24 407 679	24 294 647	24 248 067	23 979 037
Barley	7 618 736	6 268 171	7 366 429	7 401 220	7 181 144	6 969 792	6 610 072
Jowar	22 488 349	22 680 318	24 214 263	22 884 978	21 138 172	22 470 373	20 616 751
Bajra	14 562 465	12 062 028	16 900 839	18 928 669	18 674 670	11 966 420	12 269 381
Maize	4 322 366	4 238 957	4 211 067	4 252 040	4 220 432	3 960 098	3 881 897
Other grains and pulse	6 658 115	6 205 920	6 334 707	5 954 958	5 841 698	5 247 964	5 504 267
Gram	12 940 459	9 463 432	10 461 055	10 778 036	14 897 922	16 751 817	14 353 194
	29 022 910	27 533 165	29 613 231	28 369 277	29 010 771	26 775 209	25 708 654
Total Food-grains	199 667 194	186 690 043	204 780 805	205 027 339	197 000 162	200 215 034	196 064 331
Area under other food crops (including fruits, vegetables, spices, &c.)	8 484 656	7 610 469	8 164 791	8 220 493	7 951 130	7 788 934	7 767 486
Area under—							
Begar	2 318 428	2 705 778	2 622 176	2 855 491	3,044 711	2 654 670	2,602 006
Coffee	95 815	95 501	96 611	97 006	96,995	94 246	95 156
Tes	701,443	660 751	713 879	710 244	713 161	713 896	728 857

lity and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in lowlying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rice grows quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked in a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply dibbled into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Where available irrigation water is given at frequent intervals and the fields are kept more or less under water until the crop begins to show signs of ripening.

Wheat—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop. The United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two thirds of the total area and probably three quarters of the total output in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum Vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. The grains are generally plump and well filled but the samples are spoiled through mixtures of various qualities. Indian wheat is generally adulterated to some extent with barley and largely with dirt from the threshing floor and although there is a good demand in England and the Continent for the surplus produce, prices compare unfavourably with those obtained for Canadian and Australian produce. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. In good years the surplus crop is bought up at once by exporters and no time is lost in putting it on the European market as other supplies are at that time of year scarce. In years of famine the local price is generally sufficiently high to restrict exports.

The Millets—These constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climate and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) tall growing with a large open head and Bajra with a close rat-tail head and thin stem. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure

usually applied and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat, the main objective being to produce a fine seed bed. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. In the case of jowar however very large areas are sown as a *rahi* crop. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses and other crops in which case thin seedlings are resorted to. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses are commonly grown throughout India and the grain forms one of the chief foods of the people. Most kinds do well but are subject to failure or shortage of yield owing to a variety of circumstances, among which rain at the time of flowering appears to be one of the most important. They are therefore more suitable to grow as mixed crops especially with cereals and are generally grown as such. Being deep rooted and practically independent of a Nitrogen supply in the soil they withstand drought and form a good alternation in a cereal rotation. The chief crops under this heading are gram, mash, mung and moth, gram forming the main winter pulse crop while the others are grown in the summer. The pulses grow best on land which has had a good deep cultivation. A fine seed bed is not necessary for gram especially the soil should be loose and well aerated. Indian pulses are not largely exported although they are used to some extent in Europe as food for dairy cows.

Cotton is one of the chief exports from India and the crops widely grown in the drier parts of the country. The lint from Indian cotton is generally speaking short and coarse in fibre and unsuited for English mills. Japan and the Continent have in the past been the chief buyers. The crop is grown during the summer months and requires a deep moist soil and light rainfall for its proper growth. Rain immediately after sowing or during the flowering period is injurious. In parts of Central Western and Southern India the seed is sown in lines and the crop receives careful attention but over Northern India it is sown broadcast (often mixed with other crops) and from the date of sowing till the time of picking is practically left to itself. The average yield which does not amount to more than 400 lbs. per acre of seed cotton could doubtless be greatly increased by better cultivation.

Sugarcane—Although India is not naturally as well suited for sugarcane growing as many other tropical countries, some 3½ millions of acres are annually sown. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India. The common varieties are thin and hard yielding a low percentage of juice of fair quality, but cane of the highest quality and yield is grown in South India. In India white sugar is not made by the grower who simply boils down the juice and does not remove the molasses. The product called gur or gul is generally sold and consumed as such although in some parts a certain amount of sugar-making is carried on. The profits however, are small owing to the cheapness of imported sugar and there appears to be some danger to the crop if the present taste for gur were to die out. The

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

	1918 19	1919 20	1920 21	1921 22	1922 23	1923 24	1925 26	
Area under Oilseeds—	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
	Linseed	2 24,805	1 400 139	2 063 858	2 372 649	2 645 126	2 594 078	
	Sesamum (oil)	9 490 864	3 591 910	3 707 007	3 165 448	3 235 249	3 409 128	
	Rape and Mustard	3 673 789	2 979 484	4 278 392	8 809 186	8 652 040	8 088 918	
	Other Oilseeds	8 155 346	4 302 860	4 202 824	4 076 280	4 722 107	6 133 564	
Total Oilseeds	12 571 804	12 370 392	14 196 571	13 918 557	14 264 516	15 018 819	15 156 008	
Area under—	Cotton	15 818 089	14 114 276	11 606 895	13 587 820	15 385 078	17 414 949	18 188 160
	Jute	2 700 936	2 472 089	1 505 527	1 440 427	2 524 282	2 797 031	2 928 408
	Other Fibres	740 440	728 815	683 621	657 645	708 482	829 630	910 098
	Indigo	242 816	211 461	398 859	277 132	176 636	107 294	148 618
	Opium	131 757	123 884	132 888	147 191	142 152	127 452	83 080
	Tobacco	1 101 231	992 482	1 030 686	1 052 687	1 065 474	1 065 656	1 064 862
	Food crops	8 206 246	8 108 016	8 008 210	8 711 642	8 764 398	8 220 439	8 982 868
Yields of—	Rice (Cleaned)	32 024 000	27 656 000	38 143 000	33 702 000	23 198 000	30 100 000	30 837 000
	Wheat	10 122 000	6 708 000	9 830 000	9 974 000	9 747 000	7 176 000	8 704 000
	Coffee	27 825 000	22 434 000	20 428 000	26 380 000	27 718 000	18 157 000	22 104 700
	Tea †	577 056 000	345 339 000	274 263 000	311 639 000	375 366 700	347 862 000	283 806 800
	Cotton	5 789 000	4 600 000	4 445 000	5 078 000	6 070 000	5 312 000	6 250 000
	Jute †	8 481 800	6 915 000	3 985 000	5 408 000	8 401 000	7 988 000	8 940 000
	Linseed	419 000	970 000	438 000	588 000	465 000	461 000	401 000
	Rape and Mustard	1 143 000	519 000	1 163 000	1 209 000	1 149 000	1 189 000	910 000
	Sesamum (oil)	440 000	332 000	510 000	481 000	441 000	437 000	428 000
	Groundnut	822 000	1 092 000	839 000	1 256 000	1 086 000	1 489 000	1 980 000
	Indigo	43 000	45 700	67 800	52 100	30 200	17 800	25 260
	Cane-sugar	9 039 000	2 623 000	2 614 000	3 048 000	3 317 000	2 433 000	2 977 000
	Rubber †	13 615 000	18 789 000	9 066 000	11 918 000	14 402 000	8 522 000	19 970 200

† For Calendar Year 1924

question has been taken up by Government and a cane breeding station has been recently opened near Calcutta in Madras with the object of raising seedling canes and otherwise improving the supply of cane sets. A number of sugar factories of a modern type have been set up within recent years in Bihar and the United Provinces and more recently in Bombay. The chief difficulty seems to be the obtaining of a sufficiently large supply of canes to offset the heavy capital charges of the undertakings.

Oilseeds—The crops classified under this heading are chiefly sesamum, linseed and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature—they cover an immense area.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is thus grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 or 600 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed is mainly exported whole but a certain amount of oil pressing is done in the country.

Sesamum (or Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. The seed is largely exported.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. They are one of the most useful crops in the rotation. They occupy the land for a few months only and owing to their dense growth leave the soil clean and in good condition after their removal. A number of varieties are grown differing from each other in habit of growth, time of ripening and size and quality of seed. The best known are rapeseed and sarson. The crop is generally sown in September or early October and harvested from December to February. The crop is subject to the attack of aphids (green fly) at the time of flowering and sometimes suffers considerable damage from this pest. The seed is subject to injury from rain and great care has to be taken in the drying. The produce is largely exported whole but there is a considerable amount of local oil pressing—the cake being in demand for feeding purposes.

Jute—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop. *Capularis* and *Qitortus*. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Eastern Bengal in the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once established requires no attention and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. At the recent high range of prices jute may be considered to have been, for the last few years, the best paying crop in India.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly however in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say 2 ft. and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black tobacco is required for *Hooka* smoking and this is the most common product but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

Live-stock consist mainly of cattle, buffaloes and goats. Horses not being used for agricultural purposes. Sheep are of secondary importance.

For draught purposes cattle are in more general use than buffaloes especially in the drier parts of the country but buffaloes are very largely used in the low lying rice tracts. For dairying buffaloes are perhaps more profitable than cows as they give richer milk and more of it but they require more feeding. The poorer people depend largely on the milk of goats of which there are an enormous number throughout India. Cattle breeding is carried on mainly in the non-cultivated tracts in Central and Southern India, southern Punjab and Rajputana where distinct breeds with definite characters have been preserved. The best known draught breeds are Hansi, Nellore, Muntmel, Gujrat, Malvi and the finest milk cows are the Saniwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar) and Sind. Owing however to the encroachment of cultivation on the grazing areas well bred cattle are becoming scarce and some of the breeds are threatened with extinction. Efforts to improve the quality of the cattle in the non-breeding districts by the use of selected bulls have hitherto been frustrated by the promiscuous breeding which goes on in the villages.

The Government of India and all the Provincial Governments have now however turned their attention to the great problem of cattle breeding and have instituted a number of special farms where high class stud animals are kept. In most cases these studs are sent into villages to serve cows free on the one condition that the progeny are not allowed to deteriorate and that details of their history are given to the superintendent of the farm. Cattle-breeding however is naturally a very slow process and so no appreciable improvement in the draught and milch animals of the country can be expected for many years, even though the official and non-official schemes now in operation continue to be as enthusiastically received in the villages as they are at present.

Dairying—Though little noticed dairying forms a very large indigenous industry throughout India. The best known products are native butter (ghae) and cheese (dahl). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up in Gujrat (Bombay Presidency). While pure ghae and milk can

be procured in the villages in the towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated. The Government of India have opened an up-to-date Creamery and Butter Factory at Anand and an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1925-26 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Area according to Survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to Survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	91 705 413		91 705 413	90 605 116
Bombay	97 891 244	14 561 280	78,789 964	78,789 964
Bengal	52 801 155	3 477 80	49 123 398	49 123 398
United Provinces	72 648 741	4 348 2 2	68 300 509	68 018,015
Punjab	65 546 586	3 286,700	62,259 886	60 255 194
Burma	155 652 06		155 652 06 7	155 652 06 7
Bihar and Orissa	11 415,378	18 834 20	58 040 688	53 080 458
Central Provinces and Berar	83 913 940	19 960 127	63 953 218	64 094 205
Assam	41,229 470	6 061 440	32 167 990	(a) 33 167 990
North West Frontier Province	8,524 252	140 800	3,383 452	8 514 456
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana	1 802 287		1,802 287	1 802,267
Coorg	1 012 260		1 012 260	1 012 260
Delhi	368 343		368 343	368 349
TOTAL	743 81 690	16 171 600	667 610 031	664 490 249

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests
	Net Area actually Sown	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	33 893 765	10 143 823	12 361 551	21 117 128	13 154 789
Bombay	31 285 812	11 600 710	6 954 898	19 401 205	9 246 839
Bengal	23 841 290	4 856 613	5 824 662	10 117 179	4 583 568
United Provinces	34 400 050	3 385 563	10 467 491	10 063 306	9 264 216
Punjab	26 015 013	4 159 994	16 559 261	12 49 07	2 171 712
Burma	17 278 901	3 764 080	60 128,302	54 330 218	19 061 166
Bihar and Orissa	25 146 800	6 558 327	7 060 772	4 762 435	7 557 924
Central Provinces and Berar	24 870 181	3,266 520	14 724 474	4 816 216	16 416,804
Assam	5,828 473	1 834,958	16 564 153	5 510 500	3 747 246
North West Frontier Province	2 804 531	471,801	2 723 582	2 655 447	369 125
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana	299 639	212 622	311 301	866 694	112 411
Coorg	186 982	172,306	11,690	334 045	357 185
Delhi	210 187	24 840	62 874	71 458	
TOTAL	225 345 784	49 305 848	151 874 555	150 134 447	86 937 006

(a) Includes an area of 332 660 acres of the Balipara Frontier tract for which details are not available.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

The Agricultural Departments in India as they now exist may be said to be a creation of the last twenty years. There have for a good many years past been experimental farms under official control, in various parts of India, but they were in the past to a large extent in the hands of amateurs, and the work of the Agricultural Departments with which all the major provinces were provided by about 1884, was in the main confined to the simplification of revenue settlement procedure and the improvement of the land records system. In 1901 the appointment of an Inspector General of Agriculture gave the Imperial Agricultural Department for the first time an expert head and placed the Government of India in a position to enlarge the scope of their own operations and to co-ordinate the work being done on independent lines in various provinces. At that time the staff attached to the Government of India consisted of an Agricultural Chemist and a Cryptogamic Botanist, while trained Deputy Directors of Agriculture were employed only in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces and the Broomfield Botanist in Madras was the only provincial representative of the more specialised type of appointments. Within the next few years a number of new appointments were made so that by March 1906 there were altogether 20 sanctioned agricultural posts of these, seven were Imperial. Including a number of specialist appointments attached to the Agricultural Research Institute and College the establishment of which at Pusa in Bengal was sanctioned in 1903. A great impetus was given to the development of the Agricultural Departments by the decision of the Government of India in 1905 to set apart a sum of 20 lakhs (£133,000) a year for the development of agricultural experiment, research, demonstration and instruction. Their ultimate aim, as then expressed, was the establishment of an experimental farm in each large tract of country in which the agricultural conditions are approximately homogeneous to be supplemented by numerous small demonstration farms, the creation of an agricultural college teaching up to three years' course in each of the larger provinces, and the provision of an expert staff in connection with these colleges for purposes of research as well as education. The original cost was recognised would largely exceed 20 lakhs a year. The Pusa Research Institute and College alone has cost nearly ±150,000 including equipment. A part of the cost was met from a sum of £20,000 placed at Lord Curzon's disposal by Mr. Phipps, an American visitor to India. This example of munificence has recently been followed by Sir Saseoon J. David who placed the sum of £58,800 at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the establishment of vernacular agricultural schools and the improvement of agricultural methods in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India.

Prior to 1921 the policy of agricultural development in India as a whole was guided by the Government of India but with the inception of the Reforms in 1921 agriculture became a

transferred subject and provincial Governments were granted autonomy in respect of the policy of agricultural development in their provinces. The central Government, however, still concerns itself with agricultural problems of all India importance and maintains the following institutions under the administrative control of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India—(1) the Agricultural Research Institute Pusa (2) the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research Muktesar (3) and (4) the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore and Wallington (5) the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm Jamal (6) the Creamery at Anand (7) the Imperial Cane Breeding Station Colmahator and (8) the Sugar Bureau Pusa.

The net annual expenditure of the Imperial Department of Agriculture is about Rs. 9,50,000 or about £,00,000 while that of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture is Rs. 78,66,000 or about £,54,600. The total net expenditure of the agricultural departments in India is therefore about £8,15,000 or about one half penny per acre per annum.

Recent Progress—A survey of the results of the activities of the Agricultural Department including the Central Research Institute at Pusa and the Provincial departments in relation to the chief crops of India shows valuable results. Of all the grain crops of India, rice stands first in importance, and its yield is a vital factor in the welfare of the land. The Department is devoting much attention to the evolution and introduction of improved varieties. An area of 150,000 acres is now grown with the heavy yielding races of Indrasail, Dudsar and Katakara in Bengal alone while some of the selected strains are steadily gaining ground in other provinces. The hybridisation of a race of transplanted rice shows promising results.

Wheat is the next important crop. The types evolved by the Agricultural Departments possess high yielding and rust-resisting qualities and good milling and baking properties are becoming very popular all over the land and give satisfactory results even under adverse conditions. Some of the new series of bearded wheats evolved at Pusa for tracts of country where the crop is liable to damage by birds possess equally satisfactory milling and baking qualities and yield as heavily as the popular Pusa wheat (12 and 4).

With a view to meeting India's requirements of refined sugar which are greater than her production the Agricultural Department is vigorously experimenting on high yielding canes. Some of the new varieties evolved at Colmahator Cane Breeding Station are doing remarkably well and Colmahator 210, 213 and 214 the demand for which far exceeds supply have well established their superiority over the old indigenous canes. Experiments are also with the aid of the Indian Sugar Producers' Association, being made with field and factory tests on all the more promising seedlings.

There has recently been a considerable increase in the area under cotton, especially raw cotton, a high ginning quality. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, representative of all branches

of growing manufacturing and trading industries, is co-operating with the Departments of Agriculture in the Provinces and with allied institutions to which it has given grants in aid for the investigation of scientific problems relating to cotton. It has also established a Technological Laboratory including an experimental spinning plant and research laboratory in Bombay. The laboratory will, it is hoped, prove of great value to cotton workers in furnishing accurate information regarding the spinning qualities of new strains. At the instance of the Committee, a Cotton Transport Act has been passed by the Indian Legislature to regulate the transport of raw cotton and thus prevent the adulterations of long-staple crops by the admixture by merchants of coarse varieties before marketing. In accompaniment to this law is another for the control of gins and presses in order to prevent fraudulent malpractices in them.

The Agricultural Department have selected strains of Jute which maintain their superiority over the older varieties used by the cultivators and they are rapidly spreading. Progress has been made in the extraction of fibre from sunn hemp.

The Department has been experimenting in the selection of a tobacco plant which will result in an increase in the output of the better quality of Indian cigars and thus assist home grown tobacco better to hold its own in competition with imported cigars tobacco and cigarettes.

Departmental investigations have meanwhile been conducted in regard to the reclamation of saline lands, the conservation of soil moisture, the movement of nitrates in the soil, the storage of farmyard manure, the efficiency of different methods of green manuring, the solubilisation of mineral phosphates, the control of insect pests and diseases of crops and problems relating to animal nutrition.

Improvements are being attained by the Department in the indigenous milk breeds of cattle by better feeding and selective breeding and by crossing indigenous breeds with the famous milk breeds of Ayrshire and Holstein. Sterilised milk is now being carried over distances up to 1,000 miles and should the experiments being made in this connection prove successful it will open a new vista of possibilities for the dairy industry in India. Much attention is being paid to the question of cattle feeding. For instance extensive trials have been made with different methods of storing silage. Public interest in dairying and cattle breeding appears to be growing throughout India.

The introduction of improved tillage implements from the West has already done much to raise the standard of farming in India and work in this direction is being pressed forward. Thousands of improved implements are now to be seen in the countryside. A great difficulty in the introduction of improved drills, mowing machines, fodder cutters, threshers, winnowing machines, cane mills and so on, suitable to the different needs of various parts of the country is the low purchasing power of the people and the Agricultural Departments in the Provinces have engaged the services of agricultural engineers and adopted other means to encourage and facilitate the desired progress by the invention of

simpler and cheaper implements of the necessary kinds than those imported from overseas.

The past two or three years, however, have seen tremendous strides made in the popularising of modern implements and at the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show held in Poona in October 1926 (the largest show ever held in Asia) the machinery section alone contained exhibits of farm machinery valued at many lakhs of rupees demonstrating that there is a fast increasing demand for modern implements.

Expansion of Work—It has long been increasingly evident that the agricultural revivalist activities which have thus grown up in the past two decades have reached a stage when their processes need overhauling and reorganisation on broad lines. The achievements of research require better means for their applications and to secure their popular adoption. Agricultural interests have for some years been demanding as much official effort for their improvement as has lately been given by the utilisation of fiscal measures and in other ways for the institution and fostering of Indian industrial ventures. The awakening of popular intelligence during recent years has almost certainly in an important degree prepared the mind of the cultivating classes for a more advanced policy of agricultural improvement than was previously practicable. The Government of India have been aware of the development of this new phase in the situation but post-war financial stringency has prevented their making funds available for its proper development. The financial position has however during the past two years considerably eased and consequently proposals have been formulated for an important expansion of agricultural policy. These were in particular discussed between Lord Reading the then Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State for India during the former's visit to England in 1925. As a result and as anticipated a Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed on January 4th 1926 with the Marquis of Linlithgow as President and consisting of the following members—

Marquess of Linlithgow

H. Calvert Esq. C.B.E. M.A. I.C.S. Registrar
Co-operative Societies Punjab

Professor N. Ganguli Professor of Agriculture
and Rural Economy Calcutta University

Dr. I. K. Hyder M.A. Professor of Economic
Agriculture University

B. S. Kanet Esq.

Sir R. S. Lawrence K.C.B.

Sir James Mackenzie, K.C.B. I.C.S.

Sir Thomas Middleton K.C.B. I.C.S.

Raja Sri Krishna C. C. N. Deo Raja of
Parlakmedti

Raj Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram Esq. C.B.E. M.V.O.
(Sind Province)

The following are the terms of reference—
General

To examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population.

In particular to investigate—

- (a) the measures now being taken for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary research, experiment, demonstration and education, for the compilation of agricultural statistics, for the introduction of new and better crops and for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy farming and the breeding of stock
- (b) the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock
- (c) the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists
- (d) the main factors affecting rural prosperity and the welfare of the agricultural population to make recommendations.

It will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to make recommendations regarding the existing system of land ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and the local Governments. But the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Governments in India may best be co-ordinated and to indicate

directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of the Governments.

The Commission commenced its sittings on 10th October 1928 and during the latter part of the year heard evidence in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Bengal. On its return from England in Oct. 1927, it resumed its investigations. It is not anticipated that the report will be available before the middle of 1928.

Another milestone in the history of agriculture in India was the Bombay Presidency Show held at Poona in October 1928 which attracted more than 185,000 people, of whom at least sixty per cent were cultivators. This ambitious scheme of the Bombay Government was made possible by the formation of a fund of 1½ lakhs of rupees and the residue of ₹ lakh has been turned into a Trust Fund to ensure the Show being made an annual one at different centres. The Show was generally pronounced as the largest ever held in Asia, and was visited by representatives from all the provinces and by the Members of the Royal Commission. It is understood that at least two of the other Provinces have decided to hold annual shows on equally as large a scale.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1927-28 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Total Area Sown	AREA IRRIGATED				
		By Canals.		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources
		Government	Private			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	38,789,498	8,418,984	244,038	5,09,175	1,491,235	600,565
Bombay	32,086,440	3,091,324	66,994	1,36,503	579,204	153,906
Bengal	28,303,800	142,495	18,248	47,478	88,915	474,704
United Provinces	42,640,524	2,231,309	26,949	67,679	4,973,016	2,415,968
Punjab	25,709,855	9,499,141	471,874	20,293	3,714,940	118,233
Burma	17,943,503	687,034	278,894	181,485	19,135	310,562
Bihar and Orissa	30,609,200	872,010	870,635	1,615,358	599,036	1,275,379
Central Provinces & Berar	27,116,461	†	1,084,041	†	1,09,915	51,816
Assam	6,393,780	120	193,801	710		239,190
North West Frontier Province	2,680,277	368,053	401,879		85,381	41,763
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana	835,968			15,709	68,748	
Coorg	138,193	2,486		1,389		
Delhi	2,54,693	30,861		542	19,712	
Total	256,987,375	20,531,918	3,827,002	5,509,618	11,720,257	5,676,986

(x) Includes 343,245 acres for which details are not available.

(a) Included under "Private canals."

Provinces	AREA IRRIGATED	CROPS IRRIGATED *				
	Total Area Irrigated	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or choinum (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	9,248 04	8 061 301	4 537	00	484,500	800 332
Bombay	4 011 931	1 400 014	3 1740	21 332	643 0-0	517 640
Bengal	1 768 108	1 173 4-3	15 1-5	3 234	10	10
United Provinces	2 764 511	380 397	3 539 547	2,029 453	21 1-6	2 237
Punjab	13 319,81	740 459	5 009 120	301 052	167 139	258 037
Burma	1 427 127	1 373 472	370		182	
Bihar and Orissa	5 223 448	3 534 040	240 493	100 227	3 000	550
Central Provinces and Berar	1 236 772	1 100 304	30 405	1 84	161	
Assam	433,027	423 900				
North West Frontier Province	896 981	25,822	331 907	66 344	18 743	6 100
Ajmer Merwara and Mansur Pargana	70 451	17	6,283	24 540	163	2 2
Coorg	3 8	3,877				
Delhi	51 11	20	23 272	5 387	465	132
TOTAL	47,005 781	18,229,478	9 072 658	2,553,409	1 341 592	1,014 322

Provinces.	Crops Irrigated *						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar cane	Other Food crops	Cotton	Other Non food crops	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Madras	4 307	1 243 78	108,936	232 117	224,356	501 442	11 26 799
Bombay	25 987	259 181	67 262	208 554	390 543	320 446	4 226 63
Bengal	2 828	99 452	27 404	123 342	550	54 285	1 490 818
United Provinces	50 928	2 343,234	985 248	29 744	239 360	332,659	10 308 265 (a)
Punjab	378 984	1 097 608	302 179	233 037	421 030	3 086 661	14 058 007
Burma	74	4 530	1 74	63 864	37	17 873	1 461 658
Bihar and Orissa	82 122	848 945	167,148	184 438	1,504	116 542	5 284 231
Central Provinces and Berar	14	1 069	21,210	65 264	623	5 896	1 230 334
Assam		1,345		6 974		1,208	433 927
North West Frontier Province	223 086	19,108	48 071	28 413	24,400	104 628	901 631
Ajmer Merwara and Mewar Pargana	17 599	10 017	17	5 916	23,959	4,178	22 919
Coorg							3 877
Delhi	254	3 992	5 23	5 608	2 574	4 284	51,115
TOTAL	791 118	5 983 816	1 724 458	1,724 458	3,379 223	4,500 047	10,915,911

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

(a) Includes 35 900 acres for which details are not available

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1925-26 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or Cholam (Great Millet)	Sajra or Cumbu (Spiked Millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	11,822,846	24 122	3,573	4,546 213	3 074 178
Bombay	8 109 40	1,400 720	7,003	8 315,203	4,551 292
Bengal	21 133 400	180 500	88 400	4 940	2 100
United Provinces	7 450 302	6 047 412	4,110 971	1 980 655	1 574 128
Punjab	968 026	9 481 990	304 342	923,144	2,583 225
Burma	12,236 019	69,220		25 789	
Bihar and Orissa	14 113 400	1 161,700	1 2,300	99 400	66 600
Central Provinces and Berar	5 197 868	8,524,207	16 642	7 837 698	113 766
Assam	4 500 440				
North West Frontier Province	25 186	1,041,223	181 718	81,357	156,068
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana Coorg	287 82,867	8 199	36 155	63 340	27 010
Delhi	27	49 708	20 468	29 757	41 019
TOTAL	89 171,558	20 979 067	6 610 072	20 616 751	12,289 81

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or Murga (Millet)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other Food Grains and Pulses	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	2 380 782	137,834	118 629	6,478 987	28 496 389
Bombay	171 714	208 558	566 173	2 629 560	21 496 382
Bengal	9 100	78,300	135 600	903 900	22,514 200
United Provinces	158 748	1 615,512	6 641 267	6,283,082	36 751 047
Punjab	17,462	931 014	3 709,091	1 431 098	20 829 893
Burma		21 383	103,166	317 602	13 734 061
Bihar and Orissa	779 900	1 676 000	1 411 100	5 434 800	26 066,200
Central Provinces and Berar	9 841	188 953	1 277 394	4 600 522	18 717,186
Assam			*	177 159	4 707,569
North West Frontier Province		445 093	277 515	98 180	2,286,995
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana Coorg	843 3,507	65 024	7 319 129	31 465 1,167	289 142 87 670
Delhi		1 696	46 305	11,087	200 067
TOTAL	3 831 897	5,604,367	14 825 194	23 708,554	196 066 321

Included under other food grains and pulses

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1925-26 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	OIL-SEEDS							Total
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or jinja)	Rape and Mustard	Ground nut	Cocao- nut	Castor	Other Oil- Seeds	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	12 279	789 859	12 171	2,098 609	555 465	377,888	148 412	4 494 558
Bombay	120 935	226 594	147 838	695 588	45 239	77 201	224 938	1 43, 731
Bengal United Provinces	133 700 381,217	152 900 254 748	731 200 146 641	400 14 410	500	15 503	34 200 21 388	1,053 000 834 857
Punjab Burma	29 458 18 115	124 661 152,362	701 585 4 540	498 587	11 040	104 2	7 044 7 000	912 932 1 674 547
Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces and Berar	688 700 1 14 600	218 100 433 054	758 000 61 261	200 59 686	28 500	44 400 55,400	304 900 386 487	2 035 800 2 165 398
Assam North West Frontier Province	11 418 11	20 405 4 086	358 208 118 059			4 384		394 920 124 673
Ajmer Merwara and Munpur Pargana.	769	31 554	866				49	32 738
Coorg Delhi		125 181	9 4 518				34	131 4,123
TOTAL	2 524,018	3,409 123	3 038 948	3,767 480	640 844	579 212	1 146 318	15 156 008

Provinces	Condi- ments & Spices	Sugar cane	Sugar Others †	FIBRES			
				Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	657 108	112 821	81 535	2,887 410		244 818	3 131 723
Bombay	1,6 562	68 420	3 401	5,474 030		105,251	5,579 281
Bengal United Provinces	151,200 95,671	215 000 1,418,964	56 800	59 600 990,099	2,523 700	74 800 245,811	2,658 100 1,235 410
Punjab Burma	33 373 90 723	389 927 28 276	21 587	2 701,836 464 168		51 790 2 599	2,753,628 466 767
Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces and Berar	56,500 84 841	200 200 22,942	200	84,000 5 385,097	263 200	25,500 158 719	372 700 5,543,816
Assam North-West Frontier Province	1,801	40 636 48 124		47 303 32 416	136 508		183,811 89 083
Ajmer-Merwara and Munpur Pargana	1 617	369		54,271		81	54,852
Coorg Delhi	3 562 1,157	32 7 766		1 5,935		464 608	465 6,538
TOTAL	1,369,805	2,638 488	168 523	12,186,166	3 923 408	910 068	22,019,672

† Acres under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1925-26 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	7,627	2,988		50,445	54,987	244,389	145,711	388,484
Bombay	1,025	55,038		18	9	121,557	31,222	2,104,979
Bengal	300			187,700		293,400	4,200	96,700
United Provinces	14,818	601	81,008	6,655		79,094	2,058	1,208,808
Punjab	20,528	888	2,022	9,635		9,309	714	4,273,436
Burma	386			55,105	40	88,186	97,619	23,418
Bihar and Orissa	18,900	3,000		2,100		13,500		39,100
Central Provinces and Berar	28	73				16,905	1,577	464,375
Assam				416,577		9,161		
North West Frontier Province		7				9,943	16	92,333
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana						37		2,039
Coorg				622	40,130	19	266	
Delhi		1				883		26,656
TOTAL	183,618	564,611	83,030	723,857	95,166	1,064,662	253,403	9,932,358

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including Root Crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total Area Sown	Deduct Area Sown more than once	Net Area Sown
		Food	Non Food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	673,792	57,354	162,920	34,788,490	49,4731	33,618,706
Bombay	467,424	1,413	44,132	32,086,440	601,228	31,285,312
Bengal	701,600	267,900	103,400	28,303,800	4,462,600	23,841,200
United Provinces	470,314	91,901	9,073	642,646	7,348,474	34,800,050
Punjab	287,019	115,607	4,046	9,109,855	8,694,842	26,015,019
Burma	1,266,460	24,786	196,590	17,943,509	609,758	17,273,801
Bihar and Orissa	674,700	604,100	318,200	30,609,400	5,462,900	25,146,500
Central Provinces & Berar	105,991	2,791	843	27,116,461	2,46,230	24,870,181
Assam	493,056	(a)	148,029	6,893,739	565,316	5,828,473
North West Frontier Province	16,728	45,947	609	2,660,277	365,746	2,804,531
Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana	639	2,208	2,555	335,988	86,049	299,939
Coorg	5,295			138,193	1,211	136,982
Delhi	5,589	283	1,025	254,693	44,506	210,187
TOTAL	6,178,806	1,214,375	986,722	266,987,375	31,141,641	225,845,734

(a) Included under non-food crops

(b) Includes 843,245 acres for which details are not available

(c) Includes Cinchona and Lodian hemp also

PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN IRRIGATION WORKS 1925-26

[illegible]

Crop Forecasts

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The following is a summary of the various crop forecasts relating to the season 1926-27 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India —

Crop and Forecast	Tracts comprised in the figures and percentage of total Indian crop represented by them.	Estimated Area.	Per cent. of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Estimated outturn	Per cent. of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)
Jute*— Final.	Bengal Bihar and Orissa, and Assam (100 per cent of the total Jute area in India)	3 830 000 Acres	116	10 880 000 bales.	121
Sugarcane— Final.	U P † Punjab Bihar and Orissa Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sindh Assam N W F Province C P and Berar Delhi Mysore and Baroda (About 95 per cent of total sugarcane area of India)	2 920 000	109	3 208 000 tons.	108
Cotton— Supplementary	All cotton growing tracts	24 976 000	88	4 975 000 bales.	80
Sesamum— Supplementary	U Provinces Burma Madras, C P and Berar, Bombay and Sindh Bengal Bihar and Orissa Punjab Ajmer Merwara H/ derabad Baroda and Kotah ‡ (88 per cent of total sesamum area of India)	4,764,000	95	407 000 tons	97
Indigo— Final.	Madras, Bihar and Orissa United Provinces Punjab Bengal Bombay and Sindh (about 85 per cent of total indigo area of India)	100 400	75	20 000 cwt.	71
Groundnut— Final.	Madras Burma Bombay † and Hyderabad (93 per cent of total groundnut area of India)	4 163 000	105	1 031 000 tons	97
Castor Seed—	Practically All castor growing (tracts)	1,372 000	98	132 000 tons	92
Rice— Final	Bengal Bihar and Orissa Madras, Burma, United Provinces, † C P and Berar † Assam, Bombay and Sindh, Coorg Hyderabad Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of total rice area of India)	79 138 000	96	39 479 000 tons	96
Rape and Mustard— Final	United Provinces, Punjab, Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam Bombay †, North West Frontier Province Delhi Baroda Hyderabad and Alwar ‡ (94 per cent of total rape and mustard area of India)	6 491 000	99	958 000 tons	108
Linseed— Final.	Central Provinces and Berar, † United Provinces Bihar and Orissa, Bengal Bombay † Punjab Hyderabad and Kotah ‡ (about 93 per cent of the total linseed area of India)	3 348 000	93	407 000 tons	101
Wheat— Final.	Punjab † United Provinces † Central Provinces and Berar † Bombay (including Sindh) † Bihar and Orissa North West Frontier Province Bengal Delhi Ajmer-Marwara, Central India Gwalior, Rajputana Hyderabad Baroda, and Mysore (98 per cent of total wheat area of India)	31 244 000	102	8 048 000 tons	103

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, the outturn figure includes Nepal.

† Including Indian States.

‡ Rajputana.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 400 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches recorded at Cherrapunji in 1881 while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south east of the peninsula where the heaviest precipitation is received from October 15 to December by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches while the hot weather from March to May or June is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation in another period the same tract becomes a dreary sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes those provided with artificial storage and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but in many cases this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather

has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression behind which the water collects and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes: Productive, Protective and Minor but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed and now all works, whether major or minor for which capital accounts are kept have been re-classified under two heads: Productive and Unproductive with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works including works under construction amounted at the end of the year 1925-26 to Rs 99,84 lakhs.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance and are not directly remunerative. The construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly a fifth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 28 million acres in 1919-20, the record year up to that date. This record was, however, again surpassed in the year 1922-23 when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 28½ million acres. During the year 1925-26 the total area irrigated by Government works of all classes in British India amounted to some

28.1 million acres which almost approaches the record area of 28½ million acres irrigated in 1922-23 and is nearly a million acres more than in the preceding year. The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 19,475,838 acres in 1925-26. The area irrigated by unproductive works at the end of 1925-26 was 2,718,171 acres.

The area irrigated in 1925-26 was largest in the Punjab in which provinces 10,418,000 acres were irrigated during the year. In addition nearly 879,000 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.4 million acres followed by Sind with 3.3 million acres and the United Provinces with nearly 2.8 million.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42.38 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 90.84 lakhs in 1925-26, an average increase of Rs. 180 lakhs a year. As regards revenue the Government irrigation works of India, taken as a whole yield a return of from 7 to 8 per cent. on the capital invested. In them this is a satisfactory result as Rs. 84.57 lakhs of the total have been spent on unproductive works, which return less than 1 per cent. The capital outlay also includes expenditure on a number of large works under construction which have not yet commenced to earn revenue.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water. 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately the area actually irrigated is measured and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by lift, that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an

annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. No extra charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature or if its yield is much below normal either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1922-23 was nearly 27½ million acres, which is slightly less than in the previous triennium. The areas for each of the three years were 28,50,303 acres in 1922-23, 28,539,390 in the 19-23-4 and 27.2 million in 1924-25. The area irrigated in 19-23 was the highest on record.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below—

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1918-21	Average area irrigated in triennium 1922-25
Madras	7,276,257	7,112,061
Bombay (Deccan)	898,575	432,000
Sind	3,040,020	3,000,000
Bengal	1,083,818	88,040
United Provinces	3,501,848	2,800,000
Punjab	9,273,009	10,546,216
Burma	1,451,465	1,993,567
Bihar and Orissa	988,388	880,914
Central Provinces	341,551	435,638
North West Frontier Province	341,809	371,782
Rajputana	20,947	20,643
Baluchistan	24,538	24,297
Total	26,767,800	27,524,297

Productive Works—Taking productive works only a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was over a million acres more than in the previous period.

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1919-21	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24
Madras	3 795 814	8,681 945
Bombay Deccan	2 973	2,851
Sind	1 950 811	2 545 065
United Provinces	3 115 207	2 243 989
Punjab	8 480 798	9 714 815
Burma	951 975	1 065 402
Central Provinces	127 374	181 632
North West Frontier Province	204 808	216 814
Total	18 589 760	19 852 514

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was at the end of 1925-26 Rs 64.98 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs 71.2 lakhs giving a return 10.97 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in 1918-19 and 9½ per cent in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which are under

construction which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue, moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below—

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1918-21	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24
Madras	281 608	290 654
Bombay Deccan	242 338	268,863
Sind	1 047 293	838 891
Bengal	87 169	79 121
United Provinces	228,418	180,838
Punjab	46 149	66 844
Burma	3 868	6 379
Bihar and Orissa	985 935	958,607
Central Provinces	175 235	202,220
North West Frontier Province	137 001	174,035
Rajputana	20 947	19 422
Baluchistan	24 833	23 635
Total	3,280,839	3,108,509

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1918-21	Average area irrigated in triennium 1921-24
Madras	3 238 835	3 170,388
Bombay Deccan	153 214	1,77,080
Sind	41 941	32 805
Bengal	21,449	21 371
United Provinces	158,223	8 768
Punjab	748,062	684,745
Burma	505,622	559 012
Bihar and Orissa	2 413	1 898
Central Provinces	28,941	47,728
Total	4 898 701	4 712 311

The drop in the area irrigated by non capital works in the United Provinces and Punjab is due to the exclusion of certain works owing to a change having been made in their original classification.

Capital Outlay—The total capital outlay direct and indirect, on irrigation and navigation works including works under construction amounted at the end of 1925-26 to Rs. 99.84

lakhs. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 11.46 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 4.06 lakhs the net return on capital was therefore 7.41 per cent. Of the several provinces the return on the capital outlay invested in productive works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 17.2 per cent. In Madras the percentage of return was 12.17 while in the United Provinces a return of 5.39 per cent. was realised.

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1925-26 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces.	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1924-25 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	38 88,000	7 413 000	19.11	1 247	3 705*
Bombay Deccan	25 761 000	454 000	1.8	950	614
Sind	3 376 000	3,296 000	97.6	826	894
Bengal	28 841 000	100 000	0.42	420	124
United Provinces	34 191 000	2 791 000	8.2	1 880	1 880
Punjab	29 710 000	10 418,000	35.07	2,504	5 453
Burma	15 920 000	1 000 000	11.93	385	886
Bihar and Orissa	24 745 000	904 000	3.6	627	554
Central Provinces	17 867 000	443 000	2.5	541	235
North-West Frontier Province	2,560 000	368 000	13.9	287	300
Rajputana	225 000	12 000	5.3	85	5
Baluchistan	222,600	28 000	10.8	32	4
Total	217,311,000	28,122 000	12.9	9 984	14,654

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non-capital works

New Works.—Two major works of exceptional importance are now under construction namely the Sukkur Barrage and Canals in Sind and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Sukkur Barrage, when completed will be the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,836 lakhs of which the barrage accounts for about Rs. 569 lakhs and the canals for Rs. 1,266 lakhs. A gross area of 7½ million acres is commanded, of which 5½ million acres is cultivatable and an annual area of irrigation of 4½ million acres is anticipated, of which 2 million acres represent existing inundation irrigation which will be given an assured supply by the new canals. The ultimate annual net revenue forecasted as obtainable from the project, after paying working expenses is Rs. 194 lakhs, which represents a return of 10½ per cent. on capital. This is the return from water rates alone, but a further large increase in general revenues may safely be reckoned upon from the area of 3 million acres of waste which will be brought under cultivation. There will be increases on this account under practically every head of revenue, such as railways, customs stamps excise and the like not to mention the addition to the country's wealth owing to the production on land at present barren of crops to the value of Rs. 2,500 lakhs per annum.

The Sutlej Valley Works consist of four wells three on the Sutlej and one on the Panjab as the Chenab is called below its junction with the Sutlej with twelve canals taking off from above them. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this 2,075,000 acres

are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non perennial. Irrigation 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner.

The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 1,480 lakhs. Upon this a return of 12½ per cent. is anticipated from water rates alone. But the scheme has another and even more important source of revenue. On the introduction of irrigation no less than 3½ million acres of desert waste, the property of the three parties concerned, at present valueless will become available for colonisation and sale. It is customary in the *pro-forma* accounts of irrigation projects to credit a scheme with the interest on the safe proceeds of Crown waste lands rendered cultivatable by its construction. If this is included, the annual return on the works will amount to nearly 34 per cent. It bids fair indeed, to rival the Lower Chenab Canal the return from which during the past seven years has averaged over 41 per cent.

The Canvey Reservoir project, which will cost over 6 crores of rupees and will extend irrigation to a new area of 801,000 acres, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925. In Bombay Presidency the Bhandara Dam 270 feet in height was completed at the end of 1925 and the Bhatgar Dam at the end of 1926. The Damodar River (Canal) project was sanctioned in 1921, but has been re-cast in view of the rise in the price of labour. Excellent progress has been made with the Sardar Udh canal in the United Provinces. A comprehensive irrigation programme extending over a period of 14 years has been commenced in the Central Provinces.

WELLS AND TANKS

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic the products of British rule the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth he is more careful in the use of it. Well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again owing to the cost of lifting it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding through seepage to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground sunk to subsoil level, used to a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or *kacha* wells. Or they may be lined with timber or with brick or stone. They vary from the *kacha* well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner,

where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *puotiah* or weighted lever raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot* or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag more often it is a self acting arrangement which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made particularly in Madras to substitute mechanical power furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered lands

from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances termed *takari*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakshmi Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Peritar Lake in Travancore holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said

to be over 1 100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces including Burma and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zamindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Bibliography.—Triennial Review of Irrigation in India 1905-1927. Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing. Price One Rupee. The annual irrigation reports in India used to be as arid as the Sahara, consisting of a dull statistical record. They have been greatly improved of recent years and have now assumed a quite satisfactory form. The major review appears once every three years. The first of these triennial reviews was issued in 1922. Between the triennial reviews there is issued a briefer statement recording the progress of each particular year.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions while when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun Southern Asia becomes a super heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence dry fine weather clear skies low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains come in the provinces of the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the middle of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the

year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which as the season progresses finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, one the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coincide with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15.38 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 29.48 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years however in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months,

December to March amounts to 5.26 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.78 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is absolutely greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary rains are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100°, occur in the Deccan. In April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105° lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat. In May maximum temperatures varying between 105° and 110° prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures exceeding 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 125° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1897. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30° 35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circula-

tion the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up the immense circulation of the south east Trades, with its cool moisture laden winds rushes forward becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S to Lat. 30° N the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves so south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four

months, viz. from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujrat Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawaddy to which it gives very heavy to heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then deflected westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and almost daily rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras, it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper

Burma, it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is —

May	2 6 inches.
June	8 3
July	11 9
August	10 5
September	7 2
October	8 2

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz. May and November but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June
Bay of Bengal			1	4	18	28
	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22	8
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June
Arabian Sea					2	15
	July	Aug.	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Arabian Sea	2		1	1	5	

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year but it must be remembered that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country this being most frequent in North Bombay and North west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year.

Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean
HILL STATIONS.														
*Shillong	4 990	49.5	51.8	50.4	55.2	60.8	68.8	70.0	69.2	68.4	68.1	56.5	50.7	61.7
Darjeeling	7 976	40.1	41.6	49.7	50.2	58.3	59.9	61.5	60.9	59.4	55.2	47.8	41.8	52.7
Bima	7 224	38.8	40.6	51.5	59.9	60.0	60.9	64.3	62.8	60.9	56.7	50.1	43.4	55.1
Murree	6 383	40.5	41.1	51.1	61.2	68.3	72.3	69.4	67.2	65.9	61.3	52.8	45.0	58.0
Betnagar	5 204	30.7	33.0	45.1	57.7	63.9	69.9	73.0	70.8	64.0	53.2	44.0	36.3	53.8
Mount Abu	3 845	58.2	61.0	69.9	78.0	79.8	74.9	69.8	67.6	69.6	71.0	65.2	59.9	68.8
*Ootacamund	7 827	54.0	55.5	58.6	61.5	61.3	58.2	58.9	57.4	57.3	57.2	55.4	54.8	57.3
*Kodaikanal	7 688	55.0	56.7	59.6	61.5	61.9	59.4	57.6	57.8	57.6	56.9	54.9	55.0	57.8
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	49	65.3	69.4	75.0	80.6	84.7	88.9	84.3	82.4	82.0	80.0	74.0	67.4	77.6
Yarval	18	69.4	70.2	74.0	79.1	81.5	84.6	80.0	76.1	79.0	79.5	77.2	72.3	77.0
Bombay	87	74.5	74.8	78.0	82.1	84.6	82.4	79.5	79.4	79.4	80.7	79.8	70.4	79.8
Batnagiri	110	76.2	76.0	78.6	82.8	84.8	80.7	78.3	78.4	78.4	79.8	79.9	77.6	79.2
Mangalore	65	78.2	79.8	81.1	83.9	83.5	78.8	77.1	77.9	77.6	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0
Calcutta	27	77.6	79.8	81.0	83.6	83.1	78.5	76.7	77.4	78.3	79.1	79.5	78.3	79.9
Nagapattam	31	75.5	77.4	80.5	84.8	87.7	87.0	85.6	84.4	83.4	80.9	78.8	76.0	81.8
Madras	32	75.3	76.6	79.5	84.1	88.7	88.4	85.7	84.5	83.9	80.8	77.9	75.7	81.8
Madraspatnam	15	73.6	76.7	80.9	85.2	89.8	87.8	83.9	83.4	83.0	81.2	77.4	74.0	81.4
Goopalpur	21	70.0	74.8	78.3	81.6	84.1	83.7	81.8	82.0	82.2	79.6	74.8	69.8	78.6
Bangoon	57	74.7	77.3	81.2	85.0	88.2	79.5	78.8	78.7	79.1	80.0	78.3	75.6	79.2

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal are not available means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given

Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Tongoo	185	70.0	74.7	81.9	86.7	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.1	81.3	81.4	77.4	71.6	79.8
Madurai	250	68.8	72.8	82.1	89.2	88.5	85.4	84.7	84.7	83.6	82.5	75.9	69.5	80.8
Aligarh	104	68.8	67.0	73.3	85.0	80.7	84.5	82.6	82.4	83.7	79.7	72.4	66.1	75.9
Calcutta	21	65.2	70.8	77.3	85.0	80.7	84.5	83.0	82.4	83.6	80.0	72.4	65.8	77.9
Bardwan	99	65.7	70.0	80.4	86.7	86.6	84.9	83.6	82.3	83.1	80.7	70.0	62.2	78.6
Patna	183	60.8	65.3	76.6	86.8	86.0	84.4	83.5	83.1	83.9	79.5	70.1	62.2	77.1
Bombay	267	60.0	65.8	76.6	86.8	81.3	89.4	84.1	83.1	83.0	77.9	67.8	60.2	77.2
Allahabad	809	59.5	64.9	76.8	87.6	92.5	90.8	84.5	83.2	83.0	77.6	67.5	59.6	77.8
Lucknow	398	58.7	63.7	75.2	86.4	90.6	90.2	85.3	83.4	83.2	77.1	66.3	58.9	76.6
Agra	615	60.1	64.8	76.7	88.1	94.0	93.4	86.0	84.2	84.2	79.4	68.2	61.2	76.4
Morut	738	56.0	60.1	71.1	82.7	88.4	89.3	80.0	83.2	81.7	73.7	67.0	60.2	74.4
Delhi	718	57.9	62.2	74.1	86.2	91.7	92.1	86.4	84.6	83.9	75.3	67.0	59.6	74.7
Lahore	702	53.0	57.8	69.0	80.9	88.9	93.0	89.1	87.1	84.8	75.7	63.2	54.6	74.7
Rangoon	423	57.8	62.4	74.5	85.5	94.4	97.7	93.0	91.6	89.8	79.2	67.5	58.9	70.8
Jaodabad	166	57.8	62.4	74.5	85.5	94.4	97.7	93.0	91.6	89.8	79.2	67.5	58.9	70.8
Eydrabad (Sind)	90	63.8	67.1	77.6	86.1	91.6	91.7	86.6	86.0	86.0	82.7	73.4	65.0	79.9
Bikaner	771	59.2	63.6	76.6	88.4	94.1	94.7	90.4	87.8	87.4	82.4	70.5	61.4	79.6
Rajpore	429	66.8	70.0	77.4	86.1	80.2	87.5	81.7	80.8	80.4	80.4	74.1	69.4	78.5
Almedabad	163	70.3	74.0	82.7	91.2	92.9	89.4	83.7	83.0	83.5	81.3	78.3	72.9	82.1
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	980	68.5	73.7	81.9	90.1	93.3	89.2	80.6	78.9	79.7	77.9	71.7	66.8	79.2
Jubbulpore	1,847	61.8	66.8	76.5	80.6	91.9	85.7	79.0	78.0	79.0	74.8	66.6	60.8	75.6
Nagpur	1,023	68.8	74.3	82.0	90.6	94.3	90.6	80.4	79.4	80.4	78.4	72.2	67.0	76.6
Rajpur	970	67.7	73.6	81.9	90.3	93.6	89.0	79.6	79.0	80.3	78.1	71.5	66.0	79.0
Ammednagar	2,152	67.1	71.8	77.5	82.5	88.8	79.2	76.2	74.9	74.6	75.1	70.5	67.1	75.0
Poona	1,840	69.8	73.9	80.1	88.9	83.8	78.7	74.9	74.4	76.2	72.5	68.9	65.9	76.9
Bholapur	1,590	72.7	77.7	84.2	88.4	88.9	81.3	78.9	79.1	77.7	77.7	71.9	71.8	79.3
Belgaum	2,739	69.8	73.0	77.3	82.6	78.0	72.8	70.1	69.7	70.4	70.4	70.9	69.3	73.8
Hydrabad (Deccan)	1,690	70.4	72.1	75.7	79.9	76.0	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	69.1	73.5
Bangalore	2,051	70.4	72.1	75.7	79.9	76.0	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	69.1	73.5
Pulney	1,475	73.2	79.6	85.6	89.2	89.0	83.4	80.9	80.0	80.2	79.1	76.3	72.5	80.8

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Annul Total
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong	4,920	0.49	0.81	1.85	4.29	10.00	16.46	13.48	12.79	14.75	6.23	0.96	0.25	82.44
Darjeeling	7,376	0.76	1.08	2.01	4.08	7.83	24.19	31.74	25.98	18.34	5.35	0.34	0.20	121.80
Simla	7,224	3.21	3.07	2.45	2.32	8.71	7.84	18.42	17.97	6.17	1.19	0.41	1.28	67.97
Murree	6,333	3.73	4.13	3.96	8.62	2.99	8.41	12.51	18.40	5.84	1.86	1.37	1.37	57.90
Srinagar	5,204	3.86	4.24	8.10	2.80	2.72	1.77	2.78	1.93	1.18	1.14	0.41	1.08	27.03
Mount Abu	3,945	0.27	0.31	0.16	0.08	0.97	5.59	22.05	21.51	9.68	1.46	0.23	0.24	62.49
Ootacamund	7,327	0.35	0.38	1.00	3.46	5.93	6.18	5.94	4.70	4.44	8.57	4.00	1.65	46.80
Kodaikanal	7,683	1.17	1.48	2.54	5.29	6.47	4.01	3.89	5.96	6.70	12.40	8.17	3.57	64.82
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	40	0.64	0.80	0.15	0.18	0.03	0.45	3.16	1.77	0.66	0.04	0.16	0.19	7.66
Yenval	18	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.31	8.92	7.27	2.40	0.81	0.66	0.10	25.63
Bombay	37	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.56	20.66	24.50	14.91	10.93	1.76	0.47	0.05	73.99
Ratnagiri	110	0.60	0.05	0.05	0.15	1.27	31.82	34.25	20.16	12.53	8.61	0.65	0.06	104.71
Mangalore	65	0.18	0.07	0.11	2.08	7.26	38.47	37.39	22.88	11.09	7.90	1.97	0.50	129.83
Calcutta	27	0.17	0.16	0.79	3.70	9.04	36.40	29.36	14.89	7.39	9.12	3.90	1.32	116.20
Neerattam	31	1.15	0.72	0.32	1.02	1.81	1.30	1.74	3.29	8.55	10.08	15.02	11.23	51.23
Madras	23	0.83	0.28	0.37	0.66	1.90	2.06	3.80	4.68	4.84	10.98	13.30	6.25	48.93
Manjeriattam	15	0.17	0.16	0.26	0.40	1.84	4.33	5.67	0.09	6.66	8.76	4.43	0.53	38.80
Gopalpur	21	0.23	0.48	0.66	0.73	2.11	5.76	6.11	7.20	0.80	9.94	8.50	0.72	43.95
Rangoon	57	0.11	0.23	0.16	1.74	11.73	18.30	21.37	19.65	16.69	7.14	2.52	0.07	98.89

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Youngoo	183	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
Mandlay	250	0.06	0.12	0.09	1.90	6.43	18.68	17.48	18.63	11.46	6.96	1.25	0.16	76.06
Silchar	104	0.64	2.32	7.93	18.58	5.06	5.11	3.26	4.16	6.21	4.54	1.27	0.26	82.08
Cakerta	21	0.29	1.02	1.14	1.54	15.72	20.39	19.08	18.69	13.95	6.40	1.31	0.54	121.43
Burdwan	99	0.88	0.89	1.34	2.20	5.56	10.17	12.32	11.49	8.59	9.92	0.61	0.13	57.64
Panna	135	0.72	0.53	0.33	0.90	1.70	7.76	11.41	10.72	7.82	2.89	0.20	0.14	44.54
Benares	267	0.74	0.61	0.33	0.15	0.56	5.45	12.54	11.19	6.54	2.24	0.57	0.17	40.39
Allahabad	309	0.82	0.48	0.38	0.14	0.29	5.03	12.24	10.85	6.32	2.40	0.55	0.23	39.52
Lucknow	268	0.90	0.45	0.32	0.11	0.91	5.34	11.39	11.32	6.61	1.38	0.08	0.44	39.50
Agra	555	0.53	0.33	0.47	0.18	0.84	3.81	9.47	7.11	4.41	1.39	0.06	0.26	36.70
Meerut	238	1.05	0.37	0.48	0.24	0.70	3.60	3.97	7.44	4.55	0.43	0.08	0.49	29.62
Delhi	718	1.02	0.61	0.67	0.35	0.71	3.18	8.38	7.44	4.42	0.89	0.10	0.48	27.70
Lahore	702	0.87	1.13	0.39	0.51	0.80	1.96	6.65	4.83	2.10	0.43	0.11	0.47	20.70
Multan	420	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.27	0.39	0.43	2.19	1.68	0.60	0.07	0.06	0.7	7.11
Jacobabad	186	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.10	1.18	1.25	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.15	4.10
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	0.24	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.41	2.61	2.77	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.05	7.22
Bikaner	771	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.84	1.65	3.29	3.14	1.03	0.09	0.06	0.18	11.27
Malkote	429	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.31	5.31	10.89	6.41	3.75	0.67	0.33	0.06	27.80
Amritsar	163	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.46	3.94	11.49	6.26	4.42	0.55	0.19	0.05	29.52
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Atols	830	0.45	0.18	0.43	0.16	0.31	6.12	8.74	6.48	6.24	2.14	0.44	0.58	31.27
Tuberoore	1337	0.23	0.32	0.46	0.22	0.47	4.63	18.62	16.13	8.98	1.55	0.37	0.28	55.46
Rajpore	1025	0.38	0.42	0.57	0.46	0.68	5.44	13.49	9.79	8.11	3.14	0.61	0.45	45.62
Baipur	970	0.30	0.38	0.59	0.59	0.76	9.39	14.94	12.72	7.75	2.09	0.62	0.20	50.27
Ahmednagar	2,162	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.40	1.16	4.79	3.03	3.80	6.78	3.12	0.80	0.44	24.48
Purna	1,584	0.98	0.09	0.19	0.58	1.45	5.35	6.96	4.48	3.11	0.90	0.30	0.20	36.38
Sholapur	1,590	0.08	0.09	0.29	0.63	1.09	4.31	4.19	6.42	7.77	8.43	0.87	0.30	55.44
Belgaum	2,589	0.06	0.03	0.49	2.05	2.78	9.32	15.87	9.15	4.05	6.09	1.83	0.21	49.91
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,690	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.73	0.75	4.44	6.23	6.75	7.10	2.98	1.53	0.17	31.55
Bangalore	3,021	0.06	0.22	0.72	1.19	4.58	3.19	4.13	6.00	7.11	6.74	2.61	0.39	36.83
Bellary	1,475	0.10	0.05	0.42	0.83	1.03	1.84	1.41	2.19	4.12	4.04	1.20	0.20	19.80

MONSOON OF 1927

The S W Monsoon of the year was not normally vigorous but though feeble in its initial onset, its progress on the whole over the country improved as the season advanced and finally approximated near enough to normal conditions. The distribution however was seriously affected by several storms which, as usual rising off the Bay drew marked concentration of rainfall over certain regions along the tracks of these storms flooding the country (Guzrat, Sind and Rajputana). West thus returned heavy excesses respectively of 46, 40 and 29 per cent over the normals of the season at the expense of precipitation over other portions of the Continent. The Current on the Arabian Sea side was established on the Malabar coast practically about its normal time—27th May—and advancing northwards somewhat tardily confined its activity only to the southern half of the Peninsula for over a week. It reached the Konkan coast on the 15th June and the Bombay coast on the 14th, about a week later than the normal date, and thereafter advanced well in time to Guzrat and into the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Though the pulses continued fairly active over the Peninsula during the rest of the month they were too feeble to penetrate further northwards into Sind and Rajputana and North-west and Central India.

The Bay branch of the current was established and was fairly pronounced in the South and Centre of the Bay about the last week in May and under the stimulus of a small depression it extended well up into Chota Nagpur and Bihar early in June. And further strengthened about the middle of the month by a storm rising off the Orissa coast the current was well helped in its advance past the Central Province into West United Provinces giving fairly widespread rains over the central parts of the Continent. On the whole however indications of the feebleness of this branch also during the month were fully apparent over the whole of its field of activity except in Assam. Thus the total rainfall in June averaged over the plains of India was in defect by 16 per cent. Hyderabad, Central Provinces and Assam however returned fairly large excesses while marked defects were noted all over the tract of the country extending from Bihar and Orissa to the North-West Frontier with the exception of Guzrat.

Conditions in July improved but mainly under the influence of cyclonic circulation. A small depression off the Konkan coast followed by another over west Punjab helped the extension of the Arabian Sea current well into Sind, Rajputana and Punjab, and the rise of other

storms in the Bay, later sustained the activity of the branch during the month. The Bay current likewise struggling feebly to advance along the Gangetic plains into the Punjab was strengthened during the month by no less than three storms rising off the Orissa coast, which following the usual north westerly course determined heavy downpour all along their tracks. The storm of the 2nd July, especially which intensified on its passage as it approached Guzrat, concentrated heavy downpour of rain causing disastrous floods in Guzrat and Kathiawar. While yet a fourth storm off the Bay about the end of the month moving inland and disappearing after a short run over Bihar caused heavy floods in parts of Bihar and Orissa. The rainfall averaged over the plains of India thus gathered for July was in excess by 1 per cent.

During August both branches continued weak their activity being influenced in the main by three Bay disturbances which concentrating the rains on tracks along their courses contributed to the large excesses returned by Rajputana, Central India and United Provinces. West Averaged over the plains of India the month's contribution however remained in defect by 7 per cent.

The severe weakness of the monsoon current of the year was evidenced by its retreat from North-west India early in September. In the Peninsula the retreat was for the time retarded by yet another depression which rising off the Bay and traversing now in the westerly direction crossed the Deccan and merging itself into a low pressure area off the Konkan coast invigorated the Arabian Sea pulses which once again extended the rains into Guzrat and Rajputana. The activity of the Bay current was to the main confined during the month to Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal influencing to a certain extent Bihar and Orissa also. The total fall for September was 12 per cent in defect though Malabar, Assam and Bengal returned fairly large excesses.

During the month of October the activity of the Bay current was restricted to Burma and Assam in the main. A depression off the Orissa-Ganjam coast early in the month helped to extend the pulses over North-east India. The appearance of the North East Monsoon current about the 20th October confined at first to the extreme south of the Peninsula, determined the final recession of the S W Monsoon of 1927. The total fall for October was 7 per cent in excess. The total fall averaged over the whole of India for the season June to September was 4 per cent in defect.

The following table gives detailed information of the rainfall of the period June to September —

DIVISION	RAINFALL JUNE TO SEPTEMBER			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from Normal	Percentage departure from Normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Punjab	72.9	89.8	— 11.0	— 13
Assam	79.3	61.1	— 18.2	— 30
Bengal	54.0	60.9	— 3.9	— 6
Bihar and Orissa	40.1	45.5	— 5.4	— 12
United Provinces	35.8	36.1	— 0.3	— 2
Punjab	12.0	15.7	— 3.7	— 24
North West Frontier Province	2.8	5.0	— 2.2	— 44
Sind	8.6	4.7	— 1.9	— 40
Rajputana	20.4	18.1	— 2.3	— 13
Bombay	38.9	37.9	— 1.0	— 3
Central India	29.5	33.8	— 4.3	— 13
Central Provinces	40.8	40.5	— 0.3	— 0
Hyderabad	29.6	25.4	— 0.1	— 0
Mysore	12.0	15.5	— 2.6	— 17
Madras	28.9	26.3	— 2.6	— 10
Mean of India	35.1	39.7	— 1.6	— 4

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness or absence of the rain-bearing currents then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no rail ways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties but the Arab has ceased to be an administrative Rajputana and obliem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule and frightful when they came. In 1830 says Sir William Hunter in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants. In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 380 families at Svally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died there being none to bury them. In Surat that great and crowded city he could hardly see any living persons but the corpses at the corner of the streets. He twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Festivities followed famine. Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves where they exist available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine: the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action but late food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty five million units were relieved, a unit is one person supported for one day at a cost 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy and it is estimated that a million people or one third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900. It is estimated that out of a total population of a million, and a half in Marwar one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74 then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and acted by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 84 crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 64 lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey elaborated the Famine Codes which amended to meet later experience form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up and were tested by the famine of 1898-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected with a population of 69,500,000 the numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 74 crores revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crore. The charitable relief amounted to about Rs. 1½ crore of which Rs. 1 crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines comparable with it in severity and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 75,600 square miles with a population of 59,600,000. In the Central Provinces Berar, Bombay, Ajmer and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute. It was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. These districts like Gujarat where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected the people here being softened by prosperity along to their villages in the hope of saving their cattle and came within the

scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State. Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 8½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India, although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of putting heart into the people. The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of advance loans, the early suspension of revenue and a policy of prudent boldness starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Government of India is now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops. Programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to date the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Relief works are then opened and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages. Liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera.

which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans. Protective works, which do not pay directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1875. It was decided to set apart from the general revenue Rs. 11 crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

The Outlook

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant, the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot

generally commands some store of value often mislabeled a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country. In small sums or in ornaments which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation and in other Provinces particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed which break the shock of a failure of the rains. Then the natural growth of the population has been reduced by plague and famine diseases followed by the great influenza pandemic of 1918-19 which swept off five millions of people. This has not only prevented the increase of congestion, but has brought some areas particularly in the Indian States below their former population-supporting capacity. The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease, the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1900-21 which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1900. The distress which appeared in the end of 1900 praisted during the early months of 1901 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.40 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine

Famine Trust

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The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Trust during the past six or seven years —

Year	Income	EXPENDITURE							Total expenditure
		Madras	Tanjor	Bombay	Ameri Mirwar	Bihar and Odisha	United Provinces	Bengal	
1911	Rs 1,17,682								Rs
1912	1,43,97			1,48,000					1,38,000
1913	(a) 1,43,97			23,500					23,500
1914	1,21,65						1,00,000		1,00,000
1915	1,22,600						(c) — 38,593		(c) — 38,593
1916	1,24,489						(c) — 3,210	20,000	21,695
1917	1,29,200								
1918	1,50,12								
1919	1,51,492	30,000		5,00,000			9,00,000	1,00,000	8,80,500
1920	1,16,617					50,000	(c) — 1,140		28,520
1921	1,20,221						0,000		1,00,000
1922	1,10,825	25,000							25,000
1923	1,22,905	(c) — 2,513							(c) — 2,503
1924	1,32,518	1,50,000	1,00,000						1,93,000
1925	1,21,250	(c) — 179		20,000					20,521
1926	1,28,600			3,00,000	11,000	1,00,000			11,000
1927	1,28,03			(c) — 1,857					1,98,163
		2,02,14	45,000	7,87,666	11,000	1,00,000	3,86,622	1,50,000	15,57,413

(a) Includes a bequest of Rs 20,310

(b) Includes Rs 4,943 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphanage

(c) Represents refunds from grants made in previous years

Sir Frederic Gaundett, K.C.B., C.I.E., C.M.S. Auditor-General with the Government of India has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Trust since 1912

land, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress. This Trust has now swollen to over Rs. 36 lakhs.

This Trust in a few years became swollen to Rs. 28 10 000 and has ever since been maintained at that figure. The money is invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested so as to make available in years of trouble savings when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1927 stood at Rs. 6 14 800 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 21 323-10-11 so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of this year was Rs. 6 34 923-10-11.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in the consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other

regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1912 when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was born with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine. In the proper sense of the word resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon relief of famine in the old sense has been less than Rs. 2½ lakhs since 1919. The terms of the Trust for fortunately permit of management on lines according with modern needs.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lt Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India. The movement is non-official, non-military, non-political and non-sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes. Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a threefold promise to do his best: (1) to be loyal to God and the King; (2) to help others at all times; and (3) to obey the Scout law. The law referred to lays down—

1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted.
2. That he is loyal to God and the King, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him.
3. That he is to be useful and to help others.
4. That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. That he is courteous.
6. That he is a friend to animals.
7. That he obeys orders.
8. That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
9. That he is thrifty.
10. That he is clean in thought, word and deed.

INDIAN HEAD QUARTERS

Patron—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales K.G.
Chief Scout for India—His Excellency Lord Irwin

Chief Commissioner—(Vacant)

General Secretary—Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency K.C.V.O. &c.

General Council for India—

Ex-officio—The Chief Commissioners for India, The Provincial Commissioners, The Presidents of Provincial Councils

Elected—(Not completed)

Nominated—(Not completed)

Provincial Commissioners for Bombay Presidency—Sir Chundlal Mehta, Kt. M.A. LL.B.
Provincial Secretary for Bombay—M. V. Venkateswarani M.A.

Scout Strength

PROVINCE	SCOUTS	CUBS	TOTAL
A. and N. India	54	121	175
Baluchistan	80	81	161
Bangalore	144	21	165
Bengal	1,704	428	2,132
Behar and Orissa	1,238	137	1,375
Bombay	10,719	2,431	13,150
Central India	38	6	44
Central Provinces	2,664	169	2,833
Delhi	224	53	275
Madras	3,410	683	4,093
Mysore	2,107	114	2,221
Rajputana	179	71	250
United Provinces	1,649	148	1,797
Burma	1,068	366	1,434
Affiliated Associations—			
Cochin State Boy Scouts Association	384		384
Marwar State Boy Scouts Association			

* Includes 428 Rovers

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specialises itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process for which sound foundations had been laid before the war is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Cocha Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer on the other hand, immense possibilities both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered in all parts of India.

Water power schemes pure and simple are generally difficult in India because the power needs to be continuous while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water therefore must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E. then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E. Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September 1919, summarising the present state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India now absorb over a million horse power of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam oil or water. The water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse-power but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of

the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro Electric Works

The greatest water power undertakings in India—and in some respects the greatest in the world—are the Tata hydro electric schemes recently brought to fruition and constantly undergoing expansion for the supply of power in the city of Bombay. Bombay is after London the most populous city in the British Empire and it is the largest manufacturing town in Asia. Its cotton mills and other factories use over 100,000 horse power of mechanical energy and until a year or two ago this was almost entirely provided by steam generated by coal coming from a distance—mostly Bengal. The Tata Hydro Electric Power Scheme now an accomplished fact marked one of the big steps forward made by India in the history of its industrial development. It was the product of the fertile brain of Mr. David Gostling one of the well known characters of Bombay nearly a generation ago. The exceptional position of the Western Ghats which rise 2,000 feet from sea level which a very short distance of the Arabian Sea and force the monsoon as it sweeps to land to break into torrential rain at the mountain passes was taken full advantage of and the table lands behind the Ghats form a magnificent catchment area to conserve this heavy rainfall. In Mr. Gostling pressed the scheme on the attention of Mr. Jamsetji Tata for years and with persistence collected data which he laid before that pioneer of the larger industries in India. He summoned the aid of experts from England to investigate the plan. The scheme was fully considered for six long years. Meanwhile both Mr. J. N. Tata and Mr. David Gostling passed away but the sons of the former continued the work of their father and on Mr. Gostling's death, Mr. R. B. Joyner's aid was sought to work out the hydraulic side of the undertaking.

The scheme completed a syndicate secured the license from Government and an endeavour was made to enlist the support of financiers of England who tried to impose terms which were not acceptable. Meanwhile the attention of Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham) then Governor of Bombay and an engineer of distinction himself was drawn to the scheme. The interest shown by him drew the attention of Indian Chiefs in the Presidency of Bombay

and outside it to its possibilities funds flowed in and a company with an initial capital of 1,75,00,000 Rupees was started.

The hydro-electric engineering works in connection with the project are situated at and about Lonavla above the Bhor Ghat. The rainfall is stored in three lakes at Lonavla, Waihan and Shiravta whence it is conveyed in masonry canals to the forebay or receiving reservoir. The power house is at Khopoli at the foot of the ghats whither the stored water is conveyed through pipes the fall being one of 1,725 feet. In falling from this height the water develops a pressure of 750 lbs per square inch and with this force drives the turbines or water wheels. The scheme was originally restricted to 30,000 electrical horse power but the Company in view of the increasing demand for power from the Bombay mills decided to extend the works by building the Shiravta Dam and issued further shares bringing the capital to Rs. 8,00,00,000 the capacity of the scheme being increased to more than 40,000 electrical horse power. Issued Capital 7 per cent Preference 8,785 shares fully paid and Ordinary 18,400 out of which 10,000 are fully paid and 8,000 new shares on which Rs. 400 have been called up. There is also a Debiture Loan of Rs. 85 lakhs. The works were formally opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 26th February 1915. At present there are about 44 mills with motors of the aggregate B. H. P. of 55,000 H. P. in service. In addition to the cotton and flour mills which have contracted to take supply from the Company for a period of ten years an agreement has been completed whereby the Tata Hydro Electric Company and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Lower Company between them supply the whole of the electric power required by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited and also the power for the electrification of the Harbour Branch and Bombay Kalyan section of the G. I. P. Railway. There remain many prospective buyers of electrical energy and the completion of the Company's full scheme will not suffice for all such demands. Besides the Bombay cotton mills which alone would require about 100,000 horse power there are for instance tramways with possibilities of suburban extensions. The probable future demand is roughly estimated at about 160,000 H. P. Recently the Company has embarked upon a considerable scheme of extensions these involving the impounding of a fourth lake at Kundley near Lonavla the duplication of the pipeline and the installation of additional machinery at the power house at Khopoli.

Investigations undertaken by Mr. H. P. Gibbs with a view to further developing the electrical supply led to the discovery of a highly promising water storage site in the valley of the Andhra River situated near the present lakes previously overlooked as altogether different treatment and design were required. In this instance the draw off point is 11 miles upstream from the dam and at a level 112 ft. above the lowest river bed level at the dam. The water is taken through a tunnel 8,700 ft. long driven in solid trap rock through the scarp of the ghats of which this pressure pipes are an extension. Seventy feet of the

upper water in the lake can be drawn off comprising 75 per cent of the total amount of water stored both above and below draw off level. A scheme was prepared to be carried out by a separate company and providing for holding up the Andhra River by a Dam, about a third of a mile long and 192 feet high at Juvarewadi. This dam holds up a lake nearly twelve miles long the further end of which approaches the brink of the Ghats at Khand. Here a tunnel a mile and a quarter long carries the water to the surge chamber whence it enters the pipes for a vertical drop of about 1,700 feet to the generating station at Bhilpuri about 17 miles from the generating station at Khopoli. The scheme is designed to yield 100,000 horse power in its full development. A new company to operate the scheme was formed on the 31st August 1914 with an initial capital of Rs. 2,10,00,000 divided into 160,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 5,000 Preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each, this being the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Limited. This Company will pay annually to the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company 15 per cent upon the profits (after making certain deductions) or a sum of Rs. 50,000 whichever shall be the larger sum the intention being that the new company shall pay annually to the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company a minimum sum of Rs. 50,000. Power is being supplied to some thirty factories in Bombay absorbing roughly 40,000 electrical horse power as well as to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and to the C. I. L. Railway for the first stage of their electrification scheme.

Just as the Andhra project has been developed as a northward extension of the original scheme so a southward development also originated by Mr. Gibbs and developable on lines similar to those of the Andhra project is now practically completed under the name of the Nila Mula scheme, the name arising from the fact that the valleys of the Nila and Mula rivers are being dammed for the conservation of water for it. A company entitled The Tata Power Co. Ltd. was floated in the autumn of 1919 for the purpose having a capital of Rs. 9 crores divided into 30,000 7½ cumulative preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 60,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, the first and present issue being of 10,000 preference shares and 35,000 ordinary shares. A lake having an area of sixteen square miles and a catchment area of 112 square miles has been formed at Mulshi by the erection of a masonry dam 410 feet in length and 138 feet in height. At the end of the lake opposite to the site of the dam a tunnel has been cut through the Western Ghats to a total length of 14,000 feet at the further end of which the water enters the pipeline and descends to the turbine power house at Bhira 1,000 feet below. The head of water is sufficient to generate 150,000 electrical horse power at 11,000 volts and after being raised up to 170,000 volts the current is transmitted to the receiving station at Dharavi Bombay through an overhead line approximately 80 miles in length. Five generating units each of 80,000 electrical horse power are being erected, and of these two are already in commercial operation. The power will be absorbed by mills, factories and local area not

yet electrified in Bombay and suburbs as well as by the B. E. & C. I. Railway's suburban service the G. I. P. Railway's electrified service within thirty miles of Bombay and the evergrowing needs of the B. E. & C. I. Company.

Nearly 100 miles southward of this Meers Tata propose to erect two dams in the huge valley of the Koyna river proposed by Mr. A. T. Arnall and developable on lines similar to the two projects by Mr. Gibbs above mentioned partly to supply power to Bombay and partly to develop a great assembly of electro-chemical industries near the power installation. The preliminary investigations for this scheme are still proceeding. The catchment area for the lake will be 846 square miles and there will be a total storage after the rains of 112 600 million cubic feet which will be sufficient to supply a normal load of 350 000 horse power for 4 000 hours per year. The preliminary estimates provided for a capital of Rs 810 lakhs to carry out the scheme.

Mysore Installation

The first hydro-electric scheme undertaken in India or indeed in the East was that on the River Cauvery in Mysore State which was inaugurated, with generating works at Sivasa mudram, in 1902. The Cauvery rises in the British district of Coorg and flows right across Mysore. The first object with which the installation was undertaken was the supply of power to the goldfields at Kolar. These are 92 miles distant from Sivasa mudram and for a long time this was the longest electrical power transmission line in the world. Current is also sent to Bangalore 59 miles away where it is used for both industrial and lighting purposes.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded since its inauguration so that its total capacity which was at first 6 000 horse power is now approximately 25 000 h.p. This is the maximum obtainable with the water which the Cauvery affords and therefore with the number of consumers large and small, rapidly increasing the necessity of a completely new installation elsewhere to be operated in parallel with or separately from that at Sivasa mudram has been recognised. Two projects offer themselves. The first would involve the use of the River Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery which has natural falls and the second known as the Mekadatu project would have its power house on the Cauvery 25 miles down river from Sivasa mudram and just within the borders of Mysore State adjacent to the Madras Presidency. The head of water available at Sivasa mudram is 400 feet that on the Shimsha 618 feet net which would generate 39 500 h.p. At Mekadatu the Cauvery runs in rapids and a dam and a channel 20 000 feet long with a 22½ feet bed would be necessary. There would be three generating units, each giving an output of 4 000 h.p. Future extensions yielding an additional 8 000 h.p. could be made. The progressive spirit which has marked the management of the works since their inception now characterises the manner in which the problem of further extensions are being considered.

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the country is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Darbar utilising the River Jhelum near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20 000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels each coupled on the same shaft to a 1 600 k.w., 3 phase 2 300 volt 25 period generator running at 500 r.p.m. and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload which the generator is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15 000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla 31 miles distant at which point they terminate. The other continues to Srinagar a further 84 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating cranes for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation but these operations have temporarily been curtailed so that only one dredger is now in operation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar the electric illuminations at the State silk factory where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and during the past year a motor load of over 100 k.w. has been connected with the mains motors being hired out to consumers by the Electrical Department. This step was taken with a view to educating the people in the use of electric power and it has been entirely successful.

Recent Progress

Apart from the development of the three projects in the Bombay Presidency the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works. A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923 and the erection of another small plant was commenced at Shillong but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note however that preliminary investigations are proceeding with a view to the erection of hydro-electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong for example it is proposed to harness a promising water power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea factories.

The Suttie Hydro Electric Project at one time appeared to be one of the most promising propositions in the country but owing to financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved. In Southern India a large number of sites have been investigated and of these one on the Pykara river in the Nilgiris and another on the Kallar river on the borders of Travancore have been selected for development if and when the financial considerations can be satisfactorily settled. The Pykara river scheme is of some magnitude and it is estimated that upwards of 50,000 horse power will be available for electro-chemical industries which it is proposed to establish at Calicut on the West Coast. The Kallar river project is very much smaller but it is interesting in being a scheme in which the Government of Madras and the Travancore Darbar will be jointly responsible for the power house will be located on the British side of the river and the current transmitted to and distributed in Travancore State. Finally there is a big combined project of hydro-electricification and irrigation in Hyderabad State. This scheme is still very much in the air but the fact that it is under consideration is worthy of being placed on record in view of the somewhat unusual circumstance

in India, that the tail water from the turbines will be made available for agricultural purposes and not allowed to run to waste.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies has been recorded above and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has put forward a similar proposition with effect from the time when power is available from the Tata Power Company's installation at Nila Mula. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 300,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Local Self-Government

No field of the administration of India is likely to be more profoundly affected by the reforms of 1919 than local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers and there are many signs that the power will be freely used for the purpose of experiments in the direction of building up a more and more vigorous local bodies. On the whole the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns and particularly in the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifold. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority, from the Government to the local body and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the moribund system are stirring. Inasmuch as this being a transferred subject it is entirely provincial there will be the widest variation between province and province according to the special needs of each. We can indicate here only the broad tendencies with the expression of opinion that this field will be one of the most important in the growth of nation building forces in British India.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation and from the villages are built up the larger administrative entities—tahsils, sub-divisions and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of old-fashioned customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted however that in certain portions of India, e.g. in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency the village as here described does not exist the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads. —(*Gazetteer of India*)

The villages above described fall under two main classes viz.—

Types of Villages.—“(1) The sovereignty or *raiyatwari* village which is the prevalent form

outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose such as grazing and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman known by an old vernacular name such as *paisa* or *reidsa* who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.

(2) The joint or landlord village the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors and a certain amount of collective responsibility still as a rule, remains. The village itself is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and if wanted for cultivation is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *panchayat* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment as compared with that which obtains in a *raiyatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *landward* a vernacular derivative from the English word *word*. This is the type of village to which the well known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them.

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not as a rule concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the re-establishment of local civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Panchayats.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Panchayat* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

'While therefore, we desire the development of a *panchayat* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insur-

mountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Panchayats* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant and with success here it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy which must be the work of many years will require great care and discretion, much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is however still mainly a question of future possibilities and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village *Panchayat Act* which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of conciliators to whom certain local matters including judicial power both civil and criminal of a minor character may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves in dealing minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments are taking steps to the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration first under Royal Charters and later under statute from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal which was practically inoperative was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs and authorised the levy of various taxes but in most provinces the commissioners were all nominated and from the point of view of self-government these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874 which among other things extended to the elective principle but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and

responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position—There are some 767 Municipalities in British India with something over 18 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipalities roughly 687 have a population of less than 10,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to 10 per cent, and is smallest in Assam, where it amounts to only 1 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent. of the total population. Turning to the composition of the Municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classified under the heads of *Public Safety, Health, Conservancy and Instruction*. For the discharge of these responsibilities there is a municipal income of Rs. 14.03 crores derived principally from taxation just over one-third coming from municipal property contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing nearly 40 per cent. of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of *Conservancy and Public Works*, which amount to 15 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively. Water supply comes to 13 per cent., Drainage to 6 per cent. and Education to no more than 8 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay City for example the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the provinces of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards. While in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 221 district boards with 536 sub-district boards and more than 800 Union Committees. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was some 218 millions in 1919-20. Leaving aside the Union Committees the

members of the Boards numbered a little over 14,000 in 1922-23 of whom 62 per cent. were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians who constitute 98 per cent. of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent. of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1922 amounted to Rs. 11.32 crores, the average income of each district board being Rs. 5,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Provinces to 63 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trusts—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of actual improvements. In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts are continuing their activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts have been constituted in Calcutta, Lucknow and Allahabad and in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India. Their activities have however been severely curtailed by the financial stress.

Provincial Progress—There was passed in Bengal in 1913 a Village Self Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. Though they are in their infancy as yet many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village self government is also proceeding as the result of an Act for constituting and increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this Presidency some 75 out of 157 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1920 and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (*taluka*) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. The number of district boards in the Presidency was 24 with 682 members. The number of sub-district boards rose from 119 to 121. The total number of Municipal Councils rose from 73 to 80 and the proportion of Indian

to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1902 there were 54 municipal councils consisting entirely of Indian members as against 41 in the previous year. The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low being only about Rs. 2. Nonetheless 28 towns in the Presidency possess a protected water supply and water works schemes are either under execution or in contemplation in a number of others. The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils rose to 1,016 which was 99 more than in the previous year while the net educational charges amounted to Rs. 1,41 lakhs.

In the United Provinces the new District Boards which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official chairmen were plunged straight way into financial difficulties. In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure. In the case of Municipal Finance there has been some cause for the better. The new Municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal objections. They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them. The restoration of municipal roads, the abatement of the dust nuisance and the renewal of water works plant are problems calling almost everywhere for immediate solution. On the whole the position is more hopeful since the rapid progress which was being made towards Municipal insolvency has been arrested.

In the Punjab municipal administration continued to show improvement the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibility being promising for progress in the future. (Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous

years. Expenditure on water-supply schemes is steadily increasing and the capital cost of schemes executed during 1924-25 amounted to over Rs. 11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11 lakhs in the previous year.

The Acts of considerable importance providing for the creation of improvement trusts for the more effective administration of smaller towns and for the establishment of village panchayats have been passed. Further Municipalities and District Boards have been reconstituted in a more democratic form.

In the Central Provinces the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self Government Act which will guide into proper channels the undoubted growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman and the wider power of control given to local bodies will be an incentive to the development of local self government leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

In the North West Frontier Province the institution of local self government is somewhat of a foreigner with certain of the municipal committees still in the discharge of their responsibilities and meetings are reported to be infrequent but the attendance of non-official members is gradually increasing. Concerning Municipal administration the Local Government reports that the members continue to take a very great interest in their duties and that their attitude towards the responsibilities imposed upon them is on the whole satisfactory. Communal feeling shows itself in certain localities but in many instances offset by the public spirit and initiative of individual members and there are considerable symptoms of advance in independence of action and in the smooth working of the Committees.

Local Government Statistics

Municipalities.—With this general introduction we can now turn to the statistical results of the working of Local Self Government. The following table gives information as to the constitution of municipal committees, taxation &c. in the chief provinces in 1925-26—

Province.	Population within Municipal Limits	Number of Municipalities	Number of Members of Committee	Classification of Members		Income	Incidents per Head of Population					Expenditure.	
				Official	Non Official		Rate and Taxes	Total Income (excluding Excess and Deficit)	Rs	p	Rs		p
Presidency Towns													
Calcutta	1,077,264	1	90	1	89	358,547.6	16 1 8	20 4 9	2,98,67,889				
Bombay City	1,175,911	1	106	3	103	24,016,077	23 2 10	26 1 1	24,39,86,987				
Madras City	524,401	1	46	1	45	90,50,421	7 10 6	11 8 11	90,46,893				
Rangoon	235,401	1	84	2	82	1,48,63,904	16 10 4	24 0 4	1,82,72,770				
District Municipalities													
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	2,011,886	115	1,632	141	1,491	86,33,340	3 1 5	8 11 9	88,72,440				
Bihar and Orissa	1,171,003	68	894	155	739	40,17,622	2 2 0	3 0 2	40,73,060				
Assam	1,60,909	25	265	11	254	9,84,910	3 5 3	5 11 1	9,97,780				
Bombay (excluding Bombay City)	2,677,307	166	3,097	220	2,877	8,10,16,845	5 31 8	8 5 2	3,21,02,871				
Madras (excluding Madras City)	2,920,885	85	1,082	41	1,041	1,49,81,010	2 3 3	4 15 5	1,64,84,580				
United Provinces	2,920,885	85	1,082	41	1,041	1,49,81,010	2 3 3	4 15 5	1,64,84,580				
Punjab	1,817,252	104	1,194	182	1,012	1,43,09,427	4 9 7	7 5 1	1,51,10,893				
N. W. Frontier Province	2,601,944	40	1,110	32	1,078	23,54,360	6 11 4	11 8 8	29,44,389				
Central Provinces and Berar	1,048,269	65	1,058	71	987	71,54,405	2 13 9	5 0 11	72,17,815				
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	814,182	57	718	71	722	72,01,145	3 12 9	8 0 10	71,92,770				
British Baluchistan	28,238	1	29	4	25	5,82,771	19 1 0	18 0 0	5,86,724				
Almer Mirwars	14,048	4	14	12	46	7,944,087	2 10 3	4 0 2	5,38,910				
Goork	1,078	5	60	19	41	48,053	2 6 11	4 0 7	39,240				
Delhi	249,802	1	80	2	84	28,53,508	5 4 9	6 11 7	28,82,762				
Bangalore	118,940	1	23	8	20	12,20,886	4 14 0	8 10 0	10,20,080				
Total 1925-26	18,959,824	67	12,468		11,136	41,584,313	6 0 6	8 8 9	41,29,51,014				

Calcutta Improvement Trust

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas laying out or altering streets providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation demolishing or constructing buildings and rehousing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1818 owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 80 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper which includes all the most crowded areas was 649,995 in 1881 and increased to 801,251 or by 25 per cent by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1911 census was 896,087 and this had increased by 1921 to 993,508.

The problem of expansion was difficult because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a scheme involving the expenditure of Rs. 8,22,00,000, and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole time chairman of the Board of trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following formed the Board of Trustees in 1928: 1927 Mr A. M. C. B. S. C. S. Chairman, Mr J. U. Mukherjee Bar at Law, Off. Chief Executive Officer Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*), Babu Sallapati Chatterjee elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911, Rai Nalini Nath Seth Bahadur elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911 as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr Chandra Chandra Biswas, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911 as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr G. Morgan elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Babu Hari Sankar Paul, elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr H. Sudlow, Mr A. Cassels I.C.S. Rai Ram Dey Chokhany Bahadur Lt. Brijoy Prasad Singh Roy appointed by the Local Government.

During the 15 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided and partly or entirely carried through several improvement schemes for opening up congested areas laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary houses have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out the most

important of which is the Central Avenue 100 ft wide which at present extends from London Street to Chowringhee and will shortly be extended to Shambazar on the north.

In the north of the City a park and play ground have been completed and several wide roads driven through that highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

The Suburban Areas to the South and South East of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately a crore of ft of earth have been filled up. Bessra Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft wide East to West road from Ballygunge Railway Station to Cheli Bridge and for recreation an artificial lake of 16 bighas with adequate grounds are being made.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes:—

In the early stages three blocks of chawls were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer class. It was found, however that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bustis* of their own the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means e.g. School Masters, poor Students, Clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,00 people are housed in these chawls these buildings in luding land cost Rs. 44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs. 6 per mensem each room measuring 12 X 12 with a 4 ft verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft wide.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for *bustees*. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Manikotla Municipality but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

KERRALA TANK LAKE RE-HOUSING SCHEME.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold last year as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 15 out of the remaining 35 semi detached houses. This change of policy however produced no effect on the letting. It is now under contemplation to make some structural alterations so as to ensure more privacy to persons living in these houses or in the alternative to sell these buildings for what they will fetch

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in herhala Tank Re housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

BOW STREET RE HOUSING SCHEME—Seven blocks of buildings containing one roomed two roomed and three-roomed suits have been con-

structed to re-house Eurasians and Anglo Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success.

PAIKPARA RE HOUSING SCHEME—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 196 building sites. Special facilities are offered to dis-

housed persons for securing land in this scheme.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The transfer of the Trust to the Municipality has now been effected by an Act of Legislature called The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925 (Bombay Act No. XVI of 1925). By virtue of this Act the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have been transferred and the property and rights belonging to the said Trustees have now been vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay which is referred to as the Board. The President of the Corporation being also the President of the Board.

The execution of the powers and the performance of the duties vested in the Board is entrusted to a committee called the Improvements Committee subject to the general control of the Board. The Improvements Committee consists of eighteen members that is to say, fourteen elected members and four nominated members. Of the elected members eleven are elected by the Board, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by Indian Merchants Chamber and one by the Millowners Association out of their own bodies respectively. The nominated members are appointed by Government by notification three of them being chosen from among the following—

- (i) The Director of Development, Bombay
- (ii) The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust
- (iii) The Collector of Bombay and
- (iv) The Executive Engineer, Presidency District,

and the fourth by Government to represent labour from among the members of the Board.

The Municipal Commissioner has the right of being present at a meeting of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at the meeting. The Chief Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer is appointed by the Board subject to confirmation of Government. He has the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board and of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a member of the said Board or Committee but he must not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting. He exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and is directly responsible to the Board.

The specific duties of the Trust are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, construct sanitary dwellings including those required for the Bombay City Police. The Trust derives its income from certain Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust and the schemes it has undertaken.

The Trust receives a contribution from Municipal revenues amounting to a definite share in the general tax receipts—approximating to 1 per cent on assessments and subject to no maximum. Works are financed out of loans raised by the Board. By the close of 1925-26 the Board had raised Rs. 1,24 lakhs by loans and their total capital receipts (including grants of Rs. 54 lakhs received from Government) amounted to Rs. 14.3 lakhs out of which they had spent Rs. 11.3 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and Rs. 16.92 lakhs on their acquired estates and office buildings. The Trust have provided in their chawls accommodation for 31,000 persons.

The present Chairman and members of the Improvements Committee are as follows—

(a) Elected by the Board—

Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar Kt C.B.F. (Chairman)
Mr K. F. Nariman F.A. LL.B. & L.C.
Dr A. G. Viegas L.M. & S.
Mr Hoosenally M. Babintoolah B.A. M.L.C.
Mr Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan M.A. LL.B.
Mr Naoroji M. Dumasia.
Dr S. S. Batliwala, F.R.S. L.S. & S.
Dr K. E. Dadachanji L.M. & S.
The Honble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna Kt C.B.E.
Mr Sayajee Lakshman Shilam B.A. LL.B.
Mr L. C. Horajman

(b) Elected by the Chamber of Commerce—

Mr Harris T. Corrie

(c) Elected by the Indian Merchants Chamber—

Mr S. B. Billimoria, M.B.E.

(d) Elected by Millowners Association—

Mr C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.

(e) Nominated by Government—

The Director of Development
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust
The Collector of Bombay
Mr Ganpat Krishnaji Borade
Municipal Commissioner—Mr H. B. Clayton C.I.E. 1928

Chief Officer—Mr R. H. A. Delves, F.R.I.
Secretary and Chief Accountant—Mr Lawasjee Pestonjee Gorwalla B.A. (On leave)
Mr Narayan T. Chawathe (Acting)

Chief Engineer—Mr J. F. Watson, B.E., M.I.C.E. (On leave) Mr T. E. S. Synnersley A.M.I.C.E. (Acting)

Trust Architect—Mr M. Framjee L.O.B. L.M. I.B.A. (Acting)

Land Manager—Mr M. S. Bharucha, L.O.B.
Estate Agent—Mr J. T. Burge, F.R.I.

Bombay Development Scheme.

The Bombay Development Scheme in its widest sense represents concerted attempts by the three local bodies the Municipality the City Improvement Trust and the Port Trust each working in its own sphere, and by the Government to secure the rapid and adequate development of the city and suburbs of Bombay.

The Municipality is developing various areas in the city which will result in providing increased residential and business accommodation. The Mahim scheme will provide main avenue running north to south in addition to the 40 feet road from Worli to Mahim Bazar and a large number of cross roads. It aims at the development of an area in which it may be possible to house, approximately a population of 25,000. Provision has been made for a central park with a frontage on the bay and for a smaller park near the southern end of the area. The main contribution of the Municipality however, towards the general development scheme lies in the great water and drainage projects which it is undertaking and which are essential for the health and well being of the city.

Improvement Trust—The Improvement Trust are developing the north of the Island on a large scale completing their old schemes Dadar Matunga and Elion Matunga and carrying on with the new schemes adopted in 1919 the total area of which amounts to about one ninth of the area of the whole Island. Of the latter the Worli scheme will provide for three classes of people the richer class on the sea face the middle class on the main road, and a large area for the working classes on land reclaimed in the neighbourhood of the mills. At Dharavi the scheme for removing the tanneries and filling in the swamps to the south is in abeyance. The Sewri Wadala scheme is intended almost entirely for the working and lower middle classes and the area included in it will when the contemplated railway connections are made, be within easy access by rail from Victoria Terminus.

Port Trust—The construction of the new cotton depot on the Mazgaon Sewri reclamation has been completed and has released for other purposes the ground now occupied by the Cotton Green.

Programme—The works for which Government are directly responsible are as follows—

(a) The Industrial Housing Scheme providing one room tenements for the working classes to meet an actual existing shortage of accommodation as reported by the Municipal Commissioner in 1919.

(b) The Back Bay Reclamation to reduce congestion in the business area and provide residential accommodation and open spaces in the south of the City.

(c) The development of South Salsette including Frombay partly for residential and partly for industrial purposes.

(d) The provision of other industrial areas at greater distances.

(e) The improvement of communications to the suburban areas.

The question of special measures for the development of Bombay was under the consideration of Government for many years. The

results of the last general survey of the subject are contained in the report of the Bombay Development Committee submitted in May 1914. The war made it impossible then to carry out any large schemes. When the war had come to an end it was found that owing to the large increase in the City's population during the war and the high prices of materials conditions were much worse than before, and that more rapid action was necessary.

Scope of Work—In a speech to the Legislative Council in August 1920, His Excellency the Governor explained that the industrial housing scheme which Government considered essential, would be carried out by them direct instead of being entrusted to the Municipality or the Improvement Trust because of the very heavy liabilities which already rested on those bodies. He introduced a Bill for the levy of a cess of one rupee per bale on cotton imported into Bombay the proceeds of which would be used partly to provide additional revenue for the Municipality in view of its large programme of expenditure, partly to meet the losses anticipated on the housing scheme and partly to assist development schemes in Salsette.

He announced Government's decision to establish a new Development Department and Direct rate which was at once a Department of Government and an executive organisation and was constituted a few months later. Some of the programme of work of the Department has since been completed but the greater part of it has been suspended for the present owing to depression in the land market while the construction of more chawls has been held in abeyance owing to the decrease in population since the census of 1921. The Development Direct rate was therefore abolished in January 1927 and the executive organisation is at the moment under reconstruction. There is still a special branch of the Government Secretariat—the Development Department which deals with development operations.

Personnel—The whole Development Department is in charge of the Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) K. I. I. O. B. E.

The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is in charge of a Chief Engineer assisted by two Deputy Chief Engineers, one for the Dredging section and the other for the Marine Lines (Alaba and Quarry Section).

The technical control over all works other than the Back Bay Scheme was transferred to the Public Works Department towards the end of the year 1926.

The Government of India have appointed a special Audit and Accounts Officer for the Bombay Development Scheme and have authorised his appointment as Deputy Financial Adviser under a Financial Adviser who is an officer of the Finance Department.

R. D. BELL (I.E. I.C.S. Secretary to Government Development Department and Commissioner Bombay Suburban Division and Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records Bombay Suburban Division, (also holds the appointment of Land Manager)

H ST C SMITH J P Deputy Secretary to Government Development Department and Assistant Commissioner Bombay Suburban Division

R B VAOHHA, M.A J P Assistant Secretary to Government Development Department

K S FRANK CLE B.A LCE FUB Chief Engineer Back Bay Reclamation Scheme

E M DUGGAN B.Sc A.M Inst C.E Deputy Chief Engineer Reclamation Branch Marine Lines Colaba and Quarry Section

C R BRIMS Deputy Chief Engineer Reclamation Branch, Dredging Section

T HARVEY M.Sc MICE Officer on special duty in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme (on leave)

G D KUNDAN M.R San I (Lond.) A.M.I.E.S (Glas.) Marine Surveyor

K R DOCTOR F.S.I. L.C.E. A.M.I.E. Personal Assistant to the Land Manager

S M BHARTOHA, B.A Collector Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer (Also Superintendent Bombay Suburban Survey and Land Records Bombay Suburban Division)

Audit and Finance

C G Freke B.A (Cantab.) I.C.S. Financial Adviser to Government

S M L Bean Deputy Financial Adviser to Government and Audit and Accounts Officer Bombay Development Scheme

Military Lands Scheme

S M L Bean Secretary Board of Control
I C DARE B.A F.R.S.A. F.S.I., A.M.I.E.
M.I.S.R. Executive Engineer

Industrial Housing—In Bombay City apart from some minor schemes affecting Government properties, the work of the Development Department consists of Industrial Housing and the Back Bay Reclamation. There are four housing schemes and Government have decided that till these are fully utilised further new schemes are not to be embarked on the schemes which are now complete are as follows—

- 1 Nalgam—42 chawls
- 2 DeLisle Road—32 chawls
- 3 Worli—121 chawls
- 4 Sewri—12 chawls

Each chawl with two exceptions contains 80 rooms of 160 square feet superficial area. There is a *nahani* in each room and each floor has its own water-supply and modern sanitary conveniences. The areas in which the chawls are situated are conveniently situated near the mills and other factories and are at the same time open and healthy and well provided with open spaces. Out of the 18,534 tenements ready for occupation over 8,000 are occupied. Provision has been made for shops in the chawls and at Worli there is a specially constructed market place. The Bombay Municipality have opened vernacular schools in the chawls at DeLisle Road Nalgam and Worli and the Infant Welfare Society is carrying on welfare work at those chawl centres. A Municipal dispensary will be opened shortly at Worli.

The average economic rent of the chawls works out approximately to Rs 16 per month per tenement but the rents actually charged for rooms let singly are as follows—

	DeLisle Road	Nalgam.	Worli	Sewri
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Ground floor rooms	9 8	7 0	5 0	7 0
First floor rooms				
Second floor rooms				
Third floor rooms	9 0	7 0	5 0	7 0

On this basis there will be when the chawls are fully occupied an annual loss of Rs. 16 lakhs most of which is covered by the revenue from the cotton cess. Owing to the large number of vacancies the loss at present is much more than this. The vacancies are mostly at Worli where 78 out of 121 chawls have not been brought into use. At Nalgam there are ten unoccupied chawls and at DeLisle Road three.

To large employers of labour including Government Departments to societies institutions and similar organisations or bodies and to private individuals acting on behalf of any community or section of the public concession rents as under are charged if whole chawls are rented—

Chawl area	Annual rent per chawl Rs
Worli	3,582
Nalgam	5,478
DeLisle Road	7,398

The above rents include charges for main tenance and repairs sweepers and sanitary stores plus municipal taxes which may vary. These rents are equivalent to an inclusive rent of about Rs 4 Rs 5 11-0 and Rs 7 11-0 per room per annum at Worli Nalgam and DeLisle Road respectively. In fixing them a deduction has been made from the usual rents on account of vacancies bad debts and the cost of rent collection. The offer has so far been availed of by the B B & C I Railway Company who have rented five chawls at Worli for housing their employees and by the Bombay Municipality who have taken one whole chawl for housing the employees of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

As an experimental measure one chawl at DeLisle Road and one chawl at Nalgam have been converted into two and three-roomed tenements.

Salsette—In Salsette the widening and tar macadamising of the surface has been completed

in the greater portion of the Bandra-Andheri Road, and the road has been transferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance. The Malad-Marve Road including the construction of bridge has been completed and transferred to District Local Board while the first section of the Koliwada Bora Road which will afford direct road communication between Bombay and Trombay has also been finished. Quarrying and reclamation works have been carried out at Gilbert Hill Andheri, and progress has been made in town planning schemes. The development scheme at Khar between the Khar Station and the sea known as Khar Model Suburb and a small scheme at Chapel Road Bandra, have been very successful. These two schemes provide for about 863 and 140 building plots respectively. The Khar Scheme has been developed by the aid of a new railway station of the same name; most of the roads are complete, the area is now well built upon and sales of building plots continue steadily. The Chapel Road scheme is quite complete, the roads have been transferred for maintenance to the Municipality and only nine plots are now available for sale.

A small development scheme for an area of about 16 acres in Dandi village has also been worked out and a few plots therein have been sold. All roads in the scheme have been completed and a direct communication between the Bandra railway station and the scheme area has been established by the completion of the Turner Road extension through the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society's land.

In Trombay the schemes in hand are (i) Trombay North East which is intended to provide for (a) a new municipal slaughter house, tanneries, dye works and other noxious trades which ought to be removed from the City residential areas for the people employed in the tanneries, etc. and (ii) Trombay North West which is intended to provide a residential area for the lower middle class on good land surrounding on three sides the existing Chembur village and extending to the south and east. In Trombay North East development operations have been stopped for a considerable time owing to the curtailment or suspension by the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust of schemes in Bombay City with which the scheme at Trombay North East was linked. A large portion of the area included in Trombay North East scheme has recently been demarcated.

In Trombay North West the development of an area of 128 acres known as Chembur Garden Suburb to provide about 450 building plots has been worked out in detail. So far about 255 plots have been actually developed by the construction of roads and provision of a piped water supply out of which an area of 144,000 sq. yards has been disposed of. A passenger service between Kurla and Chembur is run by the G. I. P. Railway and it is well patronised especially in the mornings and evenings. As many as 40 trains are run per day. The line has been extended up to Mandala which will serve the new military explosives depot as well as the tannery area.

The Salsette-Trombay Railway runs from Anik to Kurla and then through the Shahr

area lying between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways to Andheri. This railway is now complete as a single line. The main objects of the railway was to bring stone for road-making in Salsette from the quarries in Trombay and to provide a tramway service to open up the areas, through which it passes which are at present without any means of communication. As road making in Salsette is in abeyance owing to the prevailing stagnation in the land market the line is not required for stone traffic at present. Arrangements have been concluded with the G. I. P. Railway for the working and maintenance of the line as a tramway for a period of two years. The line is expected to be opened for traffic in the near future.

The Salsette water-supply scheme obtains water from the Bombay Municipality's Tuli and Vehar mains and supplies it in bulk to the Municipalities of Bandra and Kurla. The Development Department has made its own distribution scheme in the areas of Andheri and neighbourhood. Vile Parle Santa Cruz Juhu Khar Ghatkopar and the two schemes in Trombay described above.

In order to help people of moderate means to become owners of their homes, Government have sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to intending purchasers of plots in the residential schemes of the Development Directorate. The essential feature of this scheme is that Government will advance at 6 per cent interest a sum equal to three-fourth of the cost of land and half the cost of the building which it is intended to erect. The advance being repayable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding fifteen years. Another scheme for permanent Government servants on slightly easier terms has also been sanctioned. Government have also sanctioned the extension of the benefits of the State Aided Buildings Scheme to Co-operative Housing Societies for building houses on the tenant ownership system. The essential feature of this scheme is that Government will advance to Co-operative Housing Societies which acquire building plots in the estates managed by the Development Department subject to certain conditions, sums to the extent of three-fourth of the value of any plot plus half the estimated cost of the building proposed to be erected on it with interest at 5 1/2 per cent per annum the advance being as in the former cases repayable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding 15 years.

Industrial Town.—The Ambernath Development Scheme aims at creating a new township to establish industries with all modern facilities. During the year no further sites were sold at Ambernath. The approach roads to all existing factories were completed, together with road connecting Ambernath Station with the Kalyan Badliapur Road. Roads for staff bungalows and workmen's quarters have been finished. The existing sewage arrangements are by means of septic tanks but a small activated sludge plant has been installed as an experiment, and if successful, will probably be extended to deal with the sewage of the area. A market to serve the residents of the area has also been provided. The G. I. P. Railway are running a shuttle service between Kalyan and Badliapur.

and are remodelling Ambernath Station to deal with the traffic of the factories. An arterial siding for the factories is also being arranged by the Railway Company.

The water scheme is located at Badlapur 5 miles from Ambernath Station. The works comprise—(a) A barrage across the Ulhas River about 1½ miles from the railway station. (b) A set of Paterson rapid filters to filter three million gallons of water daily. (c) Protection wall for the Ulhas left bank.

The filtered water pumped by electric power transmitted from Ambernath to a reservoir on top of an adjoining hill commanding the factory area. The plant is designed for a supply of three million gallons per day, is capable of extension at a small cost to six million gallons per day. The reservoir has a capacity of about three million gallons. A proposal to supply the Kalyan Municipality and the village of Badlapur with filtered water from the scheme is under consideration.

A small power station supplies electric energy for running the permanent pumping plant at Badlapur and the factories in the area. The plant has been so laid out that it can easily be supplemented should further demands arise in the future.

Military Lands—Arrangements have been made with the Government of India involving the relinquishment by the military authorities of practically all the land they hold in the Fort area. The services displaced are to be reinstated partly at Deolali and partly at Colaba where the military area is to be increased by about 245 acres at the southern end of the Back Bay Reclamation. The Government of India have to pay the Government of Bombay for this land. The cost of new

buildings etc. due to the removal of the mill bary from the Fort is to be covered by the sale of the land to be vacated. A large area of land on the Palton Road Estate (formerly the old Palton Road Lines) has been sold to the Bombay Municipality. A few plots on the estate and another in Carnac Road have also been sold. The plots available for sale in the Mazagon Defence Yard site have all been sold while the small site known as the Old Saluting Battery site situated at Strand Street on the Harbour Face south of the Apollo Bunder was sold to the Port Trust for road widening. The old town barracks in the Fort have been sold to the Bombay Municipality in connection with its Hornby Road Ballard Pier Scheme. New Indian Infantry Lines at Carney Lines near Marine Lines. New Indian Infantry Lines at Deolali the temporary Mechanical Transport Depot at Colaba the married officers quarters at Colaba the Pilot Bunder flats at Colaba and the quarters for the General Officer Commanding Bombay District at Colaba. The new Explosives Depot at Trombay and the new building for Auxiliary Force Headquarters at Marine Lines have been completed. The Bombay Military Lands Scheme is in charge of a Board of Control consisting of the Secretary to Government Development Department and the General Officer Commanding Bombay District. The Audit and Accounts Officer Bombay Development Scheme is also Secretary Board of Control and Financial Adviser and Audit Officer for the Military Lands Scheme. The Staff employed on this scheme do not form part of the Development Department. As military land becomes ready for disposal it is handed over by the military authorities to the Bombay Government and action in regard to its disposal is taken by the Development Department of Government.

RECLAMATION INQUIRY AND REPORT

The progress of the Development scheme came under acute public discussion in 1924 and in particular the Reclamation of Back Bay. There were discussions in the Legislative Council and elsewhere and various committees set up by the Government of Bombay severely criticised the increase in the estimated cost, some indeed the whole financial basis of the Scheme. The Government of India therefore in its supreme capacity set up an over-riding Committee to inquire into the progress and future of the Reclamation.

Chairman—Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice Allahabad High Court.

Members—Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E. D.S.O. M.I.C.E. Sir Frederick Thomas Hopkinson, K.B.E. M.I.C.E. and Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M.B.

Secretary—Mr. B. L. Furbank, C.I.E. I.C.S. The terms of reference of the Committee were—

Firstly to inquire into the history of the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Secondly to make recommendations as regards future operations.

The Committee took evidence in India and in England and on December 1st signed a unanimous report which was issued early in 1927. The tenor of this is covered in the following official summary.

The object of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was to reclaim from the sea an area of 1,145 acres at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. Government were prepared to spend on the scheme up to Rs. 400 lakhs if necessary. A revised estimate for Rs. 70 lakhs was approved within two years of the original sanction and if the scheme is to be completed a second revision of the estimate will be necessary. The total cost will approximate to about 800 lakhs gross exclusive of interest charges. This total sum will be reduced by Rs. 2½ lakhs to be received from the Military authorities and any other subsequent receipts from sale of land. The programme of the reclamation which was to have been completed by 1928-27 has completely broken down. If it is continued under present conditions it cannot be finished for many years to come.

It is believed that land reclaimed cannot in the near future be sold at remunerative prices and care should be exercised not to reclaim land in advance of the demand. The work is being constructed from public loans on which interest and sinking fund charges have to be met and Government are faced with a growing debt.

The difficulties in which the scheme is at present involved arise from—

(1) the unsatisfactory character of the estimates.

- (2) defective organisation
- (3) the failure of the dredging operations and
- (4) the fall in land values

The defects in the various estimates would have been avoided if there had been sufficient and careful preliminary investigation. If an alternative comparative estimate for dry filling had been prepared at the outset and the cost of adequate dredging plant properly investigated, Government might have hesitated to commit themselves to the use of auction dredgers for this scheme. A dredging scheme costing Rs. 400 lakhs was an attractive financial proposition but it might very well be considered to have changed its character when the cost went up to 702 lakhs. Reclamation by dry filling if then practicable might have proved cheaper.

As regards the organisation and arrangements made for the conduct of the scheme, these in themselves were almost unworkable. A reading of clause 3 of the agreement between the Secretary of State in Council and the firm of Misk and Buchanan shows that responsibility was not clearly defined between the Engineers and the Director of Development. Much of the technical work was left to an overworked Chief Engineer or was not done at all. There was no costing system without which it was impossible properly to control expenditure.

Because nobody believed himself responsible for the due execution of the work, unwise decisions were taken and mistakes made such for instance as commencing the construction of the sea wall from both ends, delay in sealing the rubble mound, undertaking dredging operations in Back Bay without consideration of cost, absence of preconcerted programmes to regulate operations etc. All these militated against the success of the scheme and added to its cost.

The inability of the dredger to give the required output has been the chief cause of failure and has had a disastrous effect on the financial prospects of the scheme. The principal reason for the present serious position of the scheme was the ordering of the dredger on estimates and specifications put forward by Messrs. Simons and Company which were not examined with due care, the absence of proper guarantees for the sufficient output of the dredger and the acceptance of a quotation for a dredging plant without any real effort to secure competitive tenders.

The work having been undertaken in anticipation of realising large profits the scheme was subjected to very great criticism when a period of acute trade depression set in with a consequent fall in land values. The trade depression was not a matter which could have been foreseen although caution was necessary in undertaking a scheme of the magnitude at a time when world conditions were unstable. With the disappearance of the prospect of profits public criticism concentrated on the defects of the scheme.

The Future—With regard to future operations the following is a summary of the recommendations which we have made—

- (i) For financial reasons the completion of block 8 is a most urgent work.

- (ii) The foreshore portion along blocks 3, 4, 5 and 6 should be filled in to an average width

of 300 feet seaward of the present shore line and brought up to the ground level of the reclamation. The strip should curve at both ends so as to join on with block 2 at the northern end and block 7 at the southern end. This should be done as speedily as possible.

- (iii) The foreshore strip should be reclaimed with moorum filling.

- (iv) A complete lay-out of the area to be reclaimed should be prepared. The foreshore strip should be developed as soon as completed and blocks 1, 2 and 7 gradually as land is taken up.

The lay-out already prepared for the complete scheme (114½ acres) should be re-examined with the help of a committee and the lay-out of the area now recommended for reclamation should fit in with the lay-out approved for the complete reclamation if ultimately undertaken.

- (v) The Corporation of Bombay should share the cost of development and Government should arrive at an understanding with the Corporation on this point.

- (vi) The results of the work on the Sir George Lloyd and the Colaba during the current season should be verified. If the cost of filling by dredging approximates to that of moorum and the quality of the reclaimed land is satisfactory they might be used for blocks 1 and 2 after block 7 is completed. If not they should be disposed of. Notice should not be given to the staff until this point is decided.

- (vii) The reclamation should be removed from the control of the Development Directorate and carried out in accordance with one or other plans suggested in the report. A small committee including one or two experienced engineers should be constituted to advise Government on matters referred to them.

- (viii) The work should in future as far as possible be carried out by contract agency.

- (ix) Alternative estimates of the cost of the scheme now proposed are submitted. The extension of the 300-foot foreshore strip by additional strips of 400 feet and 300 feet as need arises is contemplated. Blocks 1 and 2, as being the most valuable in the whole project should be completed as soon as practicable. No part of them should be assigned for recreation purposes.

- (x) Detailed revised estimates should be prepared at once. The form of tender issued by the Development Directorate should be revised.

- (xi) Every endeavour should be made to complete the scheme proposed in three or four years. When a demand arises for completing the whole reclamation the work may be carried out by moorum filling exclusively.

Conclusions—Lord Lloyd left England charged by Mr. Montagu to take urgent steps to improve the housing conditions of Bombay. Whilst that did not necessarily imply the undertaking of a reclamation scheme, reclamation had nevertheless been considered for many years to be an integral part of any comprehensive scheme for the betterment of conditions. We are satisfied from the evidence that Mr. Montagu was deeply interested in the Reclamation and wished it to be carried through. We think that Lord Lloyd and the Government of Bombay were justified in accepting Sir George

Buchanan as an expert to report on Mr Kidd's scheme and that having taken the man recommended by the Government of India the proper and prudent course was to treat his opinion as final and authoritative.

Lord Lloyd's letter of 25th May 1919 shows conclusively that he had no predilection for a reclamation scheme and that he was prepared to abandon it at once had Sir George Buchanan reported adversely on it.

Though we are aware that a Governor must necessarily rely upon his advisers for the details of any particular scheme yet having regard to the personal interest displayed by Lord Lloyd as disclosed by his evidence and that of Sir George Buchanan we are surprised that his acute intelligence overlooked the apparent inadequacy of Sir George Buchanan's figures even though he held the belief that the 1911 figures of Mr Kidd were to some extent inflated. In the Report Sir George Buchanan himself gave 241.60 lakhs as the figure which he would have estimated in 1912 and on that basis the work could not have been done by him in 1919 for less than 605 lakhs.

To a lesser extent we are surprised that Lord Lloyd when reading Sir George Buchanan's report did not notice that Sir George Buchanan described the clay as hard whilst Messrs Simons & Co were putting forward an offer for a soft clay dredger.

We do not agree with Lord Lloyd that this was a technical point. The explanation may be a technical one but the discovery of the apparent contradiction between the character of the clay as described by Sir George Buchanan and Messrs Simons & Co needed no technical knowledge. It stood out on the document and was unless satisfactorily explained a contradiction in terms.

We are satisfied that Lord Lloyd acted throughout with the highest motives anxious only to make good his undertaking to Mr Montagu and to benefit the City of Bombay.

Sir George Curtis who is living at Dinard was too ill to attend. He has, however, furnished answers to certain questions which were sent to him. Although he was the Member in Charge during the inception of the scheme he has not been able at this distance of time to give us any information of value and he cannot enlighten us at all as to the reason why no one in the Government of Bombay queried the varying descriptions of clay or compared the estimates of Mr Kidd and Sir George Buchanan with reference to 1912 and 1919 prices.

The Estimates.—We cannot understand how Sir George Buchanan's figures found acceptance in Bombay and Delhi even with the addition of some 10 per cent. It was common knowledge that prices of plant material and labour when taken collectively had gone up at least 2½ times in the period between 1912 and 1919. The 1912 figure of Mr Kidd—22½ lakhs—had been accepted both by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India as a fair figure. If that was the belief then 367.61 lakhs was a manifest underestimate and proper scrutiny would infallibly have demonstrated it. When Sir George Buchanan was being questioned on these two sets of figures by the Committee and the rise in prices and the

inevitable inferences arising from them, he preferred not to answer the questions.

The failure of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and in particular the failure of Sir Sidney Crookshank to notice the varying descriptions of clay contained in (a) Mr Kidd's Report (b) Sir George Buchanan's Report (c) Messrs Simons & Co's letter of 12th September 1919 and the 'general conditions' enclosed with that letter are regrettable.

The reports of Mr Kidd and of Sir George Buchanan were not studied with due and proper care by the Bombay Government and the Government of India respectively.

The Government of Bombay ought to have approached the Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine for permission to dredge in the Harbour before deciding on dredging as the mode of reclamation.

We consider that Sir George Buchanan ought to have made far more extended and careful local investigations. These occupied him for less than a fortnight in May 1919.

He knew that the Port Trust had had difficulties with the dredgers Kalu and Jinga built by Messrs. Simons & Co. He ought to have made specific inquiries about this but he did not do so. Mr Messent the engineer to the Port Trust gave him at some time the pamphlet entitled 'Some results of the working of the Jinga and Kalu'. A table of figures in that document showed that the average of both vessels was 112½ cubic yards per hour as compared with 2,000 cubic yards per hour guaranteed and achieved on test. So little attention did Sir George Buchanan pay to this document that at first he said he had never seen it and knew nothing of the figures. A few days later he informed the Committee that he had found a copy of the document and that as it bore Mr Messent's initials he no doubt got it from him.

In his letter of 25th July 1919 to Messrs. Simons and Company he wanted your guarantee that the plant will do the work required. He did not get it. He wanted also a dredger with a minimum capacity of 2,000 cubic yards of clay per hour. He did not get it. On the contrary he ultimately accepted a specification in which these two most necessary stipulations were omitted.

Not having studied Mr Messent's publication he held the unfounded belief (which a careful reading of Mr Messent's document would have dissipated) that the results of the work of the Kalu and Jinga justified him in specifying the same output per hour on test for the Sir George Lloyd.

The Dredger.—Messrs. Simons and Company through their representative Mr McMurray were well aware that hard clay existed in Bombay Harbour. Partly for that reason they refused a test on site. They suggested a dredger designed for soft clay but gave no guarantee that it would do the required work or give a minimum output of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. In drafting their offer of 12th September 1919 we think they were more concerned in protecting themselves than in supplying a dredger fit for the known purpose for which it was going to be used. Accepting

Mr. McMurray's own account of the interviews of July and August 1919 we disapprove of his attitude and that of his firm. Sir George Buchanan accepted any conditions they made because he had the fixed belief that the harbour reclamation was in all respects the same problem as the Sewri and because of his erroneous belief in the capacity of the Kalu and Jhnga.

The capacity of the dredger was much too low and a guarantee of an output of soft clay at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour on test meant infallibly an output under ordinary working conditions of much less. The position seems ultimately to have been appreciated by Sir George Buchanan who in his report of 15th December 1924 thought it

improbable with the class of material now being taken from the harbour that the Sir George Lloyd will do her estimated output of five million cubic yards per annum. In the same report he said "If we get two-thirds of the total output we shall be doing well."

Having regard to the great initial outlay and the need for speedy realisation the time within which the work would be completed was an element of the highest importance.

We are convinced that no crew, however skilful and diligent, ever can or will get any thing like five million cubic yards of material from the Harbour in any one season by the agency of the Sir George Lloyd. In a deep bed of soft clay they probably would get from time to time material at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. The first two reasons given by Mr. Halcrow in his report and set out in the body of this document are conclusive against the possibility of any continuous happening of this kind. The material on the average is too stiff the depth of material uncertain the bed of the sea uneven with upcropping rock, stones and moorum the capacity of the dredger too low.

Whilst we are of opinion that the Sir George Lloyd would under test conditions have delivered 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour and therefore conformed to the building contract of we are of opinion that the Colaba did not do so and that she was structurally weak. In our view she ought to have been stiff enough to take any variation in load without sustaining damage by vibration.

In November 1919 Sir George Buchanan being in ignorance of the quality and characteristics of the silt or mud and clay in the harbour ought as a measure of prudence to have advised the Government of Bombay that no decision should be come to treat the reclamation as a dredging problem until check borings had been taken to ascertain the density, depth and resistance of the silt or mud and clay in various parts of the harbour and also that it was essential to ascertain by experiment whether the material obtained from the bed of the sea would dry out when deposited in an area under reclamation. Certainty on these points could have been arrived at by December, 1919 and the check borings were all the more necessary as Messrs. Simons had at this time definitely refused a test at Bombay.

With regard to the order of the dredger we consider Sir George Buchanan committed grave errors of judgment. The principal cause of

the failure of the dredging operations arose, in our opinion, from the fact that Sir George Buchanan did not take the trouble to ascertain the working records of the Kalu and Jhnga.

And believing that they had done extraordinarily good work was of opinion that vessels of a slightly increased horse-power of the same type would be adequate for the work. A most serious mistake in connection with the order of the dredger was the assumption that a machine capable of dredging 2,000 cubic yards on a short test would be capable of averaging that quantity during a whole season.

The Wall.—The building of the sea wall at both ends simultaneously was disastrous. Though the suggestion emanated from the Government of Bombay who must therefore take the greater part of the responsibility we are of opinion that Sir George Buchanan should have advised against it and resisted it, and should in the circumstances of the sale of Block 8 to the Military have prepared a programme for the building of the wall and the commencement of the Reclamation from the Colaba end only.

Moreover the building of the sea wall from both ends simultaneously prevented the continuance of the original and sensible plan which was to shut in an area as soon as possible and pump into it with the least possible delay.

We are quite unable to accept the theory set up by Sir George Buchanan that the phrases soft clay and stiff clay as used by him connoted the same density of material. Also we cannot accept his explanation that where he uses the words hard clay or closely compacted clay or other equivalent phrase he meant not that it was hard in its position in the harbour but that it was of a character which would become hard when pumped into the reclamation.

The firm of Messrs. Melk and Buchanan did not prepare proper programmes of work nor adhere to any fixed programme. The reason of their indecision with regard to the dredging was due partly to the limitation of area by the Port Trust and Royal Indian Marine (for which neither the firm nor Sir George Buchanan can be held accountable) but principally to the fact that having no certain belief in the quality of the material in the harbour, they were unable to formulate proper and precise future plans.

Sir George Buchanan did not realise that he was the expert to whom from first to last the Government looked for advice and assistance. He did not appreciate that when he found causes for complaint it was his duty to require them to be remedied and in virtue of his responsibility for supervision to see that they were remedied. In his evidence he ascribed to himself a position of no power weight or importance and he allowed his opinion to be disregarded. We think that this was an entire misconception of his position and he never ought to have allowed his advice to be set on one side. On such occasions as this happened he should at once have realised his duty to the Government of Bombay and assisted them by making the facts known to them, and we can have no doubt that Lord Lloyd and Sir Leslie Wilson would have welcomed information and would have given all help and encouragement.

to Sir George Buchanan in any effort made by him to advance the work.

Responsibility—The agreement of the 17th March 1921 between the firm of Molk and Buchanan and the Secretary of State for India in Council was an unhappily framed document. Clause 8 gave Sir Lawless Hepper the opportunity of saying that as the Resident Engineer had to carry out the details of the work in accordance with the firm's instructions that therefore the firm were responsible for the due execution of the works. On the other hand Sir George Buchanan naturally pointed to the sentence also in Clause 8 that the Resident Engineer should be subject to the control of the Director of Development. From this arose a mutual misunderstanding. Thus from the outset neither Sir George Buchanan nor Sir Lawless Hepper seemed to have a very clearly defined idea of their respective duties. Later when the disaster was threatening the enterprise each relied upon his interpretation of the agreement. Sir Lawless Hepper when giving evidence insisted before us that Sir George Buchanan was entirely responsible for the due execution of the works as if he were in fact a contractor who had undertaken them. On the other hand Sir George Buchanan contended that that responsibility lay with Sir Lawless Hepper pointing out that he it was who had control of the Resident Engineer and that his firm has no power of dismissal over any of the staff. On the strict construction of the agreement we incline to the opinion that Sir George Buchanan is right although there are statements of his to be found in his correspondence which would bear the interpretation that he did regard his firm as responsible for the actual carrying out of the works.

If the Government of Bombay intended to make Sir George Buchanan a firm responsible for the execution of the works nothing was easier than to say so in plain and simple words and as a necessary corollary to put the Resident Engineer entirely under the control of his firm including the power of appointment and the power of dismissal. The provision that the Government of Bombay should pay the Resident Engineer would not have detracted from a provision that the firm should be responsible for the due execution of the work nor from the legal position that the Resident Engineer would have been the servant and agent of Sir George Buchanan. In that way the position of Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper would have been perfectly clearly defined.

The reports of the Development Directorate drafted by Sir Lawless Hepper cannot be justified. They did not present a true picture of the progress of the work and concealed material circumstances.

We are of opinion that Sir Lawless Hepper had so much work in connection with the other Development Schemes that even if he had appreciated his responsibility for the execution of the works he could only have carried out that duty as regards the Reclamation by neglecting other duties relating to the other schemes.

Mr Lewis was not a specialist in sea works and dredging. Sir George Buchanan ought not to have nominated him. He was however,

greatly handicapped by the necessity of preparing a detailed project estimate and this so absorbed his energies that he was unable to devote himself fully to supervising and pushing on the work. Very shortly after he became Resident Engineer we are satisfied that he was in ill health which became manifest and disabled him in 1922. It is most regrettable that he was allowed (contrary to Sir George Buchanan's advice) to remain at his post till July 1924.

We are of opinion that Mr Elgee, Mr O'Rourke and Mr Speira have done their best on all occasions to promote the interests of the Reclamation and that the quarry, constructional and dredging staff have done their duty.

It has been put forward that the Reclamation of Back Bay would by providing more land in the business and residential area in some way relieve housing conditions of the poorer classes. That in our opinion is too remote for serious consideration but has Back Bay proved to be the financial success which was anticipated the advantage to all classes of persons in the City and throughout the Presidency would have been that there would have been available immense sums of money to be used for any purpose pleasing the Legislative Council. The consistent anticipation of profits had no doubt considerable weight in causing the reclamation of Back Bay to be accepted as an integral and necessary part of any comprehensive plan of development.

Action on the Report—Having regard to the recommendations made by the Marine Committee and in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council Government have decided for the present to continue future operations in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme to the reclamation and development of blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 7 and reclamation of block No. 8 (undveloped) with a marine drive along the existing foreshore connecting blocks 2 and 7. The area under reclamation has thus been reduced from 114½ to 55½ acres. A representative committee has also been constituted with a view to advise Government on all important matters connected with the reclamation. A layout plan in respect of the blocks which are proposed to be reclaimed has been prepared and is now before another committee specially appointed for the purpose. A revised detailed estimate in respect of the reduced scheme is also under preparation. The dredger "Kala" in conjunction with the intermediate pumping station "Jinga" will be commissioned to work in connection with block No. 1 from October 1927. The dredging on this block will be continued up to May 1928, and resumed in October 1928 if necessary. The entire work of murrum topping on block No. 8 has been given on contract and proposals for letting out the remaining work on contract basis is under consideration. At the request of the Military authorities, an area of about 24 acres in block No. 4 has been prepared in advance of the rest of the block and was handed over in 1927. The remaining portion of block No. 8 is expected to be transferred to them by May 1928 at the latest. The programme of reclamation, as at present contemplated is expected to be completed by 1931-1932.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the major ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Rangoon consists mainly of European members.

The income, expenditure and capital debt according to the latest figures obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) of the six principal ports

managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) are shown in the following table —

	Income	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	121 27 748	916 44 101	17 76 31 194
Bombay	2 97 27 130	2 90 16 84	22 60 68 406
Madras	351 481	30 89 982	1 41 14 721
Karachi	89 02 5	64 01 619	4 35 24 000
Rangoon	6 88 3	71 39 78	3 78 90 182
Chittagong	7 24 06	4 67 688	9 68 21 2

CALCUTTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows —

Appointed by Government —

Mr S C Stuart Williams M.L.C. Chairman

Mr T H Elderton Deputy Chairman and Secretary

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Mr B J G Fuchs (Messrs Alexander Arbuthnot & Co.), Mr J Y Philip M.L.C. (Messrs Kilburn & Co.), Mr R B Wilson C.I.F. M.L.C. (Messrs Berkmyre Brothers), Mr H C Edmondson (Messrs Turner Morrison & Co.), Hon Mr J W A. Bell (Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), Mr J A Tassie (Messrs James Finlay & Co.)

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association —
Mr J H Wiggett M.B.E. (Messrs T. B. Thomson & Co.)

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce — Mr J G Banerjee, Raj A. Banerjee, Bahadur (Messrs Lehar Firebricks & Pottery Ltd.), Mr Nolini Ranjan Sarkar M.L.C. (The Hindustani Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.)

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce —
Mr D. A. Lulkar (The Sindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.)

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta — Dr Naradina Nath Law M.A.B.L. P.R.S. P.L.D.

Nominated by Government — Mr L. Greenham (Agent Bengal Nagpur Railway), Mr G. L. Colvin C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. (Agent, East Indian Rly), Mr N. Pearce (Agent, Eastern Bengal Rly), Mr G. S. Hardy I.C.S. (Collector of Customs) and Capt L. W. R. T. Turbett, R.N.

The principal officers of the Trust are —

Traffic Manager — Mr W. A. Burns

Chief Accountant — Mr N. G. Lark O.A.

Chief Engineer — Mr J. McGlashan M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator — Commander E. A. Constable R.N.

Medical Officer — Lt.-Col. H. B. Steen M.B.

Consulting Engineer and London Agent — Mr J. Angus M. Inst. C.E.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last thirteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Export	Coal Export	Imports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons				Rs.
1914-15	922,659	2,823,305	700,133	917,978	3,714,344	1 44 50 349
1915-16	1,054,985	1,010,642	579,997	788,481	2,987,998	1 59 35 436
1916-17	1,185,169	1,094,528	444,210	688,010	2,504,680	1 57 23 432
1917-18	995,112	1,014,493	387,383	631,698	2,094,011	1 58 39 170
1918-19	1,097,962	1,333,282	482,403	575,833	2,292,462	1 90 53,519
1919-20	1,146,470	2,204,978	657,066	713,748	2,941,248	2 23 55 614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,048,400	413,357	685,080	4,017,114	2 66 08 032
1921-22	974,783	1,667,222	69,981	622,411	3,446,021	2 19 17 042
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,058	3,336,722	2 64 75,522
1923-24	1,722,205	1,825,801	221,035	1,611,920	3,621,243	2 80,89,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	374,714	3,845,788	2 78 23,384
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	3,887,560	3 21 7 748
1926-27	1,465,364	2,476,791	455,577	903,297	4,177,118	3 123 0 188

BOMBAY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Nominated by Government—Mr W H Neilson O.B.E., M. Inst. C.E. M.I. Mech. E. (Chairman) Mr H B Clayton C.I.E. I.C.S. Capt E J Headlam C.B.I. C.M.G. D.S.O. M.I.M., Mr A M Green I.O.S. Mr T G Russell Mr R D Bell C.I.E. I.C.S. Col J R M. Minshull Ford I.S.O. M.C. and Mr M W Brayshaw

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce—Mr F C Annealey 81t Leslie Hudson Kt., Mr E Miller Mr G L Winterbotham and Mr P Barker

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber—Sir Purnanandas Thakurdas Kt., O.B.E. M.B.E. the Hon'ble Sir Mannubandas Ramji Kt., Mr Lalji Narani Mr Mathuradas Canji Mattani and Mr Lakshmidas Rowjee Talsee

Elected by the Municipality—Mr Faruk Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr Meyer Niasim

Elected by the Millowners' Association—Mr A Geddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust—

Dy. Chairman W R S Sharpe

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary N M Morris Deputy Secretary A B Bakke M.A. (Antub) Bar at-Law Head Clerk J D Mhatre

CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Acct. C P Gay Deputy Accts. Y F Pereira B.A. and W D Read Asst. Accts. W P McDunnell B.S. Turkbud J.P., and R O Collier Junior Asst. Accts. H W Scott and A H Moss Cashier V D Jog Ry. Accts. Inspectors W O Ling, B C Palala and Bhikaji Ramchandra Supdt. Stores Accounts Branch O Hyde Supdt. Establishment Branch A K Javeri

CHIEF ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer J McClure, M.I. Inst. C.E. Deputy (Chief Engineer) G E Bennett M.Sc., M.I. Inst. C.E. M.I. Mech. E. Executive Engineers C W Walsm Inst. C.E. F G Carron M. Inst. C.E. B C Rowlandson and A Hale-White, M.A. AMICE Senior Assistant Engineers G R Terry AMICE J A Rolfe, P.E. Vaziradar L.C.M. (1st Class) Engineering Assistants E L Everett AMICE Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer T B Hawkins Mechanical Supdt. H McMurray M.I. Mech. E. Asst. Mechanical Supdt. R B McGregor B.C. Sharpe S. J. Watt and W O A Young, Chief Foreman A C Strelley M.I. M.A.E.

DOCKS MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT

Docks Manager C N Rich, B.A. Deputy Docks Managers, F A Borslow W G H Templeton and F Seymour Williams, Deputy Manager (Office), P A Davies Asst. Docks Managers 1st and 2nd grade B O Joley, A Matton L. E. Walsh, C W Bond F J Warder, D L Lynn, C O A. Martonez, P B Fenner,

Vanabhooy Framji, E J Kall and Peromshaw Bezoni, Cash Supervisor T D Silva Cashier Robert Fernandes

RAILWAY MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT

Railway Manager J R Reynolds O.B.E. V.D. Deputy Ry. Managers D G M. Mearns E. G. Lilley, B.A. Deputy Railway Manager Supernumerary A F Waite Assistant Railway Managers S G N Shaw H A Gayden Asst. Traffic Supdt. C F Chard Office Supdt. W H Brady

PORT DEPARTMENT

Port Officer Capt E V Whish O.B.E. R.I.M. J.P. 1st Port Officer Comdr A G Kinch D.R.O. R.I.M. Harbour Master W S Hosenow Alexander Dock Senior Dock Master H E Johnson Dock Master T G Warland Senior Asst. Dock Master C Hall Asst. Dock Master J A Puddington Berthing Masters W J Barter H F Eldred D Broadly Princes and Victoria Docks Dock Masters S G Butchart (Victoria Dock) and C H Crole-Reps (Prince's Dock) Asst. Dock Masters W E Rivers W P Blake Berthing Master S G J Kedg and A M Dudley Port Dept. Inspector J Munster Office Supdt. Moses Samuel

LAND AND LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Manager F H Taylor F.A.S.I. M.B.S.I. Deputy Manager B C Durant Personal Asst. to the Land Managers B G Deshmukh B.A. M.B. Office Supdt. W O'Brien, Asst. Managers S J Plunkett W H Cummings and C P Watson Chief Inspector G C Battinberg Head Clerk D A Pereira

CONTROLLER OF STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores H E Lees 1st Assistant W J Wilson 2nd Assistant, G P Dooley Statistical Supdt. B F Davidson

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr W Nunan, B.A. M.D. B.O.B. Medical Officers Dr F D Bana M.B. M.R.C.S. (South District) Dr A D Karkhanawalla M.B.B.S. (North District) Dr M Vijayakar L.M. & S. Superintendent Antop Village

The revenue of the Trust in 1926-27 amounted to Rs 2,78,72,330. The expenditure amounted to Rs 2,90,10,467. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs 11,47,082 which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, the balance of which at the close of the year amounted to Rs 67,42,148. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs 1,80,491. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 22,51,777.

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the last official year aggregated 245 crores in value.

The following statement shows the number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues.

excluding those which have remained for unloading and loading in the harbour stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage
1911-12	1,519	2,67,913
1912-13	1,566	2,92,006
1913-14	1,599	3,13,559
1914-15	1,880	4,41,035
1915-16	1,794	3,89,721
1916-17	2,112	5,03,522
1917-18	2,069	4,74,578
1918-19	2,058	4,52,846

1919-20	2,164	4,87,820
1920-21	2,029	4,58,627
1921-22	2,123	4,85,958
1922-23	1,907	4,42,263
1923-24	2,014	4,61,904
1924-25	1,890	4,50,638
1925-26	1,891	4,57,038
1926-27	1,842	4,38,312

The two dry docks were occupied during the year 1926-27 by 177 vessels the total tonnage amounting to 625,808 tons which was less than the previous year by 88,170 tons.

KARACHI

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi are as follows —

Chairman — J B S Thubron CIE

Appointed by Government — H H Hood (Collector of Customs Karachi) A F Lockwood (Divisional Superintendent North Western Railway) Captain C H Peck DSO, MC, RA (DAQMG and Independent Brigade Area) Mr Ayub Khan Bar-at-Law

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce — H C Whitehouse (Traus & Co) E A Pearson (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd) W M Petrie (Hall Brothers) J J Flockhart (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants Association — Harchandral Vishindas CIE M.L.A. (Vice-Chairman) Isherdas A Mallik

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers Chamber — Jamshed N R Mehta, Haridas Lalji

Elected by the Karachi Municipality — Tikam Das Wadhmal, M A (Dixon) Bar-at-Law

The principal officers of the Trust are —

Secretary & Traffic Manager — T S Downie CBE

Port Officer — Capt J F Vibart CBE RIM

(Chief Assistant) — R A Inghet BA OA

(Chief Engineer) — W J Shepherd Barron M Inst CE

Deputy (Chief Engineer) — H A L French M Inst CE

(Chief Storekeeper) — Vacant

The Revenue receipts and expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1926-27 were as under —

Revenue receipts (excluding the Port Fund Account) Rs 60,12,430 Revenue Expenditure Rs 58,91,621 Surplus Rs 2,20,809 Reserve Fund Rs 45,20,500

The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1926-27 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,023 with a tonnage of 2,842,713 against 3,265 with a tonnage of 2,842,461 in 1925-26. 880 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,256,969 against 868 and 2,209,406 respectively in the previous year. Of the above 880 were of British nationality.

Imports including coal landed at the ship wharves during the year totalled 600,805 tons against 607,448 in the previous year. Total shipments from the ship wharves were 590,118 tons in 1926-27 against 678,089 tons in 1925-26.

MADRAS

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Officials — Sir Bradford Leslie Kt CBE M Inst CE M.I.E.E. (Chairman and Chief Engineer) T A Stewart JCS (Collector of Customs) and Capt C B Campbell DSO MVO RIM, (Presidency Port Officer)

Non-Officials — (1) Nominated by Government — A A Biggs M Inst CE P Rothera CBE (2) Representing Chamber of Commerce Madras — H F P Pearson R D Denniston, G W Chambers Sir James Simpson Kt (3) Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce Madras — M R Ry Diwan Bahadur Govindoo Chathoorboodoo Caru, V Venkateswara Sastrulu Garu (4) Representing Madras Trades Association — J Mackenzie Smith F G Luker (5) Representing Southern India Ship and Hide Merchants Association — M Mohamed Ismail Sahib Bahadur Representing Madras Peacocks Merchants Association — M R Ry Bahadur Sahib B Papayya Chetty Garu

Principal Officers are — Dy Chief Engineer W Fife M Inst CE M Inst E Mechanical Engineer T W Muir Assistant Mechanical Engineer S W White Assistant Engineer M Nagabhushanam Executive Engineer M R P Rao Bahadur K Ganapati Kudwa Avargal, BA BOM Assistant Engineer M R Ry V Dayawanda Kamath Avargal BA BOM Traffic Manager J G Lord Assistant Traffic Managers F W Stooke and James Channer Chief Accountant, S Narayana Iyer MA Manager and Accountant M P Ry Bahadur Sahib B Beshayya Avargal Office Manager J L Pluto

The receipts during the year of the Port Trust in Revenue account from all sources were Rs 87,39,864 as against Rs 12,561 in 1925-26 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 83,08,074. During the year 795 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,609,955 tons called at the port against last year's figure of 770 vessels of 2,462,297 tons.

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government—Mr J A Cherry C.I.F. (Chairman), Captain C R Goad R.N.M. (Principal Port Officer), Messrs W Keay and W T Henry M.L.C.

Ex-officio—Messrs A E Boyd (Collector of Customs), J E Houlday B.A. L.S. M.L.C. (Chairman Rangoon Development Trust) and J R D Glasfitt C.I.F. M.L.C. (Agent Burma Railways).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce—Messrs J R Turner (Vice Chairman), C Woodhouse, R B Howison and A F Donaldson.

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association—Mr J F Gibson.

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Khang Peng Chons M.L.C.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce—Messrs Ranchordas H Gandhi and A Chandoo.

Elected by the Small Vessel Owners Association—U Thwin.

Elected by the Rangoon Municipal Corporation—U Ba Pe M.L.C.

Principal officers are—

Secretary—Mr H Leonard.

Chief Accountant—Mr D H James A.C.A.

Chief Engineer—Mr E C Mervin M.I.E.E.

Deputy Conservator—Mr H N Gilbert.

Traffic Manager—Mr H Cooper.

The receipts and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1926-27 were—

Receipts Rs 79,84,162

Expenditure Rs 76,89,552

The capital debt of the Port at the end of the year was Rs 4,74,000. The balance (including in statements at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1927 was Rs 1,48,917.

The total sea borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1926-27 was 4,984,344 tons of which 1,474,773 tons were imports, 3,01 ton exports and 1,484 tons transshipment. The tonnage of goods passed over the Commisshours premises during the year amounted to 3,142,443 tons. The total number of steamers (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,448 with a total net registered tonnage of 7,412,564 being a decrease of 6 steamers and 30,730 tons in net tonnage below that of 1925-26.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal lying on the right bank of the river Karnaphuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important port in the sixteenth century when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

The chief exports are tea and jute and imports—piece goods, salt, oil and machinery.

FOREIGN TRADE 1926-27 Rs (in lakhs)

Imports 164.22

Exports 774.48

COASTING TRADE 1926-27 Rs (in lakhs)

Imports 341.16

Exports 137.06

Port Commissioners—M C McAlpin C.I.F. is Chairman, G H W Davis, I.C.S. Vice Chairman, R J Bliss V.D. M.E. Chairman, B A F C Gray, A R Lalsham V.D. Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur B.L. Moulvi Abdul Haq Dubash.

Port Officer and Secretary to the Port Commissioners—Commander C R Bluet R.N.M.

Port Engineer—F J Green B.Sc. A.M.I.C.E. &c.

Vessels of 25 feet draught can be accommodated during the greater part of the year at four jetties which are fitted with modern equipment and capable of quick despatch.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the East Coast of India hitherto undeveloped with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world was first formulated by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. That the creation of such a port would have a beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned for it is pointed out that Vizagapatam lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past even with the imperfect communications hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme is the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Balpur

which with the existing coast line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link would also be supplied in the most direct route to Panaroon from Europe by way of Bombay while from an imperial point of view the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting head land of the Dolphin's Nose would fit it pointed out offer facilities for this purpose as well as for protecting the entrance to the Port from the effects of south and south westerly gales.

The Government of India have with the approval of the Secretary of State and the

Legislative Assembly sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvaidpur and the work is in progress. They have also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major port.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in sections. At present the first section only has been sanctioned and consists of a wharf 1,500 feet long capable of taking 3 or 4 steamers according to their length with moorings for two vessels in the harbour plus accommodation at the oil jetty for 1 oil tanker or oil burning steamer. The wharf will afford a depth of 30 feet below low water ordinary spring tides and the entrance channel through the creek to the harbour will also be dredged to the same depth. In the first section also goods facilities are provided for in the form of a large transit shed with some 1,000 square feet of floor space with necessary allway sidings and electric cranes and passenger traffic is provided for by means of a dharmasala, a waiting room and the necessary customs examination sheds. On the south side of the creek away from the Harbour an oil depot is also to be established where oil tankers can come alongside to fill storage tanks in the depot.

The estimated cost of the first section is Rs. 19½ lakhs, approximately and the time required to complete this will depend on the period that the dredging and reclamation work will take but it is anticipated that it will be

possible to berth ships in the new harbour in about 4 years time.

The work is being carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer in Chief who comes under the administrative charge of the Agent Bengal Nagpur Railway who is *ex-officio* administrative officer for the development scheme. An advisory committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam Port Administration and the commercial interests concerned has also been constituted to advise in the development of the Harbour.

Good progress has been made with the initial portion of the development scheme. Most of the land has been acquired. A marine survey to investigate the sand travel and formation of the bar has been completed. Detailed designs have been prepared for the wharf wall etc. and preliminary work on the quay wall has been taken in hand. Schemes for sewage and town planning have been prepared in consultation with the municipality and a malaria survey of the suburban area has been completed. Arrangements have also been made with the municipality for the supply of water to the Harbour area during construction.

A rock breaker and dipper have been obtained and employed on dredging work with satisfactory results. A suction dredger was also delivered at Vizagapatam towards the end of the year 1928-29.

Education

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoidable to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *middle classes* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. There have however in recent years been strong movements leading to the passing of Primary Education Acts in several Provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses.

The Introduction of Western Learning
—In the early days of its dominion in India the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor General to leave the Hindus to the practice of usage long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance.

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare an English watchmaker in Calcutta joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin Mohan Roy to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported

that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College were springing up in every direction. In Bombay the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe. Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable for under the Hind custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley Lurke and Wilberforce influenced action also in India. Carey Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818 and twelve years later Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord W. Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks the somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835. English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837 and in 1841 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India and though the Muhammadans still held aloof the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles						
Population						
Male	1 078 801	1 001 329	1 092 111	1 092 039	1 091 817	1 128 004
Female	125 403 811	126 401 120	126 937 853	126 919 230	126 914 106	127 044 953
Total Population	1 193 840 596	126 401 120	126 937 853	126 919 230	126 914 106	127 044 953
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	244 834 616	247 09 651	217 103 857	247 107 841	447 087 506	247 333 428
Number of high schools*	148	2 040	180	166	188	180
Number of primary schools	1 988	197 435	2 052	2 187	2 204	2 306
Male scholars in Public Institution						
In arts colleges	1 36 884	197 435	138 095	144 480	150 919	167 350
In high schools	47 017	44 070	1 778	56 814	63 180	67 969
In primary schools	869 078	568 112	693 097	631 877	664 395	710 077
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	5 117 210	5 111 820	5 370 621	5 690 820	5 938 260	6 384 487
	£ 1	5 04	5 36	5 71	6 06	6 5
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	12	16	14	14	18	19
Number of high schools*	198	208	230	237	288	288
Number of primary schools	2 461	22 045	25 320	29 583	24 777	25 814
Female scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	1 153	1 293	1 437	1 692	1 807	1 881
In high schools	83 916	86 398	40 872	44 170	47 330	51 560
In primary schools	1 210 754	1 195 510	1 220 405	1 264 816	1 924 002	1 431 689
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	1 1	1 12	1 14	1 10	1 24	1 85
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions (Male + Female)						
Male	6 427 986	6 401 383	6 907 708	7 200 708	7 688 901	8 408 144
Female	1 347 027	1 340 847	1 371 267	1 424 747	1 497 310	1 654 569
Total	7 774 993	7 742 230	8 178 975	8 625 455	9 186 211	10 062 713
TOTAL SCHOLARS, both male and female, in all institutions						
Percentage of total scholars to population	8 377 017	8 381 310	8 791 080	9 316 094	9 797 344	10 514 921
Male	6 55	6 49	6 80	7 15	7 67	8 43
Female	1 18	1 18	1 21	1 26	1 31	1 44
Total	8 42	8 39	8 48	8 77	9 00	9 87
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	72 86	9 02 30	9 38 67	9 74 76	9 98 02	1 083 68
From local funds	1 66 1	1 68 26	1 69 92	1 70 20	1 70 58	1 79 00
From municipal funds	67 78	79 01	81 82	86 54	92 68	127 38
Total Expenditure from public funds	10 00 76	11 49 61	11 88 21	12 31 50	12 71 26	1 414 96
From fees	2 78 43	3 80 09	3 9 61	4 28 54	4 68 83	492 06
From other sources	2 92 14	3 07 51	3 05 05	3 25 97	3 47 57	370 59
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	16 77 83	18 37 53	18 94 77	19 91 11	20 87 48	2 277 87

* High schools include vernacular high schools also. In some provinces the figure for 1922-23 are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years. † Title excludes expenditure on European Education in the United Provinces, Assam and the North West Frontier Province. The total expenditure actually amounted to Rs 19,04,04,036.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country. For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions.

Such a system as this placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection. Beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people. Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affixing type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis. It did much through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places. It accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators. They did not deal directly with the training of men but with the examination of candidates. They were not concerned with learning except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses. Their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction. They hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually but certainly confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government at within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time an unworkable system of dual control grew up whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder. The Government retained the power of cancelling an appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments subject to Government sanction for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government dismissed the fundamental problems of university organisation but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Recent Developments

Since the passing of the Universities Act of 1904 there has been a considerable expansion of the educational system. The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognized Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognized and Unrecognized)		
	Males	Girls	Total	Males	Girls	Total
1896-97	3 428,876	360 006	3 788 882	3 954 712	402,168	4 356 880
1901-02	3 498 325	393 168	3 891 493	4 074 430	444 470	4 521 900
1906-07	4 164 332	579 648	4 744 380	4 743 604	645 028	5 388,632
1911-12	5 253 085	875 060	6 128 725	5 803,182	952 589	6 780 721
1916-16	5 871 184	1 111 024	6 983 208	6 431 215	1 186 281	7 617 496
1916-17	6 050 840	1 158 484	7 207 908	6 621 527	1 200 419	7 861 946
1917-18	6 119 428	1 192 309	7 311 742	6 688 479	1 264 188	7 948 068
1918-19	6 098,129	1 240 534	7 338 663	6 633 149	1 313 428	7 936 577
1919-20	6,306,128	1 306 411	7 612 839	6 809 204	1 377 021	8 206,225
1920-21	6 427 986	1 347 027	7 774 993	6 964 048	1 412 909	8 377 027
1921-22	6 401 434	1 340 842	7 742 276	6 962 979	1 418 421	8 381,401
1922-23	6 807 708	1 371 267	8 178 975	7 341 271	1 449 815	8 791 084
1923-24	7 247 250	1 424 747	8 674 008	7 807 594	1 509 060	9 316 654
1924-25	7 633,901	1 497 510	9 146 411	8 200 080	1 577 264	9 797 844
1925-26	8 268 144	1 624 510	9 892 654	8 404 377	1 709 944	10 614 321

(b) EXPENDITURE

Year	Direct and Indirect on education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total
	Rs	Rs
1898-97	1 67 65 850	3 52,44 900
1901-02	1 77 03 966	4 01 21 462
1906-07	2 06 34 574	5 59 08 673
1911-12	4 05 23 072	7 85 92 805
1915-16	6 21 68 904	11 08,29 249
1916-17	6 14 80 471	11 28 83 068
1917-18	6 46 01 690	11 82 09 137
1918-19	7 1 26 292	12,98,63 073
1919-20	8 44 63 472	14 88 95,990
1920-21	10 06 78 311	16 77 39 113
1921-22	11 49 01 173	18 3, 52 369
1922-23	11 88 21 638	18 84 77 181
1923-24	12 81 59 553	19 91 11 191
1924-25	12 91 27 690	20 87 43 319
1925-26	14 14 96 311	22 77 92 532

In 1925-26 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs. 22,77,92,632 of which 4.8 per cent came from Government funds, 14.3 per cent from Board funds, 21.6 per cent from fees and 16.3 per cent from other sources. In spite of this marked advance there is much less way to make up, as in the last census report the literate population of India was only 72 per thousand males and females per thousand 18

and valuable comment on the state of education in India. Although the statistical returns show more than 8 millions of pupils at school it will be seen that over 78 per cent of those are in the lower primary stage and it may be safely deducted that over 60 per cent of those at school never become literate. Of course the total number of pupils at school is not a safe criterion of the state of education and a sounder standard of comparison would be that number multiplied by the average period spent at school.

The following table provides an interesting

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS BY AGE AND STAGES OF INSTRUCTION IN 1921-22

Age	SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION										
	Infants		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ages
	A	B									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
Below 5	128,385	20,408	32,226	61	11	5	6				Below 5
5 to 6	351,563	269,877	124,716	4,443	306						5 to 6
6 to 7	431,709	380,045	224,300	33,690	4,442	17	27				6 to 7
7 to 8	312,063	377,747	274,991	97,137	25,029	2,847	218	1			7 to 8
8 to 9	179,104	282,940	294,769	1,38,686	62,940	16,216	1,280	129	4		8 to 9
9 to 10	99,668	164,906	231,126	18,458	101,859	40,831	8,868	689	70		9 to 10
10 to 11	83,438	100,907	153,260	101,769	118,636	63,728	26,510	4,582	78		10 to 11
11 to 12	20,220	34,035	97,066	118,716	112,618	75,065	42,914	17,100	978	861	11 to 12
12 to 13	12,115	25,466	56,808	75,537	87,414	67,476	60,140	27,979	13,814	8,247	12 to 13
13 to 14	5,879	14,814	28,360	42,012	56,843	50,555	44,658	31,354	15,664	10,531	13 to 14
14 to 15	3,042	8,531	18,908	20,538	32,362	30,219	32,526	24,332	23,249	10,801	14 to 15
15 to 16	2,121	5,332	6,978	9,660	16,911	16,419	20,932	21,378	20,290	16,221	15 to 16
16 to 17	1,631	4,233	8,890	4,832	7,995	7,727	10,509	18,738	14,807	13,605	16 to 17
17 to 18	1,598	3,988	2,671	2,388	3,860	8,242	5,207	7,587	8,543	9,272	17 to 18
18 to 19	1,266	3,063	2,205	1,464	1,582	1,87	2,013	3,666	4,361	4,651	18 to 19
19 to 20	1,178	2,698	2,108	1,233	742	559	764	1,577	1,894	1,995	19 to 20
Over 20	2,842	6,163	8,983	2,500	1,025	802	449	773	1,107	983	Over 20
All Ages	1,610,663	2,066,120	1,555,915	923,963	635,045	376,671	245,612	153,129	113,799	78,684	All Ages

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS BY AGES AND STAGES OF INSTRUCTION IN 1921-22

Ages	SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION			ARTS COLLEGES								
	IV	X	Total	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year or Post-Graduate class	Total	GRAND TOTAL	Ages
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
Below 5			181 181								181 181	Below 5
5 to 6			753 186								753 186	5 to 6
6 to 7			1 071 500								1 071 500	6 to 7
7 to 8			1 080 540								1 080 540	7 to 8
8 to 9			99,857								99,857	8 to 9
9 to 10			838 675								838 675	9 to 10
10 to 11	2		643 313								643 313	10 to 11
11 to 12	13		547 121								547 121	11 to 12
12 to 13	173	10	421 671								421 671	12 to 13
13 to 14	1 946	169	308 060								308 060	13 to 14
14 to 15	4 550	1 701	219 602								219 602	14 to 15
15 to 16	13 464	8 047	157 719	118	11					129	157 848	15 to 16
16 to 17	13 250	13 606	109 530	1 440	284	2				~ 084	111 312	16 to 17
17 to 18	10 489	12 978	69 603	4 048	1 571	71	5			5 740	75 843	17 to 18
18 to 19	6 002	10 844	4, 667	3 586	8, 347	944	125			8 161	50 828	18 to 19
19 to 20	3 478	7 248	2, 313	2 760	3 229	2 061	1 118	9	1	9 174	34 487	19 to 20
Over 20	2 077	6 374	24 666	~ 558	4 091	4 141	6 361	718	413	19 183	47 839	Over 20
All Ages	60 075	60 797	7 649 710	14 956	13 583	7 179	7 609	728	414	44 409	7 594 179	All Ages

The following figures give the percentage to the population of scholars in British India during 1925-26 —

Provinces,	In recognised Institutions			In unrecognised Institutions			In all Institutions			Percentage of total scholars to population	
	1926	1925	Increase or Decrease	1926	1925	Increase or Decrease	1926	1925	Increase or Decrease	1926	1925
Madras	2 246 390	2 110 289	+156 121	80 16-	81 915	- 0 753	2 846 552	2 193 184	+153 983	5 5	5 2
Bombay	1 037 061	972 916	64 145	37 080	*45 856	-8 817	1 074 100	1 018 711	+56 328	5 57	5 28
Bengal	2 172 177	2 107 127	+6 050	48 435	48 818	+ 383	2 222 012	2 150 942	+71 070	4 5	4 40
United Provinces	1 321 420	1 125 158	+96 277	72 70	67 282	+4 978	1 293 625	1 130 415	+163 210	2 85	2 62
Punjab	875 517	885 67	+140 20	81 294	84 382	+ 2 917	1 162 416	919 649	+143 167	5 13	4 44
Burma	411 309	364 029	+47 60	203 710	205 360	-1 650	615 108	569 389	+45 719	4 66	4 30
Rihar and Orissa	1 041 667	962 453	+79 244	42 111	31 264	+5 448	1 044 379	999 687	+44 692	3 18	2 93
Central Provinces	3 38 787	3 0 911	+17 876	9 196	11 342	-2 146	877 988	862 159	+15 880	2 72	2 60
Assam	200 256	244 418	+15 843	18 730	10 605	+5 125	273 940	265 018	+8 928	3 6	3 35
N W Frontier Provinces	58 416	54 589	+3 843	8 104	6 448	+1 660	66 519	61 011	+5 508	2 9	2 7
Coorg	8 941	8 337	+604	127	76	+ 51	8 968	8 413	+ 555	5 47	5 18
Delhi	21 906	20 175	+1 731	4 66-	6 310	-1 648	20 578	20 480	+ 98	5 4	5 4
Ajmer Merwar	1 029	11 16-	+ 834	4 100	4 787	-147	16 816	16 429	+ 387	5 4	3 2
Bahuchian	5 463	5 207	+256	3 215	3 241	- 26	8 668	8 448	+ 220	2 08	1 8
Bangalore	17 856	12 353	+5 503	764	712	+ 52	14 925	1 087	+5 838	11 5	11 0
India	9 874 171	9 131 244	+649 129	619 364	610 290	+9 064	10 493 520	9 714 311	+698 993	4 5	3 87

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

	Institutions.		Scholars	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Universities	13	13	6 623	6 799
Arts colleges	215	211	63,588	58,350
Professional colleges	5	72	17 378	16,832
High schools	2,654	2,519	781 617	716 594
Middle schools	8 203	7 635	954 510	832,007
Primary schools	1 83 164	175 663	7,790 076	7,315 611
Special schools	8 806	7 736	389,841	255 403
Unrecognised Institutions	34 726	34 680	621 618	612,536
Total	2 17 836	22 378	10 514 321	9 814,272

* Revised figures.

Primary Education—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In 1911 the late Mr G K Gokhale pleaded in the Imperial Legislative Council for a modified system of compulsory primary education but Government was unable to accept the proposal mainly for financial reasons. In recent years eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. Bombay led the way in this matter by a private Bill which was passed into law in February 1918. The other private Bills which followed were those of Bihar and Orissa passed in February 1918 of Bengal passed in May 1919 and of the United Provinces passed in June 1919. Of the Government measures the Punjab Act was passed in April 1919, the Central Provinces Act in May 1920, the Madras Act in December 1920 and the Assam Act in 1925. The City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 extends generally the provisions of the 1918 Act to the Bombay Corporation also enabling it to introduce free compulsory education ward by ward. Not content with this the Bombay legislature passed a new Act in 1923 to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay and the United Provinces Acts apply only to municipalities the Bengal Primary Education Act applies in the first instance to municipalities but is capable of extension to rural areas. Bombay is included within the scope of the Punjab Bihar and Orissa and Bengal Acts

while the Central Provinces Act is capable of extension to girls and the remaining Acts are applicable to both sexes. The United Provinces legislature passed a second Primary Education Act in 1926 and the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act. It allows the District Boards to introduce compulsion within their areas. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control it may then submit to Government for approval a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that subject to the sanction of the local Government education where compulsory shall be free. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts as is testified by the following table —

Province	Date of Act	AREAS UNDER COMPULSION *	
		Municipalities and Urban Areas	District Boards and Rural Areas
1 Bombay	February 1918 (For the City of Bombay only) 1920		
2 Bihar and Orissa	February 1919	1	2
3 Punjab	April 1919	42	451
4 Bengal	May 1919		
5 United Provinces	June 1919 & 1926	23	
6 Central Provinces	May 1920	3	65
7 Madras	December 1920	20	4
8 Delhi	(Punjab Act applied) 1925	In certain wards of the Delhi Municipality	

N.B.—The above table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

* Individual school areas.

Statement of Educational Progress in MADRAS.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	14,380	14,260	14,260	14,260	14,260
Population	40,782,000	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749
	21,072,441	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236
	41,404,404	42,318,984	42,318,984	42,318,984	42,318,984
Total Population					
Public Institutions for Males					
Number of arts colleges	47	51*	53	57	58
Number of high schools	205	203	210	221	237
Number of primary schools	92,495	95,113	97,718	40,968	42,040
Male Scholars in Public Institutions					
In arts colleges	688	951	912	10,010	11,085
In high schools	122,245	124,882	123,203	131,454	14,882
In primary schools	1,153,940	1,199,500	1,277,484	1,475,560	1,587,902
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.0	5.4
Public Institutions for Females					
Number of arts colleges	3	4*	4	5	5
Number of high schools	43	51	53	56	58
Number of primary schools	2,411	2,840	2,787	2,383	2,245
Female Scholars in Public Institutions					
In arts colleges	402	429	447	477	495
In high schools	9,191	10,911	11,849	12,084	12,556
In primary schools	849,175	908,193	982,589	4,31,100	463,998
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions	1,341,875	1,374,159	1,466,433	1,662,210	1,770,725
TOTAL	3,58,402	367,319	411,500	416,140	486,662
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	1,932,280	1,74,518	1,847,853	2,11,289	2,298,390
TOTAL	1,799,840	1,837,022	1,915,117	2,070,988	2,346,652
Percentage of total scholars to { Males	6.9	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.8
Population	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Total	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.5
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)					
From provincial revenues	141.71	158.26	156.10	167.13	187.57
From local funds	20.60	28.50	27.31	30.71	34.85
From municipal funds	22	18	6.26	9.92	12.89
Total expenditure from public funds	174.33	193.94	191.11	207.50	235.31
From fees	71.10	73.16	79.08	84.33	86.75
From other sources	60.48	72.88	88.17	88.83	93.54
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	109	336.98	377	370.00	415.20

(1) Provincial subsidies to District Boards and Municipalities were Rs. 84,613-4 and Rs. 4,31,880 respectively.

* Includes intermediate and 2nd grade colleges of the m. t. p. e.

The poverty of local bodies is usually the cause assigned to their diffidence to introduce compulsory education to any appreciable extent.

On the 31st March 1926 there were 183,164 recognised primary schools in British India containing 7,799,076 scholars. (The latter figure does not include scholars reading in the primary classes of secondary schools.) The total direct expenditure on primary schools during the year 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 835,58,298.

Secondary and High School Education

—The policy of Government is to maintain a small number of high schools which are to be regarded as models for private enterprise and to aid private institutions. In 1911-12 there were 1,219 high schools for boys in India and in 1925-26 the number had risen to 2,896; the number of scholars in the former year being 390,881 and in the latter year 714,655. Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character. Intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits. Some years later what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras this examination which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government proved somewhat cumbersome and certain modifications were made in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province. In the Punjab and in Bombay the school leaving examination is conducted by Boards. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them and the Department of Public Instruction which allots the Government grants has no responsibility for the recognition of schools and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State.

There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a

conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India.

Medium of instruction in public schools

—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of a scheme providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects.

Boy Scout Movement—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement in public schools.

Medical Inspection—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars.

Intermediate Colleges—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow Darca and Aligarh Muslim Universities and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921. It contains twenty-two members of whom seven are elected by the University. The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. It consists of some forty members of whom approximately one-quarter represent the universities in the Province. The Intermediate Examination Board of the Aligarh Muslim University was brought into existence by an Ordinance framed in 1921. It is composed of eight members.

Professional and Technical Education

—There are 40 Medical Colleges and schools with 9,116 students, 14 Law Colleges and schools with 8,355 students and twenty Agricultural Colleges and schools containing 1,094 students. A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar which has done valuable work. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. There are twenty-one training colleges for secondary teachers in various parts of India with about 1,094 scholars and normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers. There are 158 commercial

Statement of Educational Progress in BOMBAY

	1910-11	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area and square miles						
Population	123,066	123,067	123,067	123,067	123,067	123,067
Male	101,098	101,098	101,098	101,098	101,098	101,098
Female	21,968	21,969	21,969	21,969	21,969	21,969
Total Population	123,066	123,067	123,067	123,067	123,067	123,067
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	11	10	10	12	14	13
Number of high schools	244	143	143	160	177	177
Number of primary schools	11,513	11,170	10,972	11,132	11,418	11,950
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	4,883	4,050	4,88	5,616	6,420	6,938
In high schools	46,478	46,886	48,95	53,880	57,848	62,340
In primary schools	639,377	637,423	645,979	668,487	684,717	701,952
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.56	7.56	8.27
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	43	48	47	48	48	45
Number of high schools	1,015	1,452	1,430	1,446	1,474	1,408
Number of primary schools						
Female Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	168	1.9	219	330	333	335
In high schools	7,472	9,179	7,069	9,237	8,082	9,548
In primary schools	16,479	161,083	160,451	176,534	176,414	182,046
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.91	2.02	2.15
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	123,066	721,738	844,804	123,067	721,738	844,804
TOTAL SCHOLARS in all institutions	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	123,066	721,738	844,804	123,067	721,738	844,804
EXPENDITURE (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	1,910	1,698	3,608	1,720	1,840	3,560
From local funds	13,63	11,62	25,25	14,78	12,84	27,62
From municipal funds	27,17	34,8	61,95	31,78	39,13	70,91
Total Expenditure from public funds	42,70	57,12	99,82	47,76	63,77	111,53
From fees	38,3	43,20	81,43	41,02	47,20	88,22
From other sources	23,50	38,93	62,43	26,74	32,57	59,31
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	104,53	139,25	243,78	115,52	143,54	259,06

colleges and schools with 8 257 scholars. The most important among them is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India some maintained by Government others by municipalities or local boards and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee Sibpur Poona, Madras Rangoon Patna and Benares each of

which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. There are also a number of engineering schools. They had 3 482 scholars on their rolls on the 31st March 1926. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore with 119 scholars in all. A Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining school at Dhanbad there are three colleges for veterinary training containing 272 students.

Universities

There are sixteen universities in India namely :—

No.	University	Dates of Acts	Territorial jurisdiction
1	CALCUTTA	1857, 1904, 1905 & 1921	Bengal and Assam and certain adjacent Indian States
2	MADRAS	1867 1904 1905 and 1923	The Presidency of Madras excluding the Telugu country and Coorg and certain Indian States.
3	BOMBAY	1857 1904 & 1905	The Presidency of Bombay and certain Indian States (Baroda, &c.)
4	PUNJAB	1882 1904 & 1905	The Punjab the North-West Frontier Province Baluchistan and adjacent Indian States (Kashmir Patiala &c.)
5	ALLAHABAD	1887, 1904 1905 and 1921	The United Provinces Ajmere, Mewara and adjacent States
6	BENARES HINDU	Oct 1915	Benares District
7	MYSORE	July 1916	Mysore State
8	PATNA	Sept 1917 and 1923	Bihar & Orissa and adjacent Indian States
9	ORMISSA	1918	Hyderabad
10	DACC	April 1920	Radius of 5 miles
11	ALIGARH MUSLIM	Sept 1920	Radius of 10 miles.
12	RANGOON	Oct 1920 and 1921	Burma.
13	LUCKNOW	Nov 1920	Local
14	DELHI	March 1922	Delhi
15	NAAGPUR	June 1923	The Central Provinces and Berar
16	ANDHRA *	Jan 1923	The Telugu Country of the Madras Presidency

* Actually established after 1920 26

The foregoing statement mentions the universities incorporated by law for the time being in force. The first University in India that of Calcutta was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities at Bombay Madras Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. They consisted of groups of colleges situated sometimes several hundred miles apart

and bound together by a legally constituted central organisation which determined the qualifications for admission prescribed the courses of study conducted the examinations and exercised a mild form of control over the affiliated colleges. There was nothing under the system to limit the number of institutions affiliated to a University and for thirty years i.e. from 1887 to 1917, the growing demand for

university education was met not by the creation of new universities but by enlarging the size of the constituent college and by increasing their number. By 1917 this inflation had been carried on so far that the composition of the original five universities stood as follows —

University	Colleges	Scholars
Calcutta	58	18 618
Bombay	17	8 001
Madras	53	10 216
Punjab	24	6 558
Allahabad	38	7 807

It had become obvious that further expansion on the same lines was no longer possible without a serious loss of efficiency and the Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform. A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given below.

The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and the Punjab—These three Universities alone still retain their old form as measures for their reorganisation are still under consideration. On the 27th March 1911 an amending Act was passed by which the Governor General ceased to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and now the head of the provincial government is the Chancellor of each of the older universities. The Vice Chancellor is nominated by the Government concerned. The executive body is the Syndicate which is now organised so as to include a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice-Chancellor presides, all other members being elected by the Faculties except the Director of Public Instruction who is a member *ex-officio*. The secretarial work is under the direction of the Registrar. The legislative body is the Senate which consists of from 75 to 100 members 80 per cent of whom are nominated by the Chancellor the rest being elected by the Senate or by its Faculties or by the body of registered graduates. The Senate is divided into Faculties which are in most cases those of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. There is an oriental faculty in the Punjab University alone. There are also Boards of Studies whose duties are to recommend textbooks or books which represent the standard of knowledge required in the various examinations. The newer universities differ considerably from the older universities in constitution.

Apart from the general tightening up of university control over its colleges, the chief feature

of university development since the passing of the Act of 1904 has been participation by the universities in post-graduate teaching and research. In Madras a small number of university professors have been appointed in the Punjab the services of a certain number of temporary professors from overseas have been engaged. In Bombay a certain number of college professors and others have delivered lectures to post graduate students under the auspices of the University. But the most notable advance has been made in Calcutta owing to the energy of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and to the liberality of Sir Tarak Nath Talit and of Sir Raah Bihari Ghosh. In 1918 a committee was appointed to investigate the matter in accordance with its report new regulations have been passed by the Senate whereby all post graduate teaching and research in Arts and Science in Calcutta is now conducted directly by the University though many of the college teachers have been invited to take part in the work. Post-graduate councils in Arts and Science have also been constituted which comprised all the teachers engaged in the work and a very small number of additional numbers appointed by the Senate.

The University of Madras—This is one of the older universities. It has recently been reconstituted the reconstituted University while functioning as teaching and residential University in so far as the city of Madras is concerned continues to exercise its jurisdiction over its affiliated colleges which remain affiliated to it. The administration of the University is in the hands of a Senate which has been so constituted as to include both those who are educationists and those who are connected with the actual business and commercial life. A large elective element has been introduced in its composition Government control over the details of administration has been decentralised. The affairs of the University are managed by the Senate through a body called the Syndicate while the Academic Council another new body has charge of the academic matters. The affiliated colleges have been entrusted to the care of a new organisation called the Council of Affiliated Colleges. In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission the Intermediate Examination (certificate) has been made the admission test to the courses of the University. The Governor General of India has been associated with the University as its Visitor with certain emergency powers. The Governor of Madras continues a Chancellor. The Vice Chancellor is an elected whole time officer.

The University of Allahabad—This is another old University which has undergone reorganisation. In 1911 an Act was passed with a view to establishing a unitary teaching and residential University at Allahabad while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality and character of the teaching given in its name by colleges affiliated to the University at Allahabad. The Governor-General is Visitor and the Governor of the United Provinces Chancellor. The Vice Chancellor is a whole-time officer. There is a Court, an Executive Council, an Academic Council, a Committee of References dealing with expenditure only, a Council of Associated Colleges &c.

The Mysore University was constituted under Regulation V of 1916 for the better encouragement and organisation of education in the State. His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor. The University is very similar in its constitution to the older Indian universities, having a Senate of not less than fifty and not more than sixty members but, unlike the older universities it gives seats on the Senate to the university professors *ex-officio*. It departs from existing practice by centralising university instruction in Mysore and Bangalore and by conducting the work of the first year of the old college course in a few specially selected high schools. This University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force that is to say its examinations and degrees have been accorded the status of the corresponding examinations and degrees of a University established by law in British India.

The Patna University—Much thought has also been given to the evolution of a new type of university which will run abreast of the old Patna university which was constituted in 1917. In most of its features a university of the old type but certain innovations have been made. The Chancellor who is the Governor of the province may annul any proceeding of the University which is not in conformity with the Act and the Regulations. In the Senate the application of the elective principle has been extended by increasing both the proportion of the elected Fellows and the categories of electing bodies and the Senate includes representatives of the teaching staff and of the graduate teachers of recognised schools. Further all colleges are given statutory representation on the Senate in the persons of their principals. The Syndicate is the ultimate authority in academic matters subject to the proviso that any six of its members have the power to refer such matters to the Senate for review. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the local Government. In addition to other duties, he has the power to inspect all colleges of the University. The colleges affiliated to the University are of two kinds: colleges of the University whose buildings are situated within a specified area, and external colleges whose buildings are situated in one of the four following towns: Munshiganj, Bhagalpur, Onitack and Hazaribagh.

The Osmania University Hyderabad—The Osmania University was established under a Charter promulgated with a *Nizam* of His Exalted Highness the Nizam dated the 2nd September 1919. The fundamental principle underlying the working of the University is that Urdu forms the medium of education although a knowledge of English as a language is compulsory in the case of all students. There is a Bureau of Translation attached to the University which produces text books required for college classes. The constitution of the University consists of a Council, a Senate, a Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies. There is a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor both *ex-officio* officers. The executive government of the University including general supervision and control over colleges is vested in the Council which is the highest authority and which performs the function assigned to Government

in the case of British Indian Universities. The University possesses at present only one constituent college viz the Osmania University College which was opened in 1919. The Osmania University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force that is to say its examinations and degrees have been accorded the status of the corresponding examinations and degrees of a University established by law in British India.

The Hindu University Benares—The creation of the Hindu University Benares forms a landmark in the history of the Indian university system. The university is not designed to meet the needs of our province alone but to draw students from all parts of India.

It has no monopoly, no privilege. Its energies are not diffused by the necessity of super-vising distant colleges nor is its vitality impaired by the entanglement of administrative duties other than those of organising its own teaching. It is therefore the first Indian university which is primarily a seat of learning and not an administrative organisation. Its constitution is therefore very different from those of the other Indian universities. A dividing line is made between administrative matters entrusted to a large body called the Court, with an executive committee called the Council and academy matters entrusted primarily to a Senate, with an executive body called the Syndicate. The Court which is the supreme governing body besides its administrative powers, has the right to review the acts of the Senate except where the Senate has acted in accordance with the Act, statutes and regulations. With a solitary exception it is composed entirely of Hindus. The Senate has the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the colleges the course of study and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. This university can recognise schools all over India.

The University of Dacca—With the modification of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 Dacca ceased to be the capital of the separate province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Shortly afterwards the Government of India decided to establish a university of Dacca and the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to frame a scheme for the new University. The committee was instructed that the University should be of the teaching and residential and not of the federal type and that it should be a self-contained organism unconnected with any colleges outside the limits of the city of Dacca. The committee which was presided over by the late Mr. R. (afterwards Sir Robert) Nathan presented its report later in the year. The report is of great value and in it certain new principles are enunciated. Great emphasis was attached to physical training, and education and also to the tutorial guidance of the students. The University was to be very largely a State institution and practically all its teachers and those of its colleges were to be Government servants. Though the colleges were to be separate units, each with its separate staff and buildings they were to be linked together and with the University by a

Statement of Educational Progress in BENGAL.

Area in square miles Population	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000	78,60,000
<i>Public Institutions for Males</i>												
Number of high schools	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Number of primary schools	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578	3,578
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions</i>												
In arts colleges	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572	10,572
In primary schools	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173	210,173
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
<i>Public Institutions for Females</i>												
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of high schools	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Number of primary schools	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions</i>												
In arts colleges	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
In primary schools	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male Total	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480	1,543,480
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510	1,568,510
Percentage of total scholars to population	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>												
From provincial revenue	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70	1,08,70
From local funds	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09	14,09
From municipal funds	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07	1,25,07
From fees	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85	1,84,85
From other sources	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23	49,23
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22	3,00,22

* Includes Intermediate and grade Colleges of the new type.

close form of co-operation. The executive body to be called the Council was to have very considerable powers, subject to the sanction of Government. The Council which was to be a large and representative body was to be the legislative authority subject to the control of Government, and in other respects an advisory authority. The total cost of the full scheme was estimated at 53 lakhs but deducting certain sums which were available from other sources the net cost was put down at nearly 40 lakhs exclusive of recurring charges. These were expected to involve a net total of about 65 lakhs annually. Before the scheme thus elaborated (which had received the Secretary of State's sanction) could be taken in hand the war broke out. The Act constituting the University was passed in April 1920 and Mr. L. (now Sir) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E. was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor.

The Aligarh Muslim University—It was the aim of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan years ago to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community. And in 1875 a school was opened which three years later was converted into the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh. The movement in favour of transforming this college into a teaching and residential university started as early as the end of the last century. In 1911 during the visit of His Majesty the King Emperor to India His Highness the Aga Khan made an appeal which resulted in the collection of large subscriptions. A draft constitution was drawn up and a consultative committee was formed. But the draft constitution was not approved by the Secretary of State, and on the question of the right of affiliating colleges outside Aligarh in particular there was a sharp difference of opinion. Government laid down as in the case of the Hindu University that the university should not have the power of affiliating Moslem institutions in other parts of India.

On October 15th 1915 a meeting of the Moslem University Association was held at Aligarh under the presidency of the P. M. (now Maharaja) of Mahmudabad when it was proposed that the meeting recommends the Moslem University Foundation Committee the acceptance of the Moslem University on the lines of the Hindu University. It was evident at the meeting that a large number of Indian Moslems were not prepared to accept a constitution for their university similar to that of the Hindu University.

In April 1917 at a meeting of the Foundation Committee the following resolution was passed—

That this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of the Government of India Education Department dated Delhi 17th February 1917 D.O. No. 66 that the Committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University. It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Moslem University Association as its *ex-officio* members, to take necessary steps in consultation with the Hon. the Education Member for

the introduction of the Moslem University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The bill referred to above was ultimately introduced into the Council and was passed in September 1920. The Act came into force on December 1st 1920.

The University of Rangoon—Plans for a university in Burma had been under consideration for some years. After his arrival in Burma the then Lieutenant-Governor Sir Harcourt Butler thought that on general grounds and with some reference to the needs of the province the Rangoon University might usefully be of a more practical type than any yet attempted in India with courses in arts and science pure and applied, technology, medicine, engineering, agriculture, law, forestry, veterinary science and training, commerce and architecture. It might perhaps combine with university instruction practical studies at the Chief Court the Pasteur Institute and the hospitals, and also at the Museum which the local Government was committed to build as soon as funds were available. It is possible in Burma to a greater extent than in any of the older and more advanced provinces in India to concentrate the intellectual energies of the province in one immediate neighbourhood and to develop a really many-sided university. An Act to establish a teaching and residential college at Rangoon was passed on the 24th October 1920. This Act however did not find favour with a section of Burmese and was consequently amended in 1923. The amending Act introduced greater popular and representative elements in the composition of the Council and invested the reformed Council with greater discretionary powers in matters affecting public interest such as the question of admitting affiliation of *myethari* colleges or of admitting more colleges to the status of constituent colleges. In short it rendered the University more suited to the needs and aspirations of the province. The University authorities are the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Council (with an executive committee) and the Senate. The Council is the supreme administrative body while the Senate is an academic body with entire control of studies, examination and discipline. The Governor General as Visitor has the right to cause inspection to be made.

The Lucknow University—The foundation of this University may primarily be ascribed to the patriotism of the people of Oudh. It is a unitary teaching and residential University incorporated by an Act passed in 1920. The University authorities are (1) the Court with powers of making statutes, (2) the Executive Council which administers the property of the University and appoints examiners, (3) the Academic Council which controls the teaching and advises the Executive Council on all academic matters, (4) a Committee of Reference (a Sub-committee of the Court) deals with items of new expenditure only. The Governor General as Visitor has the same power as in the case of the Rangoon University and other new or reorganised universities.

The Delhi University—The Delhi University was created by an Act passed in 1922. The University depends for its existence mainly on the generosity of the Government of India who occupy the position of a local Govern-

Statement of Educational Progress in UNITED PROVINCES

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles						
Population { Male						
Population { Female						
TOTAL POPULATION						
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of art colleges	106 497	106 497	106 497	106 497	106 497	106 497
Number of high schools	23 787 446	23 787 747	23 787 746	23 787 744	23 787 745	23 787 745
Number of primary schools	21 788 042	21 788 042	21 788 042	21 788 042	21 788 042	21 788 042
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In art colleges	453 678*	453 678*	453 678*	453 678*	453 678*	453 678*
In high schools	17	1	33*	86	87*	87
In primary schools	15 099	15 498	15 903	16 714	17 811	18 211
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population						
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of art colleges						
Number of high schools						
Number of primary schools						
Female Scholars in Public Institutions						
In art colleges						
In high schools						
In primary schools						
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population						
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male & female) in all institutions						
Percentage of total scholars to { Males						
population { Females						
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues						
From local funds						
From municipal funds						
TOTAL Expenditure from public funds						
From fees						
From other sources						
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE						

* Excludes "Arts and Science" departments of teaching universities, but includes Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges of the new type.
 † Excludes Intermediate Colleges of new type.

ment in relation to it. It is a unitary teaching and residential University designed on the model recommended by the Calcutta University Commission for the Dacca University possessing at present three constituent colleges. The Act provides for two schemes—a provincial and a permanent one. Under the provisional scheme which is in force at present the constituent colleges remain with their hostels etc. in their existing buildings. They also retain intermediate classes. But there have been instituted so far as possible and desirable, common classes for graduate teaching. The matriculation examination is the admission test to the University courses. The permanent scheme contemplates that the existing colleges in Delhi City would become intermediate institutions and that degree classes would be conducted in new buildings to be built in Imperial Delhi. There would be halls and hostels where students would receive tutorial instruction. The Intermediate Examination of an Indian University or an equivalent examination, would become the admission test to the University. The Governor-General is the *ex officio* Chancellor. There is a Pro-Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and a Rector. The principal governing bodies of the University are a Court, an Executive Council and an Academic Council.

The Nagpur University—This University was created by an Act passed in 1923. Its constitution follows the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and the provisions in other University Acts in so far as they are applicable to local conditions. In particular the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission have been adopted in the matter of the appointment of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor and of their

powers and duties, the composition and functions of the Court, the Executive and Academic Councils, and the relations of the University with Government. The University Act provides in the first instance for a University of an examining and affiliating type in which the existence of the colleges is preserved as the unit of instruction both in the University centre of Nagpur and in other places which contain colleges admitted to the privileges of the University. The Act is so framed as to permit of a gradual development of the University into a managing and teaching body which may supplement or entirely replace collegiate by University instruction either by taking over the management of existing colleges or by instituting and maintaining its own colleges.

Andhra University—In January 1926 the Governor General accorded his assent to an Act passed by the Madras Legislative Council incorporating a new University in the Madras Presidency. The new University is called the Andhra University and is of an affiliating type and all colleges located in the Telugu country whether first or second grade professional or technical have become affiliated colleges. The university endeavours to develop scientific and technical education with special reference to the industries of the Telugu districts. It appoints its own teaching staff and will ultimately build control and maintain colleges, laboratories and hostels of its own. The Act contemplates the possibility of a rapid development in the study of Telugu in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination and also aims at the ultimate establishment of more than one unitary and residential university in the Telugu districts. The headquarters of the university have been located at Bezawada.

The following statement mentions the normal admission tests to the various Indian Universities—

Name of University	Tests	Remarks.
1 CALCUTTA	The Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University	
2 MADRAS	The School leaving Certificate Examination of Madras at present ultimately an Intermediate Examination	
3 BOMBAY	The School leaving Examination of the Bombay Joint Examination Board or the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University	
4 PUNJAB	The Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University	
5 ALLAHABAD	The Intermediate Examination of the United Provinces Board of High School and Intermediate Education	
6 BENARES HINDU	The Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University	This is equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University
7 MYSORE	The Entrance Examination of the Mysore University	This is equivalent to the first year examination of an Indian University. Three years are spent for a degree

Name of University	Tests	Remarks
8. PATNA	The Matriculation Examination of the Patna University	This is approximately equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University
9. OSMANIA	The Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University	
10. ALIGARH MUSLIM	An Intermediate Examination	
11. BANGALORE	The Anglo-Vernacular or English or European High School Examination	
12. LUCKNOW	The Intermediate Examination of an Indian University	Do
13. DACCA	Do	
14. DELHI	The Matriculation Examination of an Indian University at present ultimately an Intermediate Examination	
15. NAGPUR	The Final Examination held under the Central Provinces High School Education Act 1922	
16. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY	The School leaving Certificate Examination	

University Training Corps.—An interesting development in the corporated life of the Universities has been the foundation of University Corps attached to the Indian Defence Force. Such Corps are now in existence at the various University centres in British India.

Statement of Educational Progress in the PUNJAB

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	80,910	80,840	80,800	80,860	80,860	80,860
Population	11,900,545	11,906,545	11,906,265	11,906,605	11,906,265	11,906,265
	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759
	20,989,024	20,988,024	20,985,024	20,988,024	20,985,024	20,985,024
Total Population						
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	16	16	16	17	21	21
Number of high schools	187	203	217	237	254	285
Number of primary schools	5,369	5,627	5,388	5,679	5,562	5,714
Males Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	4,268	4,472	4,555	5,522	6,716	7,878
In high schools	71,908	75,872	81,554	95,914	101,987	111,244
In primary schools	235,674	270,153	340,088	350,243	362,005	375,483
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	3.0	4.33	5.54	6.1	6.78	7.94
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools	18	19	17	19	19	21
Number of primary schools	1,017	1,048	1,046	4,016	1,089	1,162
Females Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	38	36	72*	10	115	59
In high schools	2,441	2,870	2,248	2,845	2,571	2,788
In primary schools	47,212	48,184	52,845	51,670	52,405	57,825
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.0	7.2	8.2
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. { Male Total	438,593	489,755	625,916	635,704	746,285	897,005
	82,244	62,567	66,265	65,412	85,982	77,612
	560,837	552,022	692,771	700,305	830,267	975,617
	550,989	609,690	777,978	841,908	919,649	1,052,816
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions						
Percentage of total scholars to population	4.2	4.77	6.04	6.6	7.28	8.44
	60	92	101	101	102	115
	84	8.08	8.75	4.07	4.44	5.13
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenue	85,020	86,78	113,80	113,16	113,34	135,05
From local funds	28,63	25,40	23,17	23,17	22,23	22,71
From municipal funds	9,81	9,76	9,57	9,11	9,26	10,26
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,17,98	1,21,94	1,46,50	1,43,08	1,49,80	1,65,02
From fees	1,14,88	1,14,12	1,14,12	1,14,12	1,14,12	1,14,12
From other sources	31,22	28,56	30,16	27,60	31,32	35,21
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	1,84,00	1,99,62	2,20,88	2,15,5	2,34,66	2,56,22

* Includes Rs 31,29,843 from Imperial Funds

* Includes 33 pupils in high classes

The Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun—A Royal Military College has been established at Dehra Dun. The aim of this institution is to provide education on the lines of an English public school for the sons of Indian gentlemen both civil and military up to the standard required for the passing of the entrance examination of the Royal Military College Sandhurst.

Administration—The educational services are divided into (a) the Indian Educational Service, (b) the Provincial Educational Service, (c) the Subordinate Educational Service.

(a) **The Indian Educational Service** which comprises officers performing inspection and tutorial work is subdivided into two branches—one for men and the other for women. Appointments to both branches were originally made by the Secretary of State for India in Council but since May 1924 recruitment has been suspended and no further appointments will be made to this service. Each local Government will find its own recruits. All officers belonging to this service come under the special leave and pension rules. Under the recommendations made by the Lee Commission members of non Asiatic domicile are entitled to four free passages 1st class B. P. & O. during their service and to overs as pay in sterling.

(b) **Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch)**—There is a time scale of pay rising from Rs 400 by annual increments of Rs 50 to Rs 1,250 a month. There are two selection grades—one for 15 per cent of the cadre on Rs 1,250-50-1,500 a month and the other for 5 per cent on Rs 1,500-100-1,750 a month. Officers of non Indian domicile receive overseas pay in addition ranging from Rs 150 to Rs 250 a month. The principals of first grade colleges receive duty allowances of Rs 100 or Rs 350 a month. Allowances of Rs 150 a month are also granted to the Assistant Directors of Public Instruction and to other officers holding similar administrative appointments. There is one Director of Public Instruction in each province. The posts of Director are treated as prize posts for the members of the I.E.S. Their pay varies from Rs 1,500-50-1,750 a month in the North West Frontier Provinces to Rs 2,500-100-3,000 in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. In some provinces the Directors have been made *ex-officio* Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary in the local Education Departments.

(c) **Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch)**—The organisation and conditions of service are similar to those in the Men's Branch. The pay is Rs 400-25-550 a month with a selection grade of Rs 900-25-950-50-1,050 a month for 20 per cent of the cadre. In cases where the provincial cadre is very small one member of the service is eligible for a selection grade post irrespective of the percentage maximum. Officers of non Indian domicile are in addition granted overseas pay ranging from Rs 100 to Rs 150 a month. The principals of first grade colleges for women and ladies holding other administrative posts as the Deputy Directresses of Public Instruction are eligible for a duty allowance of Rs 100 a month.

(d) **Stoppage of Recruitment to the I.E.S.**—As a result of the Report of the Royal Com-

mission on the Superior Civil Services in India 1924, further recruitment to the I.E.S. was stopped with effect from May 1924. Under the scheme of the organisation of the new superior educational services all the existing posts in the Indian Educational Service will be merged into new provincial cadres which will contain special appointments not less in number than those in existence on the 9th March 1922. On the constitution by local Governments or their new superior services on particular appointments will be reserved for members of the Indian Educational Service as at present.

(e) **The Provincial Educational Service**—This service also consists of two branches one intended for men and the other for women. The service comprises posts more or less similar to those borne on the cadre of the Indian Educational Service but of secondary importance. Candidates are recruited in India by local Governments. They are invariably graduates of Indian universities and natives of the province concerned.

(f) **Provincial Educational Service (Men's Branch)**—The minimum and maximum pay has been fixed at Rs 200 and Rs 500 a month respectively and local Governments have been empowered to settle grading within these limits.

(g) **Provincial Educational Service (Women's Branch)**—The minimum pay is Rs 200 a month and the maximum pay Rs 500 a month. As in the case of the Men's Branch local Governments are competent to fix grading within these figures.

(h) **The Subordinate Educational Service**—This service is meant for posts of minor importance. Each province has its own rate of pay. For example in the Punjab the maximum pay of S.E.S. officers is Rs 250 a month.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923 the activities of the Department were widened in the interests of economy by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Mr J. W. Bhoré are the present Member and Secretary respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner. The present Educational Commissioner is Mr B. Jitichallos C.I.E. M.A.

Calcutta University Commission—The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919 and in the following January the Government of India issued a Resolution summarising the main features of the Report and the recommendations of the Commissioners.

The Government of India drew special attention to the following points in the Report—

(i) High schools fail to give that breadth of training which the development of the country and new exigencies of employment demand.

- (6) The Intermediate section of University education should be recognized as part of school education and should be separated from the University organisation.

- (7) The defects of the present system of affiliated colleges may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body the incorporation of unitary universities (as occasion arises) a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras Bombay Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

In Bengal the first outcome of the Commission's Report was the passing of the Dacca University Act in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920 mentioned in detail elsewhere. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University is under consideration.

The Reforms Act—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education is now a transferred subject in the Governors' provinces and is in each such Province under the charge of a Minister. There are however some exceptions to this new order of thing. The education of Europeans is a Provincial reserved subject for it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating to Universities like Aligarh Benares and Delhi and all such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs' Colleges and of all institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Chiefs' Colleges—For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India whose families rule over one-third of the Indian continent five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained as—

- (i) Mayo College Ameer, for Rajputana Chiefs
- (ii) Dule College Indore for Central India Chiefs
- (iii) Aitchison College, Lahore for Punjab Chiefs
- (iv) Rajkumar College, Rajkote for Kathiwar Chiefs and

- (v) Rajkumar College Raipur for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs

In point of buildings staffs and organization these institutions approach English Public Schools. Students are prepared for a diploma examination conducted by the Government of India. The diploma is regarded as equivalent to the matriculation certificate of an Indian University. A further course of University standard called the Higher Diploma is conducted at the Mayo College. The examination for this Diploma is also held by the Government of India. Its standard is roughly equivalent to that of the B.A. diploma of an Indian University.

Inter University Board—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are—

- (a) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information
- (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees diplomas and examinations in other countries

(e) to appoint or recommend where necessary a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education.

(f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities.

(g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

Indigenous Education—Of the 1,05,14,221 scholars being educated in India 6,11,118 are classed as attending private or unrecognised institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance. The Gurukul near Hardwar and Sir Rahimnagar Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame. Mr. Gandhi's school at Ahmedabad has attracted attention and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well known. Connected with every big Mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar ul Uloom Deoband are noted.

These institutions generally have a religious or national atmosphere and are possibly destined to play an important part in the future of India.

Indian students in the United Kingdom—There were about 1,400 Indians studying in the United Kingdom in 1925. 60 of these 60 were at the time of writing at the London University 18% at Edinburgh 11% at Cambridge and 6% at Oxford the rest were studying at provincial Universities or receiving technical training.

Statement of Educational Progress in BURMA.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	290,830	283,707	283,707	283,707	283,707	283,707
Population	6,760,781	6,750,060	6,766,460	6,758,960	6,758,960	6,758,960
Male	3,454,788	3,445,224	3,455,223	3,445,221	3,445,221	3,445,221
Female	3,305,993	3,304,836	3,311,237	3,313,739	3,313,739	3,313,739
Total Population	6,760,781	6,750,060	6,766,460	6,758,960	6,758,960	6,758,960
Public Institutions for males						
Number of arts colleges (vernacular included)	0	2	2	2	1	1
Number of high schools	84	50	80	117	142	140
Number of primary schools	5,014	4,374	3,977	3,501	3,400	3,544
Male scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	285	459	851	782	970	942
In high schools	1,802	10,773	20,220	28,718	32,218	34,170
In primary schools	139,776	127,183	117,199	106,676	104,676	117,613
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	8.5	3.39	3.32	3.81	3.47	3.49
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	10	18	20	26	24	25
Number of high schools	744	640	614	607	684	677
Number of primary schools						
Female scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	48	56	87	89	103	121
In high schools	5,062	5,114	6,280	7,071	9,191	10,277
In primary schools	79,401	70,465	72,949	70,715	71,934	84,689
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	1.8	1.81	1.87	1.83	2.002	2.37
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male	235,751	228,951	224,138	224,138	234,806	256,118
Female	116,349	116,714	120,394	121,604	120,394	147,026
Total	352,080	345,665	344,532	345,742	355,199	403,144
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	557,281	542,820	548,862	546,989	589,398	615,168
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	8.5	8.50	8.37	8.32	8.42	8.80
Female	1.8	1.81	1.80	1.84	2.09	2.41
Total	4.3	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.80	4.66
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	41,22	49,29	54,62	64,08	63,88	78,6
From local funds	11,25	16,00	16,11	17,85	15,12	17,47
From municipal funds	4,19	5,23	5,52	6,72	6,01	7,86
Total Expenditure from public funds	56,66	70,61	76,25	87,67	85,07	103,93
From fees	22,52	21,44	23,12	24,41	23,20	23,48
From other sources	14,32	13,60	17,19	19,35	26,74	81,83
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	93,50	101,65	116,50	130,41	145,01	167,19

(a) Includes Rs. 1,20,823 from Provincial Funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 6,06,423 from Provincial Funds.

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	83,293	83,293	83,293	83,293	83,293	83,293
Population	16,765,849	16,765,849	16,765,849	16,765,849	16,765,849	16,765,849
{ Male	17,439,830	17,439,830	17,439,830	17,439,830	17,439,830	17,439,830
{ Female	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,002,189	34,002,189
Total Population	51,441,969	51,441,969	51,441,969	51,441,969	51,441,969	51,441,969
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	0	0	7	0	0	0
Number of high schools	114	110	132	129	123	130
Number of primary schools	22,591	22,448	23,034	24,186	26,560	27,639
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	2,263	2,093	2,304	2,600	2,804	3,210
In high schools	35,245	34,642	37,557	40,043	40,918	45,108
In primary schools	599,729	596,010	622,548	679,616	736,437	819,155
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	4.0	3.92	4.13	4.77	5.08	5.52
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	4	4	4	4	4
Number of primary schools	2,649	2,506	2,563	2,640	2,897	2,967
Female Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	6	12	10	8	10	9
In high schools	636	650	714	753	741	811
In primary schools	107,021	101,538	99,436	98,038	104,715	111,239
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	0.4	0.61	0.60	0.37	0.68	0.7
Total Scholars in public institutions	874,084	867,706	899,110	895,536	884,336	925,594
{ Male	110,778	106,711	103,936	100,661	109,627	116,033
{ Female	84,906	763,247	901,086	808,191	962,123	1,041,667
Total	823,019	810,282	844,026	899,780	999,87	1,034,378
Total Scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	4.3	4.19	4.4	5.01	5.29	6.75
Percentage of total scholars to { Male population	0.7	0.62	0.61	0.80	0.61	0.69
{ Female	2.4	2.98	3.48	3.66	3.98	3.18
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenue	60,75	Rs 49,19	Rs 44,89	Rs 46,72	Rs 49,92	Rs 57,84
From local funds	21,00	(a) 22,05	(d) 23,95	25,68	26,58	40,86
From municipal funds	1,63	(c) 1,75	(f) 1,95	2,24	2,11	2,98
Total Expenditure from public funds	73,40	73,69	60,79	74,64	84,50	1,01,68
From fees	24,10	22,33	23,40	25,80	26,98	29,53
From other sources	16,61	10,24	17,84	22,81	22,81	23,61
Grand Total of Expenditure	114,11	115,16	111,03	120,78	133,99	153,82
(a) Includes Rs 1,01,000 and Rs 6,400 paid by the Govt. of Bengal and Assam						
(b) Includes Rs 1,03,811 from Provincial Fund						
(c) Includes Rs 12,72,472 from Govt. Funds and Rs 1,128 paid by the District Board of Bengal						
(d) Includes Rs 12,85,496 from Provincial Funds						
(e) Includes Rs 96,897 from Govt. Funds						

Statement of Educational Progress in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	90,628	90,628	90,670	90,670	90,678	90,678
Population { Male Female	6,040,302 6,940,670	6,033,399 6,931,981	6,071,399 6,961,781	6,061,399 6,951,981	6,061,898 6,961,961	6,061,898 6,961,961
Total Population	12,980,972	12,965,380	13,033,180	13,013,380	13,023,859	13,023,859
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	4	4	4	5	5	5
Number of high schools	48	49	42	45	45	45
Number of primary schools	3,920	3,957	3,942	3,956	3,974	4,040
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	744	676	649	1,018	1,258	1,970
In high schools	2,870	3,010	3,381	3,854	4,278	4,970
In primary schools	243,024	228,327	225,603	281,577	295,608	240,178
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	4.4	4.20	4.26	4.6	4.02	4.74
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	8	4	8	7	7	7
Number of high schools	321	326	320	324	321	327
Number of primary schools						
Female Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	96	97	4	4	6	13
In high schools	33,955	32,985	14	15	19	138
In primary schools	57	52	91	31,648	30,174	31,794
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population				51	53	56
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions	307,010	293,991	330,838	307,804	314,084	330,095
Total	39,824	33,980	36,772	36,727	36,727	38,640
Percentage of total scholars to population	3.06	2.33	2.54	2.51	2.41	2.51
EXPENDITURE (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	48.80	51.23	56.78	53.02	50.08	50.08
From local funds	10.20	10.32	10.07	12.60	14.68	16.47
From municipal funds	6.17	6.07	6.51	6.98	6.75	7.95
Total Expenditure from public funds	65.17	67.62	72.36	72.60	71.51	74.50
From fees	7.28	6.47	6.84	8.61	11.09	11.46
From other sources	6.87	7.58	7.59	7.20	7.50	9.82
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	79.32	81.67	86.83	88.41	90.40	95.78

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	53 015	53 015	53 015	53 015	53 015	53 015
Population { Male	3 955,666	3 961 109	3,961 109	3 961 109	3,961 109	3 961 109
Female	3 648 196	3 645 121	3 645 121	3 645 121	3 645 121	3 645 121
TOTAL POPULATION	7 603 861	7 606 230	7 606 230	7 606 230	7 606 230	7 606 230
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	2	3	3	3	3	3
Number of high schools	39	41	46	42	43	44
Number of primary schools	4 049	3 955	4,013	4 120	4,221	4,277
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	346	76	943	1 027	1 109	1 144
In high schools	12,577	11 139	11 997	12 676	13 475	14 648
In primary schools	155 466	145 967	156 290	166 760	169,266	1,9 022
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	4.9	4.57	4.9	5.25	5.39	5.73
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	3	8	3	3	4	5
Number of high schools	858	343	352	368	316	397
Female Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	591	576	344	57	798	933
In high schools	24 288	23 184	24 056	25 222	26 800	28,664
In primary schools						
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	76	73	75	88	85	91
TOTAL SCHOLARS IN public institutions { Male	195 514	131,206	194 260	208 128	213 504	22, 072
Female	28 009	26 808	27 622	26 220	30 909	38 184
TOTAL	223 523	158 014	221 882	237 363	244 413	260 256
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	221 591	216 218	220 776	246 823	255,018	275 986
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	6.1	4.7	5.07	5.46	5.57	6.1
Female	78	76	78	83	89	95
TOTAL	3.0	2.84	3.02	3.2	3.35	3.6
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	Rs 29 19	Rs 21 85	Rs 28 74	Rs 22,39	Rs 22 62	Rs 23,50
From local funds	4,08	3 86	4,45	4,38	4 45	4,60
From municipal funds	39	38	38	42	41	45
TOTAL Expenditure from public funds	23 66	26 09	28 51	27 16	27 48	28 55
From fees	6 95	5 48	4,16	6 37	6 39	6 79
From other sources	3 10	3,27	3,10	8 70	42	5,19
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	32,71	34,84	35 88	37 23	38,16	40 53

Statement of Educational Progress in COORG

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,532
Population	97,270 77,697 174,976	89,501 74,337 163,838	89,501 74,337 163,838	89,501 74,337 163,838	89,501 74,337 163,838	89,501 74,337 163,838
TOTAL POPULATION						
<i>Public Institutions for Males</i>						
Number of arts colleges	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools	99	99	97	98	98	98
Number of primary schools						
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges	654	652	670	718	732	812
In high schools	5,286	5,440	5,124	5,217	5,045	5,125
In primary schools	61	688	0 48	0 52	0 51	0 54
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population						
<i>Public Institutions for Females</i>						
Number of arts colleges	10	10	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools						
Number of primary schools						
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges	27	26	178	102	210	233
In high schools	2,228	2,260	2,115	2,261	2,288	2,603
In primary schools	80	3 28	3 17	3 32	3 37	3 59
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population						
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions.						
(Male)	5,962	6,138	5,798	5,933	5,830	5,945
(Female)	2,387	2,446	2,357	2,472	2,507	2,896
Total	8,347	8,584	8,155	8,405	8,337	8,841
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	8,425	8,715	8,434	8,773	8,418	8,908
Percentage of total scholars to (Male) population	6 2	6 09	6 75	6 95	6 53	6 77
(Female)	3 04	3 51	3 54	3 42	3 9	3 98
Total	4 81	5 32	5 16	5 5	5 13	5 47
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	Rs. 78	Rs. 94	Rs. 105	Rs. 93	Rs. 91	Rs. 124
From local funds	18	19	32	40	40	42
From municipal funds	2	8	4	8	4	8
Total Expenditure from public funds	98	116	141	136	136	169
From fees	19	19	44	41	39	44
From other sources	9	9	8	8	8	8
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	126	148	193	185	188	221

Statement of Educational Progress in the NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Area in square miles Population	{ Male Female		1910-21	1911-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	Total Population												
<i>Public Institutions for Males</i>													
Number of arts colleges	13 149			18 419		19 198		13 192		13 183		13 193	
Number of high schools	1 182 102			1 229 310		1 229 310		1 229 310		1 229 310		1 229 310	
Number of primary schools	1 014 831			1 025 026		1 025 026		1 025 026		1 025 026		1 025 026	
	2 196 933			2 211 342		2 211 342		2 211 342		2 211 342		2 211 342	
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions</i>													
In arts colleges	2			8		3		3		3		3	
In high schools	634			20		20		20		20		20	
In primary schools	634			625		500		500		497		498	
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	132			193		269		308		373		401	
	614			676		7 439		7 708		8 691		9 258	
	25,385			5,989		54 969		24 032		26 576		28 298	
	35			36		37		37		39		422	
<i>Public Institutions for Females</i>													
Number of arts colleges	56			63		60		60		68		68	
Number of high schools													
Number of primary schools													
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	3 516			3 821		3 647		3 893		3 512		4 270	
	4			4		5		5		6		68	
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions</i>													
In arts colleges	41 414			41 748		45 061		45 018		49 108		51 898	
In high schools	4 356			4 847		5 107		5 172		5 460		5 450	
In primary schools	45 770			49 395		70 158		60 190		64 508		68 410	
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	49 717			58 914		56,403		57,897		61 011		66,519	
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions { Male Total	41 414 4 356 45 770 49 717			41 748 4 847 49 395 58 914		45 061 5 107 70 158 56,403		45 018 5 172 60 190 57,897		49 108 5 460 64 508 61 011		51 898 5 450 68 410 66,519	
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	37			39		41		42		46		49	
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males Total	5 2			5 2		5 2		5 2		5 2		6	
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>													
From provincial revenues	Rs. 9 45			Rs. 11 79		Rs. 13 81		Rs. 10 47		Rs. 10 77		Rs. 11 57	
From local funds	84			101		94		58		86		111	
From municipal funds	134			149		124		144		139		148	
Total Expenditure from public funds	11 63			14 29		13 49		12 49		13 02		14 10	
From fees	1 03			1 17		1 30		1 42		1 58		1 69	
From other sources	1 89			1 93		8 22		2 49		2 90		2 41	
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	14 60			17 39		18 01		16 90		17 50		18 40	

* Includes an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 from Imperial Funds

Statement of Educational Progress in DELHI

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	570	576	593	598	598
Population					
{ Male	281 04	281 047	297 633	281 833	281 633
{ Female	206 044	206 044	206 556	206 555	206 505
TOTAL POPULATION	487 091	487 091	488 188	488 188	488 138
Public Institutions for Males					
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	6	5
Number of high schools	10	11	12	11	11
Number of primary schools	132	117	131	131	133
Male Scholars in Public Institutions					
In arts colleges	581	705	846	1 015	1 068
In high schools	2 411	3 042	3 552	3 512	3 731
In primary schools	5 439	5 434	6 847	7 067	7 801
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	4.5	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.59
Public Institutions for Females					
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	1	1
Number of high schools	21	20	21	24	25
Number of primary schools					
Female Scholars in Public Institutions					
In arts colleges		33	35	42	44
In high schools	473	438	497	497	565
In primary schools	1 012	760	740	1 176	1 432
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.61
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions					
{ Male	12 551	13 420	15 180	17 119	18 568
{ Female	2 435	2 523	2 570	3 058	3 843
TOTAL	14 986	15 943	17 750	20 175	21 906
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female in all institutions)	19 525	20 563	23 721	25 430	28 568
Percentage of total scholars to population					
{ Male	5.9	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.1
{ Female	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
Total	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.4
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From provincial revenues	5.79	6.45	7.28	7.80	7.68
From local funds	40	20	23	39	84
From Municipal funds	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.29	1.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURE from public funds	7.31	7.79	8.63	8.93	9.01
From fees	1.62	1.77	2.02	2.66	2.68
From other sources	3.35	6.24	3.92	5.58	5.12
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	12.78	15.80	14.57	17.22	16.76

Statement of Educational Progress in AJMER MERWARA

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711
Population	289,887	269,666	269,666	269,666	269,666	269,666
Male	226,032	22,705	226,032	226,032	226,032	226,032
Female	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899
TOTAL POPULATION	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899	49,899
<i>Public Institutions for Males</i>						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of primary schools	133	133	133	133	133	133
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges	87	87	87	87	87	87
In high schools	1,944	2,920	2,920	2,920	2,920	2,920
In primary schools	6,661	6,778	6,778	6,778	6,778	6,778
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO MALE POPULATION	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<i>Public Institutions for Females</i>						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	11	11	11	11	11	11
Number of primary schools	149	153	153	153	153	153
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges	4	5	5	5	5	5
In high schools	8,962	8,901	8,943	8,902	8,943	8,902
In primary schools	1,111	1,348	1,277	1,348	1,348	1,348
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO FEMALE POPULATION	10.963	10.247	10.620	11.148	11.102	11.026
TOTAL SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	14,841	15,156	15,653	16,253	16,889	16,811
Percentage of total scholars to population	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Male	7	7	7	7	7	7
Female	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
TOTAL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenue	3.80	3.86	3.11	2.87	2.54	2.70
From local funds	17	20	20	17	16	19
From municipal funds	30	42	32	28	23	31.2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	4.16	4.57	3.59	2.90	2.93	3.12
From fees	55	66	79	1.09	1.2	1.96
From other sources	73	1.18	93	1.76	1.47	1.62
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	5.44	6.41	6.37	6.65	5.62	6.10

Statement of Educational Progress in BALUCHISTAN

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles						
Population	64 228 239 181 175 231 414 412	54 228 289 181 175 231 414 412	54 228 265 014 165 084 420 648	54 228 255 014 165 084 420 648	54 228 255 014 165 231 420 648	54 228 255 014 165 084 420 648
TOTAL POPULATION						
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges		8	8	3	3	4
Number of high schools		68	68	67	57	68
Number of primary schools	3					
Male scholars in Public Institutions	67					
In arts colleges						
In high schools						
In primary schools	1 107	1 165	1 208	4 262	1 638	1 545
PROPORTION OF MALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to male population	2 643	3 464	1 751	1 799	1 773	1 929
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 67	1 71	1 72
Number of high schools						
Number of primary schools						
Female scholars in Public Institutions	4	4	5	4	4	8
In arts colleges						
In high schools						
In primary schools	575	28	188	49	52	14
PROPORTION OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to female population	84	676	201	205	165	189
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions	3 843	3 473	3 884	4 167	4 372	4 568
Male	590	676	676	923	885	890
Female	3 938	4 149	4 559	4 869	5 107	5 458
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	7 102	7 112	7 180	7 895	8 443	8 869
Percentage of total scholars to population	2 6	2 5	2 46	2 7	2 1	3 03
Male	50	52	54	57	52	0 56
Female	1 7	1 7	1 71	1 9	2 0	2 06
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees.)						
From provincial revenues	Re 1 97	Re 2 23	Re 2 10	Re 2 01	Re 2 06	Re 2 48
From local funds	14	18	18	27	20	25
From municipal funds	19	13	22	21	23	20
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	2 30	2 59	2 50	2 49	2 49	3 07
From fees	17	19	25	43	37	74
From other sources	56	29	39	89	88	82
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	2 83	3 07	3 14	3 85	3 19*	4 63

*Excludes expenditure on European schools

Statement of Educational Progress in BANGALORE

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Area in square miles	13½	13½	13½	14½	14½	13.64
Population	61,165 77,458 118,623	61,165 77,458 118,623	61,165 77,458 118,623	61,165 77,458 118,623	61,165 77,458 118,623	61,165 77,458 118,623
TOTAL POPULATION						
<i>Public Institutions for Males</i>						
Number of art colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	4	5	4	5	5	6
Number of primary schools	63	68	56	47	49	49
<i>Males scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In art colleges	459	474	452	77	113	115
In high schools	1,413	1,488	1,406	1,877	1,987	2,112
In primary schools	4,529	4,729	3,964	3,893	4,408	4,413
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to male population	12.8	12.7	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.79
<i>Public Institutions for Females</i>						
Number of art colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of primary schools	20	20	21	21	22	24
<i>Females scholars in Public Institutions</i>						
In art colleges	324	317	317	811	812	810
In high schools	721	734	734	751	751	759
In primary schools	2,186	2,412	2,463	2,435	2,649	2,892
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in public institutions to female population	2	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.06	8.69
<i>Total Scholars in public institutions</i>						
Males	7,322	7,717	6,977	6,361	7,473	7,870
Females	4,135	4,437	4,462	4,449	4,882	4,898
TOTAL	11,637	12,154	11,439	11,610	12,355	12,566
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	12,074	12,807	12,398	12,392	12,067	12,625
<i>Percentage of total scholars to population</i>						
Males	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.05	13.5	13.5
Females	7.5	7.0	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.9
TOTAL	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.5
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	2.38	2.504	Rs 3.22	Rs 3.01	Rs 3.02	Rs 3.08
From local funds	82	304	40	82	35	81
From municipal funds	2.70	2.81	3.62	3.22	3.37	3.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	1.85	1.07	1.50	2.41	2.60	2.55
From fees	2.09	2.00	2.43	2.05	2.01	1.96
From other sources		85	7.57	7.78	7.92	7.89
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	6.73					

The Co-operative Movement.

The Need—More than seventy per cent. of the vast population of India subsist on agriculture and the majority of these millions generally live under present conditions from hand to mouth. The ryot's occupation is healthy and productive and he is proverbially honest and straightforward in his dealings except when years of famine and hardship make him at times crafty and recalcitrant. Owing to his poverty combined with want of education and consequent lack of foresight he has to incur heavy debts to meet occasional expenses for current seasonal purposes, the improvement of his land or for ceremonial objects and he has therefore to seek the assistance of the local money lender known as the Sowkar or the Mahajan. The rates of interest on such advances though varying from province to province and even in different parts of a province are generally very high. In addition to charging excessive rates the Sowkar extorts money under various pretexts and oftentimes from the needy borrower bonds for amounts in excess of those actually advanced. One of the chief causes of the ryot's poverty is that owing to the absence of security and his short-sightedness due to want of education he did not as a rule collect and lay by his savings but frittered away his small earnings in extra vague and unproductive expenditure on the purchase of trinkets and ornaments and on marriage and other ceremonies. Tradition says that he hoarded gold under the round with the likelihood that on his death the money was lost to his family for good. This absence of thrift and the habit of dependence in case of difficulty on the Government or on the Sowkar are the bane of his life. There is besides a general absence of ideals or desire for progress. A co-operative society changes all this inasmuch as it provides him with a suitable institution in which to lay by his savings and teaches him the valuable lesson of self help through the sense of responsibility he feels in being its member. Thus the chronic poverty and indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist afford a very good field for the introduction of co-operative methods especially as his work is of a productive character likely to enable him to earn a better living under circumstances more favourable than they are at present.

Genesis of the Movement—The question of improving rural credit by the establishment of agricultural banks was first taken up in the early nineties when Sir W. Wedderburn with the assistance of the late Mr. Justice V. G. Ranade prepared a scheme of agricultural banks which was approved of by Lord Ripon's Government but was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The matter was not again taken up until about fifteen years later when Lord Wellesley's Government in Madras deputed Mr. F. A. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson to report on the advisability of starting agricultural or land banks in the Presidency for the financing of the agricultural industry. There was in existence in Madras an indigenous system of banking available for persons of small means. This institution

called the Nidhi corresponded in some respects to the provident funds and friendly societies in European countries. Though these Nidhis provided cheap capital to agriculturists the spirit of co-operation was lacking in them. Sir Frederick submitted an exhaustive report to Government suggesting that the formation of co-operative societies afforded an excellent means for relieving rural indebtedness. Unfortunately the report was not received favourably either by the non-official public or by the Government of Madras and no action was taken on the recommendations made in it. The next few years saw two of the worst famines from which India had ever suffered and in 1901 Lord Curzon appointed a Commission to report on the measures to be adopted in future to protect the ryot from the ravages of famines and to relieve distress. The Commission laid stress on the proper working of the Agricultural Loans and the Land Improvement Loans Acts under which *loans* advances are made by Government to *cultivators*. This system was given a long trial in the years previous to the great famines as well as during the years succeeding the 1899-1900 famine. But it is acknowledged on all hands that the system has not been successful in solving the problem of rural stagnation as it is clear that it is not sufficient for obtaining cheap capital alone which will rebate the agriculturist and relieve him from his debts but the provision of capital combined with the inculcation of habits of thrift and self help. This Commission also recommended that the principal means of raising famines was by strengthening the moral backbone of the agriculturist and it expressed the view that the introduction of co-operation in rural areas might be useful in securing this end.

Co-operative Credit Societies Act—These recommendations induced Lord Curzon to appoint a Committee with Sir Edward Law at its head to investigate the question and a report was submitted to Government recommending that co-operative societies were worthy of every encouragement and of a prolonged trial. Sir Anthony (now Lord) Macdonell and others were at the same time making experiments on similar lines in the United Provinces and the Punjab with satisfactory results. All these activities however took an organised shape only when Lord Curzon's Government introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies. The main provisions of the Bill which became the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (14 X of 1904) were—

(1) That any ten persons living in the same village or town or belonging to the same class or caste might be registered as a co-operative society for the encouragement of thrift and self help among the members.

(2) The main business of a society was to raise funds by deposits from members and loans from non members, Government and other co-operative societies and to distribute the money thus obtained in loans to members or with the special permission of the Registrar to other co-operative credit societies.

(3) The organization and control of co-operative credit societies in every Presidency were put under the charge of a special Government officer called the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

(4) The accounts of every society were to be audited by the Registrar or by a member of his staff free of charge.

(5) The liability of a member of a rural society was to be unlimited.

(6) No dividends were to be paid from the profits of a rural society but the profits were to be carried at the end of the year to the reserve fund although when this fund had grown beyond certain limits fixed under the bye-laws a bonus might be distributed to the members.

(7) In urban societies no dividend was payable until one-fourth of the profits in a year were carried to the reserve fund.

Soon after the passing of the Act the local Governments in all the Presidencies and major provinces appointed Registrars with full powers to organise, register and supervise societies. In the early stages of the working of this Act Government loans were freely given and the response to the organising work of the Registrars was gradual and steady throughout most parts of the country.

Co-operative Societies Act—As co-operation progressed in the country defects were noted in the Co-operative Credit Societies Act and these were brought to the attention of Government by the Conference of the Registrars which were for some years held annually. In two directions the need for improved legislation was especially felt. In the first place the success of credit societies had led to the introduction of co-operative societies for distribution and for purposes other than credit for which no legislative protection could be secured under the then existing law and secondly the need for a free supply of capital and for an improved system of supervision had led to the formation of various central agencies to finance and supervise primary credit societies and these central agencies ran all the risks attendant on a status unprotected by legislation. The Government of India recognising the desirability for removing these defects decided to amend the old Act and a Bill embodying the essential alterations proposed was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and after a few amendments it emerged from the Council as the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) replacing Act X of 1904. The outstanding features of the new Act were as under—

(a) It authorised the formation of societies for purposes other than credit which was possible under the old Act only with the special permission of the Local Government (This extension of co-operation to purposes other than credit marks an important stage in its development in India.)

(b) It defined in precise terms the objects for which co-operative societies could be organised.

(c) It removed the arbitrary division of societies into rural and urban and substituted

a more scientific division in accordance with the form of liability adopted.

(d) It facilitated the growth of central agencies by insisting on limited liability by means of a special clause about the registration of a society one of whose members is a registered society.

(e) It empowered Local Governments to frame rules and alter bye-laws so as to put restrictions on the dividends to be declared by societies and allowed to societies with unlimited liability the discretion to sanction distribution of profits to their members according to principles laid down by the Local Governments.

(f) It allowed societies with the permission of the Registrar to contribute from their net profits after the reserve fund was provided for amounts up to 10 per cent of their remaining profits to any charitable purpose as defined in the Charitable Endowments Act (This kept the movement in touch with local life by permitting societies to lend assistance to local educational and charitable institutions.)

(g) It prohibited the use of the word co-operative as part of the title of any business concern except a registered society.

Composition of the Capital of Agricultural Societies

—On the organization of agricultural credit was necessarily concentrated the attention of the promoters for it presented a far more important and far more difficult problem than urban credit. There was a great variety of types among the agricultural societies started in different provinces and some Registrars adopted the "Balfour" and some the "Lusatti" methods in their entirety. The commonest type as yet was in the Punjab, Burma and the United Provinces—and now extended practically all over India—is the unlimited liability society with a small fee for membership and a share capital the share payments to be made in annual instalments. In some places the bye-laws insist on compulsory deposits from members before entitling them to enjoy the full privileges of membership. The system in Bombay and some parts of the Central Provinces is different there being no share capital but only a division fee. Part of the working capital is raised by deposits from members and other local sympathisers but the bulk of it in all provinces is obtained by loans from central and other co-operative societies. In all the Provinces the Government set apart in the initial stages every year a certain sum to be advanced as loans to newly started co-operative societies usually up to an amount equal to the deposits from members raised by a society before aid in the form of direct money does to agricultural credit societies has now become an exception rather than the rule and this withdrawal in no way hampers the development of the movement on account of the rapid increase of co-operative financing agencies and the growth of public confidence in the primary societies. Out of a total working capital of 28 crores 27 crores were shares, 34 crores reserves, 14 crores deposits of members, 14 crore deposits from non-members and societies and 14 crores loans from central societies in Bombay since 1913 Government place at the disposal of the Provincial Bank an allotment

for distribution as advances to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act such advances to be made through the primary societies and the central banks to which these are affiliated.

Constitution of Agricultural Credit Societies.—The typical agricultural credit society in India corresponds to the 'Raiffeisen society' the management being gratuitous, the profits indivisible and the area of work limited. In the Punjab the United Provinces and Burma where shares form an integral part of the system, the distribution as dividend of a portion of the profits after ten years working is permitted under certain restrictions although in the Punjab the tendency now is to make the profits wholly indivisible and the shares non-withdrawable. In several parts of the country there are villages where a few literate agriculturists may be found but many of these are hardly fit enough to undertake the responsible work of a secretary being practically ignorant of account keeping. In such villages either the village school master or the village accountant is appointed secretary. In some places where a suitable person is not available on the low pay a single society can afford neighbouring societies are grouped together with a whole-time well paid secretary. In the Central Provinces, especially and to a certain extent in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and the United Provinces, the accounts are written up by group secretaries, clerks or Moharrirs controlled more or less by the inspecting staff of central banks to which societies are affiliated. As the work of societies develops the need for trained secretaries is being felt more keenly for it is now realised that the function of a secretary does not consist merely in writing the accounts correctly. With a view to meet the demand for trained secretaries training classes have been organized in Bombay in the Punjab, in Burma and elsewhere during the last few years and efforts have been made to provide education in co-operation through the new educational and propagandist associations which have been started in some of the major provinces. Arrangements have also been devised in some provinces to educate the members of managing committees in the principles of the movement through peripatetic instructors and courses of simple lectures delivered at central villages. In Burma the system of guaranteeing unions has been utilized to promote co-operative education among rural workers.

Internal Management of Societies.—The managing committee of a society consists of five to nine members the chairman being usually one of the leading persons in the village. The daily work is carried on by the secretary but the managing committee supervises this and has alone the power to admit new members, to receive deposits to arrange for outside loans, to grant loans to members and to take notice of defaulters. The practice is now growing of fixing the normal credit of every member once or twice in the year at a general meeting and the committee can sanction loans only within the limits so fixed. The accounts of the society are kept by the secretary and in the necessary forms, papers, and books are

usually supplied from the Registrar's office or the central organizations referred to above to simplify the work of the secretary. The books are kept according to the rules framed by the Local Governments and are open to inspection by important local officials and the Registrar and his staff. The accounts are audited at least once a year by the auditors working under the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the societies are inspected from time to time by honorary or paid inspectors. In Burma and Madras the inspection is carried out by unions while in the United Provinces Bihar and Orissa, Ajmere-Merwara and Bengal the responsibility for supervision rests mainly with the central banks. In the Central Provinces the inspection is controlled by the Provincial Federation working through the central banks. In Bombay supervision is exercised partly by unions partly by central banks and partly by honorary organizers. In the Punjab while paid for by societies the inspecting staff works under the direct orders of the Provincial Union with the Registrar as its principal.

The supreme seat of authority in co-operative societies is the entire body of members assembled in general meetings at which every member has one vote and one only. At the annual general meeting held at the close of the co-operative year the accounts are submitted, the balance-sheet passed and the managing committees with the chairman and secretaries are elected. The general meeting fixes in some provinces the borrowing limit of individual members, lays down the maximum amount up to which the managing committee may borrow during the ensuing year, dismisses members for misconduct or serious default and settles the rates of interest for loans and deposits. All the net profits of a society are annually carried to the reserve fund which is indivisible that is incapable of distribution as dividend or bonus which cannot be drawn upon without the sanction of the Registrar and which must be invested in such a manner as the rules framed under the Act may prescribe. It is intended to meet unforeseen losses and to serve as an asset or security in borrowings. Except in the Central Provinces and Madras and to some extent in a few other provinces the reserve funds of primary societies are generally utilised as an addition to their working capital unless they have considerable outside deposits and have to make special arrangements in respect of fluid resources to cover such borrowings.

Main defects.—The main defects of primary societies may be summarized. The most prominent is the evil of unpunctuality. The percentage of over dues to total outstandings was a little over 18 for all the provinces and States but was as high as 30 in one province. These arrears are due more to easy going ways of life and the narrowness of margin between income and expenditure than to recalcitrancy. Next is the frequent apathy of the members in the work of the societies owing to their lack of education and an absence of higher ideals. The general body very often leaves affairs wholly to the discretion of the committee and the committee transfers its powers to the chairman, secretary or some other member. Then there is the

objectionable practice of making book adjustments and taking bonus loans. A grave defect is the inability of the societies to act as real banks accepting for deposit money when presented meeting withdrawals of such savings deposits or temporary surplus funds without delay and granting loans on demand according to actual requirements. In many a society activity is displayed only twice in the year, once during the cultivation season when loans are advanced and again after harvest time when recoveries are made. In several provinces members have to wait for weeks before they can get funds for agricultural operations and as such operation must be proceeded with resort to the money lender is not an uncommon. With the approval of natural credits in advance and the provision of banking facilities through the opening of branches of district banks or the starting of central banks for smaller areas this defect is now being gradually remedied. To provide for members who want large loans on the security of land for clearance of debt or agricultural improvement separate land mortgage societies have been started in the Punjab and may be found necessary in other Provinces where large amounts are required by agriculturists on the security of their landed property. To provide finance the Punjab Provincial Bank after entering into an agreement has issued long term debentures bearing interest 6 per cent to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs. A similar scheme for land mortgage banks for a group of villages has also been accepted in Madras where the local Government have agreed to the subscribe to half the capital required if the other half is raised locally. Few have as yet commenced working but the system does not seem to have found favour and the revision of the scheme is under consideration. It is proposed in Burma to have for the work of land mortgage credit a separate organization distinct from the organization for co-operative credit. In Bombay the assistance asked for from the State for the scheme of co-operative land mortgage banks is the recognition of the land mortgage banks debentures as trustee securities and a Government guarantee for payment of interest. The Government of Bombay have approved of the starting of three societies for land mortgage credit but in the initial stages of finance will be provided for these bodies by the existing Bombay Provincial Bank. The debentures issued by which in accordance with its agreement with the Secretary of State will be purchased by the Government to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs. As the law in many provinces place a limitation on the amount of loan that can be advanced to an individual and financing agencies are often unable to make long term advances societies cannot be said everywhere to have supplanted the money lender.

Non Agricultural Credit Societies.—Non agricultural credit societies have grown up in towns and cities as part of a movement for improving the economic condition of persons engaged in handicrafts and cottage industries of artisans and small traders members of particular castes and employees of big firms and Government departments. These societies have usually a limited liability. This is due partly to the absence

of any assets in real property among their members but mainly to the field of their work not being compact as is the case with agricultural societies where every member may be expected to know every other member. Their constitution is based on the Schnitzel Delitsch model. In most societies the management is honorary though sometimes when the sphere of a society's work is extended a paid staff is employed. There is in all societies a substantial share capital payments being made in monthly instalments and the rest of the working capital is obtained by local deposits from members and others. Loans from co-operative banks and societies usually form only a meagre proportion of the capital. At the end of the year 1925-26 out of a total working capital of nearly nine crores only 80 lakhs were held from central banks.

At the end of every year one fourth of the net profits must be carried to the reserve fund and the balance may be distributed as dividend or bonus. There are a few drawbacks in the working of these societies. The most serious of these complaints are that the spirit of co-operation is lacking in many non-agricultural societies that there is too great a desire to go in for profit making and dividends and a growing tendency to make the societies close preserves once they have started running on profitable lines. The rates of interest on loans are at times higher than they ought to be and the men at the head of the societies are loth to admit new members who are in need of loans for fear of the latter cutting down the profits.

Included in this group are communal societies and societies of employees of firms, railway companies and Government offices. There are again in Bombay and Burma a few societies organized on the lines of the People's Banks of Italy to assist small traders and artisans in towns and there are also some societies comprising members of particular communities. The larger banks in Bombay and Burma open current accounts grant cash credits and overdrafts and issue or discount local bills of exchange. In Bombay during the last few years some of the urban peoples banks have also begun to finance traders on the security of goods including agricultural produce and this line of work is expected to develop considerably in course of time. These banks give promise of developing a truly non capitalist system of banking run for the people and by the people providing for the person of small means those modern banking facilities which have so largely assisted in developing trade and industries in other countries. Some of the larger non agricultural societies after meeting the needs of their members have large balances on hand which they were allowed with the previous sanction of the Registrar, to advance to smaller primary societies. This practice is however being now discontinued and the surpluses of all primary societies are being concentrated in their central banks through which all finance is provided.

With the growth of industries and the development of cities an important labouring class has grown up in big industrial towns and this class is as deeply indebted and as badly remunerated as the agriculturists

ultimately are Co-operation, if introduced, among people of this class provides opportunities of organization for common ends besides being the means of their economic regeneration. Systematic efforts have been made, however, only in a few centres elsewhere. Within co-operation has so far been confined more or less to middle class people. The first experiment among backward classes was initiated in Bombay under the auspices of an organization known as the Debt Redemption Committee. Considerable work in this direction has also been done in Madras through social workers and the Labour Department, particularly among the depressed classes and among the low paid employees of municipal bodies. The Social Service League of Bombay and the Y M C A in several other centres have lately started a large number of credit societies among factory workers and the formation of co-operative credit societies for workers in factories has come to be recognized as an essential feature of every well-considered scheme of industrial welfare work.

Loans advanced.—The total amount of loans advanced to members by agricultural and non-agricultural societies during the year 1925-26 was Rs. 10,98,49 0/8 and Rs. 6 58,24,485 respectively. Loans are mostly given on the security of two co-members. Under the Act societies are allowed, subject to certain conditions, to advance loans on the hypothecation of moveable or immovable property and there is nothing unco-operative in this so long as personal security which is the central principle of co-operation is given and the borrower's property is recognized as only a secondary or collateral protection. Mortgages are taken occasionally especially as security for long term loans or loans for large amounts. Agricultural credit societies are not permitted to grant advances on the security of moveable property without the special sanction of the Registrar, owing to the difficulty likely to be experienced in valuing such property and keeping it in safe custody. Recently however in Madras, Bombay and Burma the practice has grown up of granting short-term advances against agricultural produce to be kept in possession by the societies or by some central organization on their behalf. The system of advances on the specific security of crops in the fields has also been introduced in some provinces. Loans for agricultural purposes are made repayable at harvest time while two or three annual instalments are allowed for repayment of advances taken for purchase of bullocks, carts, implements or for ceremonial or domestic expenses. The repayment of loans for liquidation of previous debt or for land improvement or purchase and installation of agricultural machinery is spread over a longer period extending from five to ten years.

It is impossible to insist on the restriction of loans to productive objects and there are circumstances under which unproductive loans are permissible and even advisable. What should be and generally is borne in mind is that precautions are taken by societies that the expenditure is inevitable and that it is not excessive in amount. The chief objects of the loans advanced are cultivation expenses, purchase of live-stock, fodder, seed, manure and agricultural implements,

payment of rent, revenue or irrigation dues, land improvement and sinking of wells, purchase of new lands, repayment of debt or redemption of mortgaged land and personal maintenance in times of scarcity in agricultural societies and for purchase of raw materials for industries or trade for house building, for education or medical relief and for food and other necessities of life in non-agricultural societies. The rates of interest vary from 9½ per cent. in Madras and Bombay to 12½ in the Punjab and 16 in almost all the other major provinces both for agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Rates of lending by central banks vary from about 7 or 8 per cent. in Madras and Bombay, to 9 in the Punjab, 10 in Burma and about 12 in all the other major provinces. An unsatisfactory feature of the co-operative system in some of the provinces is the laxity and unpunctuality in the matter of repayment of loans by members and a general apathy in the matter on the part of societies. As co-operation is both financially and educationally a failure unless punctuality in repayment is ensured no efforts are spared by organizers to educate societies in this respect. The Co-operative Societies Act grants to societies priority of claim over other creditors (except the State or the landlord) to enforce any outstanding demand due to the societies from members or past members upon the crops or other agricultural produce and upon the cattle, fodder or agricultural implements in cases where loans have been advanced for the purposes specified. Law courts have ruled that the claim is not valid unless a decree is obtained by a society in its favour in advance. To carry out the intention of the framers of the legislation it is proposed to convert this claim into a lien and thus get over the legal difficulty and this has already been done under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Most local Government have also framed rules under the Act enabling the Registrar to refer disputed claims to arbitration and to enforce the awards of the arbitrator in the same manner as decrees of the Civil Court. Under the rules in some provinces, and according to the new Act in Bombay sums due under awards of arbitrators are under certain conditions made recoverable according to the procedure allowed for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. The Local Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa were the first to adopt enactments enabling the contributions levied by the liquidator of a cancelled society to be collected in the same manner as arrears of land revenue on an application being made in that behalf by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Legislation on similar lines has since then been adopted in almost all other provinces.

The Financing of Agricultural Societies.—As soon as the initial stage of the movement passed, a very urgent problem had to be faced. This was to finance agricultural societies the number of which was growing rapidly. And the problem was solved in different provinces according to the special conditions and the stages of development the movement had attained. In Madras a central bank which lent to co-operative societies all over the Presidency was started without Government aid as early as in 1907. This was followed by the starting of banks at district head-quarters.

ters. In other Presidencies, district and taluka banks were established making good the deficiency in the local capital of the societies within their respective areas of operations and in some places joint stock banks were persuaded to make advances to agricultural societies direct or through the medium of local central banks. A large number of prosperous non-agricultural societies, as stated above, could afford to make temporary advances to agricultural societies out of their surplus funds. Government aid was also freely given in a few Provinces, although with the progress of the movement this aid was discontinued. In Bombay, there was no movement to start local financing agencies and the slow increase in the number of societies made it difficult for central banks with a restricted area of operations to work successfully. Accordingly, the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was founded in 1911, with the object of financing co-operative societies throughout the Presidency. Later on local central banks came to be started and have taken over from the central bank at Bombay the work of financing societies in the various districts. The bank at Bombay has, therefore, assumed the functions and even the name of a Provincial Bank. It confines its dealings with primary societies to those areas where central banks are not likely to be established in the near future or where special local circumstances favour direct relations with a strong financial organization. For areas served by it, the Provincial Bank has opened fifteen branches and ten branches have been started by five of the district central banks.

The Madras Central Bank referred to above has also been converted into a Provincial Bank working through the district banks. A Provincial Bank with central banks and societies affiliated to it is in existence in Upper Burma, and this Bank finances primary societies either through the affiliated local banks of which, however, the majority are new and with resources undeveloped, or through the guaranteeing unions composed of societies. An Apex Bank was started in the Central Provinces in 1915 to form a link between the district banks in the Province and the joint stock banks with branches in the province. It led to the establishment of a Provincial Bank with a similar constitution to Bihar and Orissa. A Provincial Bank composed of central banks as shareholders has been started in Bengal where, as also in Bihar and Orissa, primary societies are at present financed by central banks at district or taluka headquarters. In the United Provinces, primary societies are financed on the same system and there, too, the starting of a Provincial Apex Bank under which central banks will be federated has long since been under contemplation, but the proposal has been finally abandoned by the Local Government. The Punjab has a local central banking system and an Apex Bank with central banks, and societies as shareholders has been started, with power to issue debentures, as in Bombay with interest guaranteed by Government. Debentures of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs have already been issued with interest at 6 per cent. guaranteed by Government. In addition to the Provincial Banks mentioned

above, Assam has a Provincial Bank as also the Indian States of Mysore and Hyderabad.

The constitution of central banks is not uniform, but the existing banks may be classified under three general heads—(1) banks of which the membership is confined to individuals or where societies are admitted as members on exactly the same footing as individuals, (2) banks of which the membership is confined to societies, and (3) banks which include societies and individuals as their members and secure to societies separate representation on the board of directors. The majority of the central banks are of the mixed type and there are hardly any of them which now adhere to the old capitalist constitution. The federal type is theoretically the best but the paucity of the resources of the constituent primary societies, the lack of personnel and the need for waiting the support of the urban middle classes have all combined to make the mixed type the most popular in almost all provinces. In Bengal and the Punjab as also to a smaller degree in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, there has recently been an increase in the number of federal central banks, which are found to work well, provided their area of operations is much smaller than a revenue district and they serve a compact group of well established societies. Branches of banks, central and provincial, have been tried with success only in Bombay.

Functions of Central Banks.—The functions of central banks are to balance the funds of societies and to supply capital. But their duties are not limited to the provision of banking facilities only, but often include the organisation and supervision of societies. Hence in all the major provinces with the exception of the Punjab, Madras and Burma, central banks perform the functions of supervision and guidance of the societies affiliated to them, and in some they also organise new societies and even take up the work of training and propaganda. Usually, the unit of area for a central bank is fixed as so terminals with the whole of a revenue district, as the personnel necessary for its successful working may be difficult to secure in a smaller area. However, in most of the provinces of Upper India and Bengal there are in existence central societies for talukas and occasionally for smaller tracts. An important class of institutions included under the statistics of central societies are unions. These may be described as federations of societies which are maintained for supervision, either combined or not with the assessment or guarantee of loans to primary societies. They do not, however, undertake banking business, except in the Punjab, the unions in which serve for the smallness of the area they cover in no way differ from the pure type of central bank referred to above. These supervising unions have a very restricted area of operations, within a radius of five to eight miles from a central village. They are accepted as integral parts of the provincial organisation in Burma and originally in the Central Provinces, also in one province serving as a link between primary societies and the provincial bank and in the other between primary societies and local banks. The system has also been extended to Madras.

though in that province no guarantee is undertaken by the unions. In Bombay, guaranteeing unions were introduced as local agencies for supervision and assessment of credit, but the policy now is to have new unions which achieve the guarantee and work as supervising and local controlling bodies with a fairly wide area of operations and engage competent well-trained supervisors. In Burma and Madras some progress has been made in federating the unions into district councils intended to co-ordinate local activities and represent local co-operative interests.

Organisation and Propaganda—It may be mentioned that in most of the provinces, the work of organising and looking after the societies is done by the Registrar with the help of a staff of assistant registrars, auditors and other officers and a few honorary non-official workers. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces where the central bank system has developed properly, the directors of the central banks either themselves or through a paid agency organise societies and, as stated above, supervise their working. Apart from these the number of honorary workers is steadily increasing and in some provinces there is a staff of specially appointed honorary organisers who regularly assist the Registrars. The activities of the honorary workers are often, however, spasmodic and unorganised, and in most of the major provinces the need has been felt for some co-operative institution which will co-ordinate and systematise the efforts of non-official workers, and place their activities on a responsible basis. The objective is to have the movement directed and controlled through self governing representative bodies like organisation societies or federations existing in Germany, England, Ireland and elsewhere. Such institutions carry on active educational propaganda, and through the agency of local committees and groups of workers assist in the organization of new societies and attend to their supervision. Arrangements are made for carrying on the audit of societies—for which Government cannot continue to increase the official staff to an unlimited extent—on payment of some fixed contributions. Finally such federations gradually manage to have the ultimate voice in the determination of policy and subject to the statutory powers of the Registrar may hope to take over in course of time the entire control of the co-operative organization in a province. In the Central Provinces there functioned as a controlling body a Federation of Co-operative Banks and Societies which provided a regular and efficient system of supervision audit and control arranged for the training of the federation staff, attempted to secure uniformity of practice among co-operative institutions and to promote their interest and foster the spread of co-operation by active propaganda. The working of this Federation was adversely criticised in the report of a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Local Government in 1922, and it was proposed that this body should be dissolved and replaced by separate educational institutes for the Central Provinces and Berar. Though this step has not yet been taken, institutes for education and propaganda have already been started in Berar and the Jubulpore and Nerbunda Divisions. A Provincial Union is also in existence in Madras, whose scope are mainly educational and propagandist.

Its activities are at present confined to the issuing of co-operative journals and the holding of conferences. Its constitution and its lines of work have now been revised so as to make it the central self governing organisation in the movement but its working has been considerably hampered by lack of funds and want of support from societies. Its relations both with societies, unions, district federations and the local organizations for Andhra Pradesh, Malabar and Kanara are still undefined. A Central Institute to focus the efforts of co-operative workers and to carry on propagandist work was established in Bombay in 1918. The objects of this institution are to develop the co-operative movement in the Presidency by promoting the study of co-operation and by co-ordinating the activities of several existing propagandist and organisation agencies. The Institute has no powers of control, though it is expected to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on questions affecting the movement. The activities of the Institute in the moramill are carried on through its divisional branches formed on a linguistic basis and local branches in most revenue districts. This is the most active among non-official central organizations in India and has established international relations. The Provincial Co-operative Institute, as well as similar organizations in other parts of India, join in the celebration of the International Co-operators Day on the first Saturday in July. Public addresses, social gatherings, conversational processions and mass meetings are arranged on this day in villages towns and cities. Its constitution has recently been revised with a view to give to societies a larger representation and a pre-dominant share in the working. The Institute receives a handsome grant from Government but will be in a position to increase its income from within the movement under its revised bye-laws. In Bengal, a similar propagandist organization has been started with identical aims. The Society has taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co-operative Department and has assisted in the organization of various non credit activities among which prominent mention may be made of the starting of Co-operative Societies for the sale of jute and paddy and the supply of agricultural requisites. It has projected a scheme for the training of members of village societies and their secretaries. A federation with a constitution more or less similar to that of the Central Provinces Federation but having divisional boards to decentralize control is also in existence in Bihar and Orissa and has appointed a special officer for Propaganda and development. In the Punjab, a provincial union with the Registrar as President has been organized to conduct the audit and inspection of primary societies and to under take general propagandist work. In Burma, the audit of primary societies is conducted by a Provincial Co-operative Council consisting of representatives of co-operative institutions. This also assists in the organization of the provincial conference and acts as an advisory body to the Registrar. Organisation, supervision and propaganda are furthered by district federations of unions of primary societies. Educational and propagandist bodies like the Institute in Bombay have been started in the States of Hyderabad.

had, Mysore and Travancore. These are all recent developments and it is still too early to forecast on what lines the transfer of work to representative co-operative agencies will be carried out. In the beginning of the year 1923, an informal Conference of all these institutes and federations was held in Bombay at which it was decided to convene an All India Conference periodically and to establish closer contact among these bodies by the starting if necessary of an All India Confederation of these bodies. Along with this Conference was also held another Conference of Provincial Co-operative Banks in different provinces and Indian States the most important subject for the consideration of which was the proposal for the formation of an All India Bank. To secure co-ordination in the working of existing provincial banks to bring about closer touch and to convene periodical Conferences, an association of the provincial banks has been started to which has been referred for consideration the proposal for an All India Co-operative Bank. This Association has made a good beginning by educating public opinion on the place of co-operative banking in the proposed scheme of a central bank and co-ordination of banking through the agency of a Reserve Bank of India. As a result of its efforts the Joint select Committee of the Indian Legislature has made provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank to represent provincial co-operative banks and also for the negotiation of certain types of bills and securities presented by such banks.

Other forms of Co-operation.—After the passing of the amended Co-operative Societies Act in 1912, the application of co-operation to purposes other than credit was greatly extended but it is only during the last few years that a general demand for producers and consumers societies has arisen. The total number of non-agricultural non credit societies was 3,035 578 for purchase and sale, 18 for production, 870 for production and sales and the remaining 1 634 for other forms of co-operation. Before the year 1918-19 there were only a few store societies all over the country. In all provinces particularly in Madras a beginning had been made in the direction of distributive co-operation among the middle classes, while in Bengal and the United Provinces some attention had been devoted to the starting of stores for students living in hostels attached to colleges. The movement obtained popular favour in view of the increasing prices of the daily necessities of life, and the profiteering which assumed serious proportions at the close of the War. Supply unions, store societies, and distributive departments attached to credit societies were organized in some provinces while arrangements were contemplated for obtaining cheap, wholesale supplies for the various distributive organizations. The work of organizing co-operative distribution in rural areas was pushed ahead with a fair amount of success under official auspices in the Punjab and Madras, but in both provinces a setback is now evident. Neither the supply unions nor the primary purchase and sale societies are in a flourishing condition. The consumers' movement in urban areas received particular attention in Bombay, Madras, Bengal,

Burma, and a few other provinces, but with the disappearance of the special conditions which generated enthusiasm in the years immediately succeeding the close of the War stagnation has set in and only a few among the numerous store societies started in these provinces have firmly established their position and continue to enjoy the loyal support of their members. Attempts have been made in two or three provinces to revive the movement by the starting of central organizations for joint wholesale purchase but the proposals have not yet taken definite shape. Apart from the Triplicane stores in Madras which stands in a class by itself the only successful consumers societies are stores for college students, some communal hostels or boarding houses and a few agencies for supply of special requisites.

In some Provinces, efforts have been made to revive the ancient handicrafts of the country and cottage industries by organizing co-operative societies for the cottage workers. Many of these societies merely provide cheap credit but in some places they undertake the supply of raw materials and the sale of manufactured goods. An important industry which flourished in India before the introduction of machinery was handloom weaving and efforts have been made to revive it by the formation of co-operative societies of handloom weavers. Most of the weavers societies are merely credit societies but some undertake the purchase of yarn for members, and others have store branches to sell the cloth produced by members. They have also been instrumental in introducing improved looms and methods among the conservative weaving classes. In Bengal and the Punjab, much success has attended the organization of central unions among weavers societies and similar intensive work in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay has also met with good results. Other industrial societies to be found in very small numbers here and there are those for gaskets or milkmen, dyers, basket and brass workers in the Central Provinces, Chamrars and Dhoms in Bombay and the Punjab, lacquerware workers, carpenters, wood-carvers, blacksmiths and potters in Mysore where the State provides special facilities in the shape of loans and technical assistance for the development of artisans societies. In Bombay the producers' movement has extended to communities of workers like coppermiths and goldsmiths, carpenters, dyers and others and drawing its inspiration from the ancient guild spirit animating the communities it aims at creating a strong economic organization among these various industrial workers and craftsmen based on self-help and self-government. Another offshoot of this movement is the starting of co-operative societies among skilled or unskilled labourers on the lines of the labour societies of Italy. The initiative came from Kashmir, while experimental societies were also started in Madras and in Bombay. The object of these is to organize labourers to tender for contracts for public or private works to eliminate the middleman contractor and to utilize the profits for the economic and social betterment of the labouring community. The Indian Industrial Commission in the course of their inquiries devoted some attention to the

development of small and cottage industries and the possibility of reviving them by the introduction of co-operation. Their recommendations on this subject were however not very definite and no action appears to have been taken on these. The development of subsidiary occupations in rural areas is also likely to come up for consideration by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

An interesting development during recent years is the provision of housing through co-operative societies. A good number of housing societies have been started in Bombay City and suburbs and also in a few other centres in the Presidency like Ahmedabad and Karachi. They are generally organized on the co-partnership system, under which the society owns the houses and lets them to members at fixed rents. The scheme is feasible for such sections of the middle classes as can provide a certain proportion of the initial capital. Tenant-ownership societies have also been started. There are some building societies in Madras and a few more in Mysore, but their activities are confined mainly to the provision of capital for building schemes and only occasionally extend to the joint purchase of land or of building materials. The Punjab has only one society for co-operative housing and town planning. The Local Governments of Bombay and Madras as also the State of Mysore set apart annually some funds to be advanced to housing societies at fair rates of interest and with repayments spread over a number of years.

The province of Burma was a pioneer in the matter of cattle insurance, and to support the village insurance societies which have been started in the province, there has been organised a central re-insurance society, which receives some financial backing from Government. In the other provinces where it has been introduced co-operative insurance for cattle has made only slight progress, and in Burma, as also in the Punjab where the movement had advanced so far as to necessitate the starting of a re-insurance society there has been a setback recently.

Agricultural Co-operation—Co-operative societies have, until recently, been organized only to supply cheap credit to their members but there are various other fields of work to which they may extend their activities. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies is 1,923 of which 845 were societies for purchase and sale, 845 for production 328 for production and sale and 681 for other forms of co-operation. Grain banks have, in some provinces, been started with advantage, receiving deposits in kind and allowing these to accumulate to be sold at profitable rates or distributed to the members in times of scarcity. Such banks have been started in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Mysore and Coorg. Societies on a similar basis for the storage of fodder have been started in Baroda. Another direction in which the co-operative principle is being applied is the starting of societies for purchase of and distribution among members of pure and selected seed. A number of small societies for supply of seed, and seed unions have been organised in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces and

Berar. Societies for the co-operative purchase and sale of manure will also prove a great boon, and a few such stores have been established in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay. In the Punjab and in Madras the supply of agricultural requisites has been undertaken either by the credit societies or the commission indent system or special supply unions are organised for bulk orders making contracts, distributing goods and collecting payments.

Joint sale of produce gets popular as co-operative credit thrives and agriculturists become less dependent on local traders. While Burma led the way by starting societies for the joint sale of paddy the most interesting developments in the direction have taken place in Bombay. Societies for the sale of agricultural commodities, chiefly cotton and jaggery have been started, in several districts all over the Presidency. Co-operative marketing of cotton has recently made much progress in the Dharwar, Broach and Surat districts where these have led to the starting of a few co-operative ginning factories controlled by cotton growers. This aspect of co-operation has lately attracted considerable attention and attempts similar to those made in Bombay have been made in Madras and the Punjab. In the latter province with considerable success at Lyallpur and Montgomery. In Bengal there has been a move recently to organize the sale of jute on co-operative lines. A vigorous propaganda has been undertaken for the purpose and the starting of some central depot in Calcutta is contemplated. It will indeed be a great achievement if these efforts are successful and the cultivator obtains adequate returns for his produce. At present he buys in the dearest market and sells in the cheapest. But if co-operative purchase and sale show good progress, his economic position will be much improved. Apart from separate societies for the purpose, credit societies and central banks in a few parts of the country, arrange for the joint supply of agricultural requisites. In some places, credit societies undertake the joint purchase of agricultural implements for members, while in others separate registered societies are started for the purpose of selling implements or supplying these on hire. In some provinces in Upper India, this work is performed by central banks for the societies affiliated to them. Apart from separately registered societies in Bombay, the branches of the Provincial Bank have helped considerably in the distribution of seeds, manures and fertilizers, the supply agricultural implements, and the sale of produce, particularly jaggery.

Efforts have been made in various parts of the country to solve the problem of milk-supply—to reduce the price and increase the purity—by starting co-operative dairies composed either wholly of goats or milkmen or the producers and the consumers together. The most successful of these efforts has been the group of milk supply societies started in the neighbourhood of Calcutta which have federated themselves into a union. The union has, with the help of the Calcutta Municipality and the expert officers of Government erected a well equipped modern

plant for pasteurising milk, and while the milk supply it controls has been satisfactory to consumers it is interesting to note that by co-operation the producers have also considerably improved their economic position, having paid off debts, bought more cattle, put up decent cattle sheds and accumulated substantial sums in their local societies in the shape of shares and reserves. Co-operative creameries and ghee producing societies have also been started in one or two provinces. Another interesting development is the starting of cattle-breeding societies in the Punjab and elsewhere. It is anticipated that these societies will assist in supplying the keen demand that exists for bulls of good stock. In a few provinces there are societies for rice-hulling, the manufacture of jaggery and for joint irrigation. The latter is an interesting development of co-operation which though tried also in Bombay appears to have established itself in popular favour especially in the Burdwan Division of Bengal. This tract once very flourishing has been ravaged in recent years by frequent floods and famines and the population had lost all initiative and sunk into poverty while their lands deteriorated and malaria claimed a heavy toll. The starting of irrigation societies has opened a new chapter in the history of the tract and has revived the energy of the people and brought them together for common economic endeavour. Ginning on co-operative lines has also been attempted. An interesting experiment in agricultural co-operation is the starting in the Punjab of societies for the consolidation of small and scattered holdings. These propose to regroup and re-allot the small and scattered holdings of members and if this voluntary action proves sufficient for the purpose one of the gravest evils of modern Indian agriculture will be solved without the aid of State help or legislation. After the last floods that occurred four years ago in the central parts of the Madras Presidency co-operative societies were started to enable agriculturists to reclaim their land by clearing away the layers of sand and replacing the soil. These societies received assistance from Government, both in the shape of long term capital and facilities for transport of material. The Punjab has in canal areas some societies for silt clearance and reclamation of waste lands, and Burma has led the way in the colonization of newly developed lands on co-operative lines. A number of societies have recently been started in the Punjab to promote better farming some of which merely call upon members to undertake certain improvements and introduce approved method of agriculture while others go a stage farther and employ a staff for local experiment research or demonstration work. In Bombay a beginning was made in the direction of starting co-operative societies for joint farming and the movement may lead to the evolution of a system of co-operative cultivation of land such as has been extremely successful in Italy in undeveloped tracts like those to be irrigated under the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. Proposals to encourage this form of co-operation have been submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Hind Co-operative Institute.

Co-operation has already been successful to some extent in reforming the economic

indebtedness of the agriculturist, but if the improvement in his economic condition is to be permanent it is essential that he should be prevailed upon to adopt improved methods of production. The Agricultural Departments in various provinces do undertake propagandist work with this object, but their efforts have not proved as successful as they ought to be. A co-operative society provides an effective agency for reaching the agriculturist, and in many places societies have been the means of bringing home to him the need for improved methods and have been made the centres for conducting the propagandist activities of the Agricultural Department and district Agricultural Associations. As a result, a few societies have been enterprising enough to purchase modern agricultural implements, and the machinery recommended by the Department and to use the proper manures and the certified varieties of seeds. "Wherever agriculture and co-operation have experienced the assistance which each can derive from association with the other they are fast developing a truly organic connection. To this end joint efforts are being promoted in almost all provinces as both the Departments are in charge of one Minister. This co-ordination is secured by joint conferences and joint boards of co-operation and agriculture and the starting of local agricultural associations registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Several of these bodies have lately been started in Bihar and Orissa and in Bombay. In Bombay the taluks development associations undertake active propagandist work, hold demonstrations, and assist in the work of general economic improvement of the agriculturists. The subject of agricultural co-operation and even of agricultural credit will come under enquiry by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which was appointed during the year. In the terms of reference of the Commission mention is made, among the subjects for investigation of the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists, the existing methods of marketing of agricultural produce and the main factors affecting rural prosperity and the welfare of the agricultural population, all of which matters have a vital bearing on the future of the co-operative movement in India.

Committee on Co-operation in India.—In July 1914, the Government of India issued a lengthy Resolution on Co-operation in India, surveying its progress in the country during the previous ten years. In October Government appointed a Committee under Sir Edward MacLagan to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages, and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the co-operative organization, the audit, inspection and management of all classes of societies, and the utilization of the reserve funds. In its Report, which was issued in September 1915, the Committee stated that it had not

confined its enquiries to the subjects referred to it, for it had to recognise that the financial welfare of the higher stages of the co-operative system was largely based on the soundness of the foundation. The Government of India passed orders in 1918 on the recommendations in the light of the opinions of the Local Government. With a view further to elicit opinion on the recommendations, a special conference of the Registrars was convened in August 1918, to which all the Registrars and a few selected non-official co-operators were invited. The Conference was also asked to consider the suggestion made by the Committee on Co-operation that as the financing of the movement involved grave difficulties which baffled solution unless the discounting of promissory notes was arranged through an Imperial State Bank or the several Presidency Banks, a careful examination of the question was immediately called for. A proposal was made for the appointment of an expert committee, but the Government of India shelved it by stating that they would assemble the committee at some date convenient to them. The question has again assumed some importance in view of the proposal for an all India Co-operative bank referred to above and also in view of the fact that the Report of the External Capital Committee issued in 1925 makes prominent mention of the value of the co-operative organisation in developing the banking resources of the country. Pursuant to the recommendations of the External Capital Committee the Chambers of Commerce both Indian and European, have urged the appointment of a committee to enquire into the best methods of developing banking in India.

Provincial Legislation.—Under the Federal form co-operation has been made a provincial subject and also a transferred subject. The control of Co-operative Departments has been entrusted to Ministers and in Bombay the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces Bills have been drawn up for enactment by the local Legislative Councils to take the place of the Co-operative Societies Act. The Bombay Co-operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1924. It reproduces in the main, the framework of the Act of 1912 but introduces the following important modifications—

- (i) The adoption of a scientific system of classifying societies
- (ii) The improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies
- (iii) The extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators
- (iv) The provision of penalties against specified offences

After undergoing some further modifications the Bill was finally passed into law by the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1925 and now replaces the Co-operative Societies Act in the Bombay Presidency. No other provincial Council has yet enacted legislation on similar lines.

Provincial Enquiries.—In the Central Provinces, owing to the drying up of recoveries

and the issue of large advances to agriculturists to tide over the bad season of 1920-21 the funds resources of the movement were seriously depleted and the Apex Bank was able to meet its liabilities only with the financial assistance of Government. The funds resources of the Provincial Bank were replenished and the Local Government with the concurrence of the Government of India, placed credits at the disposal of the Provincial Bank and made advances direct to primary societies in the form of Tagavi loans. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed which made sweeping recommendations the most important of which was a proposal to liquidate the Provincial Bank and to place central banks in direct touch with commercial banks. This recommendation was however, subsequently turned down by the Local Government although some other recommendations such as the division of agricultural finance into short-term crop loans and long-term non-crop loans met with a considerable measure of public support in Bengal and the Punjab, the return of favourable seasons averted any breakdown of the system, which threatened to overtake the local co-operative organisations when agricultural scarcity on a wide scale caused serious difficulties some years ago. The same may now be asserted of the United Provinces where there appeared to be some danger of the strain not being quite successfully withstood. The problem there is now that of pushing ahead, and a Committee was appointed in 1923 to hold a comprehensive inquiry and to suggest the lines of future development. The Report of the Committee which was published last year contains numerous recommendations on matters of detailed administration and proposals for strengthening the official staff of the Co-operative Department. The Committee recommended that central banks should be relieved of the work of supervision and inspection which should be entrusted to a staff working under the direction of the Standing Committee of Co-operators. The Committee further suggested that a beginning might be made in the direction of constituting an apex bank for the provinces but their proposal has not found favour with the local Government. Committees of Inquiry were also appointed in Bihar and Orissa and Mysore in the former to advise about financial organisation and official control and in the latter to lay down a policy of development particularly in relation to higher finance, non-credit co-operation, agricultural improvement and the relief of indebtedness. In September 1927 on the recommendation of the Madras Legislative Council, the Government of Madras appointed a Committee of seven members to enquire into the progress of the Co-operative movement in the Presidency and to suggest suitable measures for effecting necessary improvements. The Committee has been directed to examine and make recommendations regarding the practice and organisation of the financial system, the arrangements for propaganda and supervision, and the development of co-operative production, distribution and sale. The Committee issued a detailed questionnaire and has taken evidence and visited Co-operative institutions in various parts of the Presidency. Its report is expected to be issued early in the year 1928.

Effect of Crises on Co-operation.—It is hardly possible without any close and scientific inquiry such as has not yet been carried out, to appreciate accurately the effects of the co-operative movement in enabling agriculturists to resist the rigours of a famine as also to judge the reaction of the latter on the co-operative organisations as there is an interplay of various economic forces affecting the life and industry of agriculturists the proportionate value of which cannot be estimated easily. The agricultural season of 1918-19, however, put the co-operative organisation in most provinces to a very severe test and the reports for the succeeding years afford some indication of the resisting power of the co-operative organisation.

With a better appreciation of the dependence of the agricultural finance on the vagaries of seasons, and a more systematic management of the funds of central societies it is anticipated that in future the situation arising out of a failure of rains will be satisfactorily met. In 1913 and the following months practically the whole of the country was subjected to a banking crisis of considerable magnitude but a marked feature of this crisis was a tendency to withdraw deposits from commercial institutions and to place them in co-operative banks. The outbreak of the War brought another set of influences into play and there was a temporary tendency to withdraw deposits and a temporary cessation of new deposits. The disturbance was not serious except in two or three provinces and by the end of the year 1914-15 the situation became practically normal. In two of the provinces where the situation caused some anxiety owing to the cessation of fresh deposits in central banks, the Government sanctioned advances to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 to central societies to be utilised in the grant of urgent loans to agricultural societies or to meet withdrawals of deposits. The floods that overtook practically the whole of North Gujarat and one district of Sind in the earlier part of the monsoon of 1927 have affected the working of Co-operative Societies in the flood areas, but on the whole the movement has risen to the occasion. Early arrangements were made for helping agriculturists to resow and to replenish their stocks of grain or fodder and replace lost cattle implements or domestic necessities of life. Advances were made for these purposes at the special rate of 5 per cent interest and later on demands were investigated for rebuilding or repairing houses and either funds were provided through Co-operative agency or suitable recommendations were made to the local officials of Government. A charitable fund was also started for relief of distress among members and contributions to this were received from all parts of India and also from Russia.

Social Reform—Co-operation has in some places stimulated the desire for education and members of rural societies have been known, even at advanced ages, to receive the elements of education to enable them to put their signatures on their societies' papers, and to take a living interest in the internal work of their institutions. In Bombay, night schools for adults were started with the aid of a splendid donation made by the late Sir

Vithaldas D. Thackersey, while in the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, and elsewhere such expenditure on education is incurred by co-operative institutions themselves. In the Punjab separate rural societies have been registered to conduct night schools and also to insist on compulsory education for the children of members. The Punjab also possesses a number of societies for promotion of better living the members of which societies lay down a social code for themselves. Breach of this Code involves punishment by fines. In Bengal attempts have been made to fight the scourge of malaria and to promote village sanitation by starting anti malarial Co-operative societies. The societies are federated into a Central union in Calcutta which supplements the local funds co-ordinating the working of the societies. Issues literature on hygiene and sanitation and arranges with local doctors for provision of free medical relief to members. There are not a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkenness, expelled members notorious for their intemperate habits and has insisted on good moral conduct and attempted to improve the standard of life. Societies have occasionally condemned excessive expenditure on marriages, and have thus indirectly trained members to habits of thrift. The liquidation of old debts again has been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agriculturist who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and freed from the necessity of incurring new ones. Credit has been much cheapened and it is now possible for the agriculturist to borrow at 9 to 18 per cent, what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent, formerly. It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money lenders, are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of over a crore of rupees. The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably. And the Bowkar is, in most places, not the terror and the force that he was. Business habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more efficiently. Thrift has been encouraged and the value of savings better appreciated. Special societies are started in the Punjab to promote thrift, while in Bombay Bengal and Bihar & Orissa savings of members are attracted to the village credit societies and either special facilities are provided or special propaganda is conducted to induce members to save and deposit voluntarily. Association in a public institution for common good has brought home to the people the blessings of unity and litigation has often decreased in villages with Co-operative societies. In the Punjab a number of societies were started in rural areas whose members agreed to refer all disputes to arbitration by their elected committees and to abide by the awards of arbitrators. Participation in the management of societies has instilled a strong members

the important lessons of self-help and self-reliance, but the most important achievement of co-operation has been the development of a sense of communal life—a feeling of “all for each and each for all”—among members of village societies and the gradual revival of the corporate instincts which made Indian rural organisation famous in the world's history

The following statements show the progress of the co-operative movement in different provinces, and contain some information about their detailed working till the end of the official year 1925-26 —

Number of Societies for all India, showing the increase since 1906-07

	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20
1	2	3	4
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	17	231	304
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re insurance Societies)			688
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)			25,872
Non-Agricultural	196	664	1,682
Total	1,926	11,786	28,477

	Average for 5 years from 1924-25	1925-26
	5	6
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	506	567
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	1,302	1,406
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	51,716	71,140
Non Agricultural	4,188	7,069
Total	57,707	80,182

Number of Societies by Provinces for 1925-26 only

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population in millions	Central (including Provincial Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guarant- teed Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insu- rance Societ- ies)	Non- Agricultural	Total number of Societies	Number of Societies per 100,000 inhabitants
Madras	42.3	32	345	10,178	1,306	11,971	28.3	
Bombay	19.3	20	87	8,877	671	4,655	24.1	
Bengal	16.7	19	6	11,639	1,032	12,776	27.4	
Bihar and Orissa	24.0	53	199	6,908	364	7,270	21.2	
United Provinces	20.7	72	2	5,899	203	6,280	13.7	
Punjab	11.2	112	2	12,017	1,707	14,526	70.2	
Baroda	11.7	24	925	4,516	213	5,889	46.0	
Central Provinces and Berar	13.9	37	80	4,080	50	4,251	20.6	
Assam	17.6	17	883	41	47	947	12.5	
North-West Frontier Province	2.2	1	11	103	6	109	109.0	
Coorg	0.2	1	2	486	95	500	118.0	
Aligarh Marwara	0.6	7			8	8	8.0	
Hydrabad Administered Area	0.1							
Delhi	0.5	1	199		13	213	42.6	
Total (British India)	245.2	432	1,377	61,194	5,963	69,016	28.1	
Mysore	6.0	17		1,273	808	1,608	26.7	
Baroda	2.1	15		1,658	68	1,726	28.9	
Hydrabad	13.5	22		1,587	317	1,904	15.4	
Goval	0.7	24	11	1,951		1,951	140.9	
Gravabr	3.2			2,492	30	2,521	79.1	
Indore	1.1	5		2,483	28	2,511	26.5	
Kanpur	3.3	10		1,645	81	1,726	49.0	
Treasure	4.0	1	18	1,071	223	1,332	33.1	
Cochin	1.0	1		1,006	32	1,038	13.9	
Total (Indian States)	83.9	85	29	9,946	1,106	11,166	32.9	
Grand Total	279.1	567	1,406	71,140	7,069	80,162	28.7	

Number of Members for all India showing the increase since 1906-07.

	1	2	3	4	5	1925-26
		Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)		1,987	23,677	89,925	163,822	197,980
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-Insurance Societies)				10,971	24,437	31,265
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)		107,643	430,096	903,930*	1,061,098	2,37,909
Non-Agricultural		54,267	89,137	228,031	408,500	730,126
Total Number of members of primary Societies		161,910	548,253	1,128,961	2,154,607	3,058,025

* Excluding members of Cattle Insurance Societies at the end of 1915-16 and 1916-17, and those in Bombay and the United Provinces at the end of 1917-18.

A number of Members by Provinces for 1925-26 only

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population in millions	Central (including Provincial and Central Banking Unions)	Supervising and Charan Unions (including Insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agricultural	Total number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
Madras	1	42.8	13,042	9,617	548,568	187,121	745,689	17.6
Bombay	2	19.5	10,076	800	271,765	166,409	438,225	22.7
Bengal	3	43.7	1,223	212	316,760	129,881	446,641	9.6
Bihar and Orissa	4	34.0	9,534	8,434	177,180	21,362	198,542	6.8
United Provinces	5	45.4	11,670	41	144,334	14,355	158,689	3.5
Punjab	6	20.7	20,469	5,043	344,866	14,687	359,553	19.3
Sindh	7	11.7	6,440	5,043	108,936	31,260	140,196	11.6
Central Provinces and Berar	8	18.9	78,416	5,084	81,647	7,516	89,163	5.0
Assam	9	7.8	1,200	36,927	36,927	8,480	45,357	6.0
North West Frontier Province	10	2.8	27	116	9,126	1,018	10,144	0.1
Coorg	11	0.2	256	116	9,126	5,259	15,309	53.2
Chhota Nagpur	12	0.6	1,850	187	10,020	1,889	11,909	30.6
Hydrabad Administered Area	13	0.1	383	187	8,913	201	9,114	18.9
Delhi	14	0.6	383	187	8,913	201	9,114	8.0
Total (British India)	15	245.4	178,974	30,089	2,020,245	639,899	2,660,144	10.9
Myore	16	6.0	2,339		51,180	40,773	91,953	15.5
Baroda	17	2.1	1,129		17,808	6,873	24,681	11.3
Hydrabad	18	12.6	8,902	2.1	34,863	14,270	49,133	3.8
Bhopal	19	0.7	1,103		13,446	18,446	31,892	19.2
Gwalior	20	3.2	5,830		42,536	641	43,177	13.7
Indore	21	1.1	1,084		6,257	1,675	7,932	6.8
Kashmir	22	8.8	2,239	8.45	29,468	1,807	31,275	9.3
Trevelnagar	23	4.0	726		63,030	19,985	83,015	26.8
Cochin	24	1.0	726		9,665	5,768	15,433	15.3
Total (Indian States)	25	83.9	19,568	1,116	286,641	90,297	376,938	11.6
Grand Total	26	279.1	197,930	31,205	2,327,889	730,126	3,058,015	11.0

Working Capital for all India showing the increase since 1900-07

	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Average for 4 years from 1900-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	1925-26
Shares on capital paid up		Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Members		12.10	68.87	2,51.97	5 26.66	7 80.65
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Societies		14.12	88.23	96.35	2,54.45	3 82.01
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks		13.59	1,93.43*	47.81	1 40.98	2,02.18
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government		5.86	10.37	5,03.19	12,20.88	19,21.90
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Non Members and other sources		19.09	1 41.98	25.58	67.69	1,38.04
Reserve and other Funds		1.67	25.00	4 70.25	10 96.22	13 16.00
Total		68.12	5 43.42	15,13.47	3 12.38	5,13.01
					30,30.20	57 60.30

* Includes loans from Provincial or Central Banks

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement according to the latest available returns is as follows:—

Name of Country	Indian population	Date of Census
<i>British Empire.</i>		
1 Ceylon	750 000 (according to the census of 1921 the Indian population on estates in Ceylon consisted of— Males 257 808 Females 232 300)	1921
2 Straits Settlements	104,628	1921
3 Federated Malay States	305 219	1921
4 British Malaya	61 619	1921
5 Hong Kong	2 565	1911
6 Mauritius	264 527	1911
7 Seychelles	332	1911
8 Gibraltar	50 (approximately)	1920
9 Nigeria	100 ()	1920
10 Kenya	22 328	1921
11 Uganda	5 604 (Asiatic)	1921
12 Nyasaland	615	1921
13 Zanzibar	12,841	1921
14 Tanganyika Territory	9 411	1921
15 Jamaica	18 401	1922
16 Trinidad	121 420	1921
17 British Guiana	124,938	1921
18 Fiji Islands	60 634	1921
19 Basutoland	179	1911
20 Swaziland	7	1911
21 Northern Rhodesia	56 (Asiatics)	1921
22 Southern Rhodesia	1,250 ()	1921
23 Canada	1 200	1920
24 Australia—		
Western Australia	300	1922
Southern Australia	300	
Victoria	400	
New South Wales	700	
Queensland	300	
Tasmania	100	
25 New Zealand	506	1921
26 Natal	141 336	1921
27 Transvaal	13,405	1921
28 Cape Colony	6,498	1921
29 Orange Free State	100	1921
30 Newfoundland		1921
Total for British Empire	2 030,241	
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
31 United States of America	3 175 (Asiatics)	1910
32 Madagascar	5 272 (Indians)	1917
33 Beunon	2,194	1921
34 Dutch East Indies	932,687 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say) 50,000 Indians.	
35 Surinam		
36 Mozambique	34 967 1,100 (Asiatics and half castes)	1920
37 Pondia	3,827	Not known
Total for Foreign Countries	100,524	1922
Grand Total of Indians Overseas	2,130 766	

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tobacco, and coconut plantations of Penang and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830 when a French merchant named Joseph Argand carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837) which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius, and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon, which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated

and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1868 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1868 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1847 emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatnam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony these restrictions were removed in 1872 subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882 when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain in the N.W.P. and in Bengal respectively the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked the respects in which it was open to improvement and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor General in Council to add to the list by notification and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the

demanded for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1916 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons assisted to depart from India.

References.—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years—

1. Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Réunion 1879

2. Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies 1888

3. Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1888.

4. Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission, 1888-87

5. Dr. Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892

6. Dr. Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893

7. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Réunion, 1894.

8. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's report on the condition of Indian immigrants in Martinique, 1896.

9. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Indian Immigration, 1896

10. Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910

11. Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission South Africa 1914

12. Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15

13. Marjoribanks and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya 1917

14. South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report 1921

15. Report by Right Hon. V. S. Sastri regarding his Dominion tour 1923

16. India and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information Government of India

17. Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana.

18. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius 1926

19. Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon 1925

20. Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1925

21. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three—

(a) Control of emigration.

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1923 are as follows—

"10 (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions

(1) The emigrant shall—

(a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon or

(b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters Association

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause 6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period

as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruit to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conference 1917 and 1918 and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following regulations—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have from time to time adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the

Union. Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. New foundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries by means of passports. A Bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin domiciled in British possessions, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India than are accorded by the law and administration of such possessions to persons of Indian domicile. With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians which are not placed on other classes of British subjects and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921 which was recorded in the following terms—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire and this Conference therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

The Right Hon'ble Sriwasa Sastri visited the Dominions of Australia, Canada and New Zealand in the course of 1922 as the emissary of the Government of India to assist them in giving effect to this resolution. The main

object of his mission was to appeal to the Governments and public of Canada and Australia fully to enfranchise qualified domiciled Indians. In Australia, Indians resident in Queensland and Western Australia have neither the provincial nor the federal franchise. In Canada, Indians resident in British Columbia are excluded from the dominion as well as the provincial franchise. While successful in securing a more sympathetic atmosphere towards Indians, he failed to bring about any modification in the existing electoral laws.

The question of giving effect to this resolution of 1921 was raised by the Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference 1922. Their proposal was as follows—

"Let the Dominion Governments who have an Indian population let His Majesty's Government in the areas under their direct control, such as Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and other places where there are Indians resident, appoint Committees to confer with a Committee which the Government of India will send from India and explore the avenues of how best and how soonest the principle of equality implicit in the 1921 Resolution may be implemented."

This proposal was favourably received by the Dominion Premiers, excluding General Smuts and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who cordially agreed that there should be full consultation and discussion between him and a Committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and protectorates and mandated territories. In pursuance of the proposal, the Government of India appointed a Committee in March 1924 composed of Mr J. Hope Simpson, K.P., Chakravarti H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir B. Robertson Diwan Bahadur, T. Bangachariar, M.L.A., and Mr K. O. Roy with Mr R. B. Ewbank, J.R.C. as Secretary to make representations to the Colonial Office on certain outstanding questions affecting Indians in Kenya and Fiji. The Committee assembled in London early in April 1924 and dispersed towards the end of July. During this period they had several interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office, in which they made representations upon a variety of important matters affecting Indians in Kenya, in Fiji and in the mandated territory of Tanganyika. In regard to Kenya the representations covered all questions of interest to India dealt with in the decision of His Majesty's Government. The result of these representations was announced by Mr J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons on August 7th 1924. The situation in Kenya has also been improved as a result of the work of the Committee by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their former attitude of non-co-operation and to accept an arrangement by which they will select five members to be nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council. The result of the representations which the Committee made on certain outstanding questions relating to Indians in Fiji is expected to be announced shortly.

Summary of Present Position.—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows—

(1) **South Africa.**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance

movement headed by Mr Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914, and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters

(1) Mr Gorges, Secretary for the Interior to Mr Gandhi, June 30th, 1914 "With regard to the administration of existing laws the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights

(11) Mr Gandhi to Mr Gorges July 7th, 1914.

By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township "

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not, should be respected.

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows —

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No 36 of 1908) and Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have the right subject to certain conditions—

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes outside townships should be confined to the coast belt say, 20 to 30 miles inland

(8) A uniform License Law applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible be enacted. If that is impracticable the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing *inter alia* —

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted

to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction, outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded together with any evidence tendered for or against the application

(d) That in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board appointed by the Administrator

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person from residing in any shop, store or other place of business

(f) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913

On the other hand he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safe-guard their interests

No action has been taken by the Union Government to give effect to these proposals except with regard to voluntary repatriation. 6,081 Indians have returned to India from South Africa during the last 4 years of whom probably a large proportion have abandoned their South African domicile and accepted free repatriation under the official scheme

Present Position—Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand and they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law

The anti-Asiatic Party have made several efforts, especially in Natal further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debaring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are

(a) The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trading licences from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit.

(b) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa does not appear to be diminishing, and a bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924, which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas. Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the economic ruin of a large number of Indian traders in the Union. In response to the vigorous protests made by the Government of India the Union Government gave an assurance that it was their desire and intention to apply the measure if it became law in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of resident Indians. The Government of India whilst welcoming the assurance were unable to rest satisfied with this position and made every effort to persuade the Union Government to abandon the project. For the moment they have succeeded, as in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African Parliament the bill has lapsed.

In Natal an Ordinance was introduced in the Provincial Council in 1921 dealing with the township franchise to the detriment of the Indian community. It was again introduced in 1922 and in a modified form in 1923 but in each instance the Union Government withheld its approval. In 1923, the Union Government itself introduced a measure entitled "The Class Areas Bill, containing provisions which could be used in urban areas for the compulsory segregation of Asiatics. Indian opinion was deeply exercised over the prospects of this legislation despite the assurance of the Union Government that it desired to apply the measure in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of Indian residents. But in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African House of Assembly in April 1924, the Bill lapsed. Towards the end of December 1924 news was received that the Government of South Africa had given its consent to the Natal

Borough Ordinance. This measure while safeguarding the rights of Indians already on the electoral roll of Boroughs, prevents further enrolment of Indians as burgesses. Similarly the Natal Township Franchise Ordinance (No. 3 of 1925) was passed to or to render Indians ineligible for Township Franchise in future. Further towards the end of January 1925, news was received that the Union Government had gazetted a Bill to amend the Mines and Works Act in order to take powers to refuse certificates of competency to natives or Asiatics in certain occupations. The Government of India made suitable representations in the matter to the Union Government and the Select Committee to which the measure was referred altered its wording so as not to refer to Asiatics and natives directly. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Union Assembly but rejected by the Senate. In January 1926 it was reintroduced and in May it was adopted in a joint Session of the Senate and the Assembly by eighty three votes to sixty seven. In reply to representations made by the Government of India they were informed that there was no present intention on the part of the Union Government of extending regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in the case *Rex versus Hildick Smith* when it was held that certain regulations with reference to mines and works which have actually been in force in the Union of South Africa since 1911 and in certain provinces for many years before that date were not valid under sections of the Act in terms of which they were promulgated. The Government of India have also been assured that should any such extension of the scope of these regulations be contemplated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all the parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.

In July 1925 a more comprehensive Bill known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly. The Government of India made effective representations against the provisions of this Bill both on grounds of principle as well as of detail.

Deputation to S. Africa.

Towards the end of November 1925 the Government of India with the concurrence of the Government of South Africa, sent a deputation to South Africa the personnel of which was as follows—

G. F. Paddison Esq. C.S.I. L.O.S., Commissioner of Labour Madras—*Leader*
Hon. ble Syed Raza Ali, M.C.S.—*Member*
Sir Deva Prasad Saradchikary, Kt., C.I.E.—*Member*
G. S. Bajpai, Esq., C.S.I. L.O.S.—*Secretary*

The main purpose of the deputation was to collect as soon as possible first-hand information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of the wishes and requirements of the Indian community in South Africa. Its preliminary report was received in India early in January. On the basis of the facts disclosed

in that report the Government of India felt justified in renewing their proposal for a round table conference and pressed that if that proposal was still unacceptable, there was a case for a fresh enquiry before the proposed legislation was proceeded with. Neither of these suggestions commended themselves to the Union Government who, however expressed their willingness to give the Government of India an opportunity of placing the case of the Indian Community in South Africa fully before them by offering to take the course of proposing the reference of the Areas Reservation Bill to a Select Committee before instead of after the second reading in order that the Indian objections to the Bill might be heard in respect of its principles as well as of its details. This offer the Government of India accepted and their deputation appeared before the Select Committee early in March and presented the Indian case against the Bill. Their advocacy was effective and after further correspondence with the Union Government the Government of India suggested that the right method of arriving at a real and effective solution of the Indian question would be for both parties to enter the conference without being committed in advance to any particular solution of the questions at issue. They suggested that the Union Ministers might confer informally with the Leader of the Indian deputation in order to ascertain whether the obstacles in the way of a conference could not be overcome. The suggested conversations took place at Capetown early in April and resulted in a better understanding and appreciation of the respective points of view and difficulties of the two Governments. The Union Government impressed upon the Government of India that public opinion in South Africa would not view with favour any settlement which did not hold out a reasonable prospect of safe guarding the maintenance of western standards of life by just and legitimate means and on this basis agreed to enter a conference the recommendations of which would be subject to confirmation by the Governments of both countries. They also agreed subject to the approval of the Union Parliament to postpone further progress with the Areas Reservation Bill until the results of the conference were available. The following formula was accepted by both Governments as the basis on which the conference should be held. The Government of the Union of South Africa and the Government of India have been further in communication with each other regarding the best method of arriving at an amicable solution of the Indian problem. The Government of the Union have impressed upon the Government of India that public opinion in South Africa will not view with favour any settlement which does not hold out a reasonable prospect of safeguarding the maintenance of Western standard of life by just and legitimate means. The Government of India are prepared to assist in exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question and have offered to enter into a Conference with the Union Government for the purpose. Any proposal that the Conference might make would be subject to confirmation by the Governments of the two countries. The Union Government have accepted the offer of the Government of India and in order to ensure that the Conference should meet under the best auspices, have decided,

subject to the approval of the Selected Committee and Parliament not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill until the results of the Conference are available."

The reception accorded by Indian opinion to the decision to hold such a conference augured well for its success. At the same time in order to enable representatives of the various political parties in South Africa to appreciate India's point of view and to strengthen the better understanding created by the visit of the Government of India Deputation to South Africa the Government of India extended and the Union Government accepted an invitation to send a representative deputation to this country. The deputation arrived in India on the 18th September 1926. They visited almost all the principal towns of India including the Khyber Pass and Landi Kotal and returned to South Africa on the 18th October 1926.

On the 16th October 1926 it was announced that the conference between the representatives of the Union Government and those of the Government of India would take place at Cape Town on the 20th of December. The Government of India Delegation to South Africa consisted of the following—

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| (1) Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah F.C.I.M., K.T. Member of Governor General's Council | Leader |
| (2) Hon'ble Mr G. L. Corbett, C.I.M. I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department | Dy Leader |
| (3) Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. | Member |
| (4) Sir D. Arcey Lindsay, K.T., C.B.E. M.L.A. | " |
| (5) Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna K.T. C.B.E. | " |
| (6) Sir George Paddison K.B.E. C.I. I.C.A. M.L.A. | " |
| (7) G. S. Bajpal C.I.M. C.B.E., I.C.S. Dy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education Health and Lands | Secretary |

The members of the Indian Delegation left India on the 24th November and reached Cape Town on the 16th December 1926. The conference was formally opened by the Prime Minister-General Hertzog on the following day.

(2) **Kenya Colony**.—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(a) **FRANCHISE**.—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test, without racial discrimination, for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION**.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—Lord Elgin decided in 1906 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now however been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

THE SETTLEMENT.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that the interests of the African native must be paramount, and in light of this it was decided—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants of land and transfers. A similar reservation in the low lands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations."

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial Conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the conditions therein embodied. Accordingly the in-

troduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the motion proposed for the admission of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee—

(1) **IMMIGRATION.**—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interests of the natives I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) **FRANCHISE.**—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common roll but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) **HIGHLANDS.**—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied which had been given in the past and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) **LOWLANDS.**—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.

(5) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—In certain respects Indians in these colonies are under disabilities. In Fiji, for instance, they are practically excluded from both the political and the municipal franchise. But the Indian population in these colonies belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. The wages in

Fiji are said to be unduly low and the recent poll tax of £1 on every adult is regarded as a heavy burden. The registrations for purposes of the tax have proceeded smoothly. It is also understood that the number of Indians exempted from the tax last year was substantial and there seems no reason to anticipate that the policy of exempting those in whose case it will be a real hardship to levy the tax will not be pursued in the future. Wages in both Fiji and British Guiana are to a large extent dependent on the sugar market, which is at present buoyant. It will be possible to form a more accurate opinion of the position in Fiji when the papers indicating the concessions in favour of Indians in the Colony which have been agreed to by the Colonial Office as a result of the representations by the Colonies Committee of the Govt. of India, are published. The reports of the British Guiana deputation were published on the 21st of January 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Numan, Kt. and the Honourable Mr J. O. Luckhoo, K.C. arrived in India to re-affirm the scheme of colonisation which these gentlemen had submitted to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in February 1920 and which that committee had generally approved. They brought proper credentials from the Government of the Colony and were authorised to place this scheme before the Government of India and the Indian Legislature for consideration. The Government of India agreed to give the deputation facilities to meet the Standing Committee on Emigration of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature and this Committee met the deputation which had, in the meantime, been joined by Messrs M. Panday and C. A. McDunn who respectively represented the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of the resident Indian community on the 19th and 19th of March. The Committee fully discussed the scheme with the deputation but decided to defer making any recommendations to the Government of India until their next meeting which took place on the 26th May 1924. On this occasion the Committee had also the advantage of examining Mr Tewary who was one of the members of the Committee appointed by the Government of India which visited British Guiana in 1922. After full consideration the Standing Emigration Committee reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation they would, before making any definite recommendation like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on—

- (a) the progress made in providing suitable land for prospective settlers, the steps taken to provide such settlers with materials and skilled assistance to put up residential accommodation and with loans for agricultural development, and the measures instituted to improve the sanitary conditions of the Colony, especially in respect of drain age and water supply,
- (b) the steps, if any taken by the Government of British Guiana to provide facilities for the repatriation of the

Indians already settled in the Colony who are willing to return to India.

- (c) what improvements if any have taken place in the political and economic status of the resident Indian community since the earlier St. Jan deputation visited the colony in 1922 and
- (d) sentiments of the Hindu residents in the matter of cremation of their dead

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A. O.I.C., Bar-at-Law was deputed to British Guiana for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in Sept. 1923. His report was received on February 1st and the following notification (No. 240 of the 23rd March 1924) authorising renewal of emigration to British Guiana on terms and conditions which were based on the report and approved by the Standing Committee on Emigration was submitted to the two houses of the Legislature and also approved by them.

(4) Other Parts of the Empire.—In Ceylon, Mauritius and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India have now appointed their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian state labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1923. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e. the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it is before the Ceylon Legislative Council. In regard to Malaya the question is still engaging attention.

In April 1924 the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities and in December 1924 an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report have been commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February 1924 the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, i.e. that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's

suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island. The Colonial Govt. expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

In Australia, a Bill was introduced in the Commonwealth Senate on the 12th June 1925 amending sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "(except British India)". This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastry on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. The Bill was passed by the Senate and under it the Indians will enjoy both the State and Commonwealth franchise throughout Australia except in Queensland and in Western Australia, where Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House.

Emigration to British Guiana—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions which shall thereupon become operative—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purpose of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment or subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate employment a holding comprising not less than five acres of

suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 6 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 6 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the

cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Indians in Great Britain.

More than sixty years have gone by since the Parsi community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead has since maintained though there are both Hindu and Mohammedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. An Indian has served since 1910 on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and a second Indian (Lord Sinha) took his seat there on in 1928. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919 Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government. In the spring of 1923 Mr (now Sir) Dadiba Dada was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office. He resigned towards the end of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee previously a member of the Government of India. The early years of the present century saw the gathering of a new Indian element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again. Further the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who come regularly. There is an Indian Social Club founded in 1912, with Sir M. M. Bhownagree as president which arranges for dinners and other functions to celebrate Indian festivals or to honour Indian visitors of special distinction. Sectionally, however, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsees. They have an incorporated and well-endowed Parsi Association of Europe, and have established "Zoroastrian House" (168, Cromwell-road, S.W. 3) as a communal centre. A later development of great value in promoting social intercourse and good relation has been the formation of the British-Indian Union, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1 under the presidency

of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and with Lord Reading as Chairman.

The Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and 1925 with its gleaming towers and minarets and its cool fountain-filled forecourt was one of the most conspicuous and admired architectural features of Wembley, and the great popularity of the section was shown by the crowded state of the more attractive courts day after day. The continuous education of English, Colonial and foreign visitors in regard to the products and artware of India was of great value and did much to spread a vogue for Indian artistic workmanship. This success led to proposals for a permanent India House in some central position to be the office of the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner and where a show of products and artware would replace the small though choice exhibition of Indian wares at the present office of the High Commissioner for India in Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating element and creates an Indian problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Native States, admitted into our public schools such as Eton and Harrow. There are over 800 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of their women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

The Advisers.

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indian apart from inadequately

supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families, were practically left to their own devices. But in April 1909 Lord Morley, created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed Dr (now Sir) T. W. Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was located at 21 Cromwell-road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society which were thus given spacious quarters for their social work among the young men. (For Burmese students distinct club accommodation is provided, partly by subventions from Indian revenues, in the commodious Albion House, St. Peter's Square Hammer-smith, W 6.) In India provincial advisory committees exist to help and advise intending students, but in some instances have been replaced by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr (now Sir) O. E. Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr N. O. Sen followed Dr Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford, the Oriental Delegation and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom. The agency work Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir T. W. Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies and the High Commissioner appointed Mr N. O. Sen and Dr Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21 Cromwell road was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner in Grosvenor-gardens, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers.

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which set in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22 but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922. The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the distribution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment

of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamberlain considered the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court. An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926.

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly the High Commissioner held a conference in July 1925 when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London. The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27 1925) when a paper was read by Mr F. H. Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hostel and club at 21 Cromwell road should be maintained more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers. A small committee with Mr A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21 Cromwell-Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation.

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gynkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were made by some Ruling Princes and others, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but further help is required. The cricket eleven of the Club has an excellent record in matches at Lords and the Oval and with suburban clubs.

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the Red Triangle Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury off Gower Street, as a union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese students up to the number of 500. The hostel was removed to permanent premises 108-112 Gower-street, close to University College in the autumn of 1923. It is Indian both in conception and control the warden Mr P. D. Rungtadhan and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta. While the organisation has a definitely moral and spiritual as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency. There is a steady average of nearly 500 members, and the hostel is exceptionally fortunate in securing the voluntary services of men and women of great distinction in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures. The cost of the building and furnishing has been met and the question of extending the hostel accommodation is under consideration.

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

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AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1880. A Class Annual subscription Rs 32. K. tradofoe Ra 8 B Class Annual subscription Rs 12. Secretary S Percy Lancaster F.L.S. F.R.S. M.R.A.S. 1 Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—Superintendent B. E. Cooper Esq. F.R.H.S. Secretary O. A. Chiffening Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawgley Rangoon.

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1836. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7 in Class B Rs. 3. President H. E. The Rt. Hon. Vis. count Goschen *Chairman*. The Hon. Quettow Sir William Phillips Kt. 108. *Hon. Secretary* Mr. H. A. B. Vernon. I.C.S. *Hon. Treasurer* Dewan Bahadur G. Narsinsawmy Chetty Garu. Teynampett. 9 W. Madras. *Nursery Superintendent* Mr. N. Ramalingam. *Nalker Foreman Ornamental Garden* Mr. N. Munisawmy Nalker.

ANGLO INDIAN LEAGUE.—To protect the interests of Anglo-Indians. President Dr. H. W. B. Moreno. Ph.D. *Hon. Secretary*—Mr. A. McDonald. B.A. B.L. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr. S. V. Cowen. Office 2, Wellesley Square Calcutta.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—Founded 1886 to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs 10. President Shams ul Ulma. Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. Ph.D. O.I.E. 172 Hornby Road, Bombay. *Hon. Secretary*—Principal J. Mackenzie. M.A.

BURNES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal 'The Proceedings of the Burnes Mathematical Society' in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs 10. Annual subscription Rs 15 (resident members) and Rs 5 (non resident members). *Patron* Sir William Burnes, K.C.B.I. K.O.I.E. *Life President* Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A. (Cantab). D.Sc. *Secretary* Prof. Ganesh Prasad, M.Sc. *Treasurer* Prof. Syamacharan De. M.A.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917 the 80th birthday of late Sir B. G. Bhandarkar at the hands of H. E. Lord Willington, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of Sir B. G. Bhandarkar which he

had bequeathed already to the Institute was handed over after his demise by his executors to the Institute and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the Institute the unique collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year for the publication of the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit the *Mahabharata* critically at the request of the Chief of Anundhi who has promised a grant of Rs. 5,000 annually for that purpose. Grants are being received from the University of Bombay and the Governments of Burma, Baroda and Madras. The Institute has a journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir B. G. Bhandarkar. Owing to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Minimum membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life. Members can borrow books from the library and get the Journal free and other publications at concession rates. *Secretary* Dr. B. K. Bhalvarkar. M.A. Ph.D. (Harvard).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10. Life member Rs 100. *Secretary* B. V. Bhandarkar. Bandra, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804 to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 20. *Secretary* Dr. Edward Parker. Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Founded 1886, to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,700 and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published quarterly which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. In the more recent numbers, serial articles on game birds, common snakes, and common butterflies have been appearing. Annual subscription Rs 25. Entrance fee Rs 20. *President*, H. E. The Viceroy of India, H. R. H. the Prince of

Wale, Vice-President, H. H. The Maharaja of Oudh, G.O.I. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.G.I. K.C.V.O. H. H. the Maharaja of Bawa, K.O.I. H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar and Mr. F. V. Evans Liverpool, President, H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.O.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Vice Presidents: The Hon. Mr. J. E. R. Hooton, G.O.I., K.C.S., and H. H. the Maharaja of Oudh, G.O.I. G.O.I. Rev. E. Blatter, B.A., Ph.D. F.R.S. Honorary Secretary: Sir Reginald Spence, Kt., F.R.S. Treasurer: S. H. Prater, C.M.E.S. Asst. Treasurer: O. A. McOmnan Head Clerk: Mr. A. F. Fernandes, Offices 6, Apollo Street, Bombay

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1818, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845 the Punjab Auxiliary in 1843 the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1876, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had

in nearly 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached nearly 8,00,000 copies in 1924. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at considerable loss to the Society. Grams of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1925	1924	1923	1922
Calcutta	122,781	107,084	148,026	111,567
Bombay	164,820	161,263	133,608	181,888
Madras	238,371	215,247	221,681	249,076
Bangalore	30,315	29,088	45,099	35,866
North India	138,238	144,960	191,602	168,091
Punjab	81,598	61,781	65,578	71,269
Burma	71,228	63,472	55,832	83,306
Total copies of Scriptures	812,446	782,865	831,516	886,278

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to other Auxiliaries and agencies during the year.

BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION—To protect the interests of Down-trodden Europeans Anglo-Indians and Indians alike. President: Raja Kishore Chao Law G.I.N. M.L.O. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, Ph.D. Office 2, Wellesley Square Calcutta.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1884, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—Founded 1885 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the

medical profession in Bombay. The entrance fee for Resident members Rs. 5 monthly subscription Rs. 2. Absent members Rs. 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. Hon. President: Dr. V. Bhajekar, Hon. Vice Presidents: Dr. S. H. Banker and Dr. Deshmukh, Hon. Librarian: Dr. S. Popat and Dr. Lam, Hon. Treasurer: Dr. P. T. Patel and Hon. Secretaries: Dr. S. P. Kapadia and J. E. Spencer Top Floor Alke Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of

the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, lectures and practical demonstrations, and, if possible by holding classes and examinations, (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different shawls, provided the people in such localities or shawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street which has lately been built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Wellington in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915 is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall Library Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculous League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1934 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station. *Hon Secretary* Dr J E Sandilands *M.C.* *M.A.* *M.D.* *Executive Health Officer* Bombay

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY—To encourage Chess and chess contests open to all. *President*—The Hon. Mr. Justice M N Mukerji *M.A.* *Vice President* Dr H W B Moreno *Hon Secretary* D Phara *Hon Treasurer* B B Ghosh.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) are at 17 Stephen Court, Park Street Calcutta. *President* Mr J Langford James *Vice-President* Mr R G Dixon *O.B.E.* and Mr T D Edleston *General Secretary* Colonel J D Crawford, *D.S.O.* *M.C.*, *M.L.A.*, *Asst General Secretary* Miss L I Lloyd *Hon General Treasurer* Mr C B L Mills Robertson *Publication* "The European Association Quarterly Review, obtainable from any Branch or from the General Secretary.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—

ASSAM CHINMAYA P O—*Honorary Secretary* Mr W F Nicholson

BENGAL (EASTERN) NARAYANGANJ—*Chairman* Mr J G Macartney *Hon Secretary* Mr N J Scott

BENGAL (WESTERN) ASANBOL—*Chairman* Mr W H Goldsworthy *Hon Secretary* Mrs Goldsworthy

BIHAR (NORTH) MOUFFERS—*Chairman and Hon Secretary* Mr K L Mackenzie, *M.L.O.*

BOMBAY—*Chairman*, Mr L Blunt *Secretary* Mr A W Wise

BURMA BANGON—*Chairman and Hon Secretary*, Mr G S Clark.

CASHMERE CHANDRANATHPUR—*Chairman and Hon Secretary*, Mr T A. Hyatt

CALCUTTA—*Chairman*, Mr W W K Page *Secretary*, Miss L I Lloyd

CHITTAGONG—*Chairman* Mr E. L. Bliss, *Hon Secretary*, Mr W Gellie

DAHLENG—*Chairman* Major J O Little *Hon Secretary* Mr R S Hutchinson

DAHR—At present administered by the Central Administration—All communications should be addressed to the General Secretary 17 Stephen Court, Park Street Calcutta.

DOABE, MATRELL P O—*Chairman* Mr W L Travers, *O.B.E.*, *M.L.C.* *Hon Secretary* Mr G L Shaw

JAMSHEDPUR—*Chairman*, Mr F C Temple *Hon Secretary*, Mr J M Smith.

KANAKHARA NATHAT—*Chairman* Mr J Bell *Hon Secretary*, Mr C D Leitch

MADRAS—*Chairman* Sir A M MacDonnell, *Hon Secretary* Mr J K Methrel

MARATHI SIWA P O—*Chairman* Mr R G M Bathgate *Hon Secretary* Mr Finlayson.

MOULMEIN—*Chairman* Mr W A W Dawn *Hon Secretary* Mr S C Jones

PUNJAB LARON—*Chairman* Mr Owen Roberts, *Hon Secretary* Capt W I Kirby

RAMPUR ASKEE—*Chairman* Mr F Stewart *Hon Secretary*, Mr B S E Gow

SIND KARACHI—*Chairman* Mr A J Rice *O.B.E.* *Hon Secretary*, Mr G Jacob

SYLHET LUNGLA P O—*Chairman*, Mr A. Bell *Hon Secretary* Mr P Sinclair

UNITED PROVINCES, CANNES—*Chairman* Mr A H Silver *O.B.E.*; *Hon Secretary* Mr J W Fletcher

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta)—*Honorary Secretary* Prof C V Raman, *M.A.* *D.Sc.*, *F.R.S.* 210, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray as *President* and Professor J N Mukherjee 92, Upper Circular Road Calcutta as *Secretary*. *Bombay Members of the Council*, Dr A E Normand (Wilson College) and Dr A K Meldrum (Royal Institute of Science) *Bombay Branch of the Indian Chemical Society*, *President* Dr A N Meldrum, *Vice President* Dr A R Normand and Rev Fr J F Cains *Joint Secretaries* Dr Mata Prasad and Mr R N Bhagwat *Treasurer* K B Dr A K Turner, *Members of the Executive Committee* Dr S A Karnet, Dr N F Vajidat and Mr R J M Hudson.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms political and 'social' in their widest sense to organise free and well informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions to formulate considered views on current political and social questions, to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised

in the interest of the public and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects Office Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road (Wingum Bombay President, K. Natarajan Leg. BA Secretaries Dr B. E. Ambedkar D.Sc. (Econ.) London Bar at Law and Mr C. S. Deole BA

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts a bi-monthly journal in which papers on mathematical subjects are published and maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Ferguson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The Journal of the Society is published in Madras. There are about 225 members from all parts of India. *President* V. Ramaswami Aiyar, *Deputy Collector* Chittoor, *Secretaries* Prof. M. I. Varadarajan, Bangalore and Prin. N. M. Bhat, Poona, *Librarian* Prof. N. S. Poonia.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta) —President Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee
Hon. Vice President Mr N C Ganguly
Solicitor Editor Rupam Joint Hon Secre-
taries C W L Cotton and G N Jagore
Assistant Secretary P Chatterjee Hon Treas-
urer Balkamandra Lalbe Bhadur Office-
6A Corporation Street Hinduistan Buildings
First floor Calcutta

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION The India Sunday School is an interdenominational organization having as its object the establishment and strengthening of Christian Sunday Schools throughout the Indian Empire. It embraces a number of Auxiliaries which are generally associated with particular language areas. Both in the local Unions and in the Central organization, help is given by foreign and Indian workers of almost all denominations.

The I S S U was founded in Allahabad in 1876 and reorganised in 1922. Its General Committee is made up of the officers representing the various Christian Councils, the Auxiliary Union and the World Sunday School Association and works in India appointed by the W S S A. Funds are liberally provided for the support of by the British Committee of the W S S A and by the International Bible Reading Association. The Headquarters of the Union is in Coonoor. A Teacher Training Institution was opened in 1923 in Coonoor Nilgiris.

The chief activities of the Union are—(1) The publication and sale of literature in English and various vernaculars (2) The training of teachers by means of lecture courses and help in private study (3) The arrangement of examinations in English and vernaculars in connection with the various courses provided for which certificates, medals and Scripture awards are given (4) The encouragement of Daily Bible Reading as an aid to the spiritual life (5) The encouragement

ment of teachers and other workers by means of conventions and conferences in connection with the Auxiliaries. The Teacher Training Department is in the hands of Mr H A Annett Keswick Cottage Coonoor

The Union publishes the following quarterly periodicals in English —

Notes for Teachers of Junior Scholars on the Brit International Course; Notes for Teachers of Senior Scholars on the Amer International Course; and a Journal for Teachers containing reports, articles and reviews.

Approximately 15 000 schools with 600 000 scholars and 20 000 teachers are touched by these activities.

The Officers of the Union are--*President*
Bishop J W Robinson M E Church Delhi
Treasurer W H Warren Madras *General*
Secretary J A Innett Coonoor

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)—The organization of the Institution commenced in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H. E. Lord Chelmsford in early in 1921. Its object is to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into three classes, viz. Members, Associate Members and Associates and there is an additional class for students. *President* W. H. Neilson *Chairman* F. D. Secretary J. Lowell Williams *Office* 6-8 Esplanade Row East P. O. Box 203 Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY—*Patron, H. E.*
th Rt Hon Viscount Gochen President
the Hon Mr Justice J. H. Wallace Sec
retary W. Erlam Smith Presidency College
Madras

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY
OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY -- Secretary
6 W Brimhead Esq Arden's High
Road Yungam Baham

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA—formed in 1923 Objects To form a national body of public opinion on horse breeding matters to encourage and promote horse breeding in India to protect and promote the interests of horse breeders and to give them every encouragement to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India to prepare an Indian stud book and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India
Patron H R The Viceroy President Colonel N Heale Cdr C W G Col yada Mungmay District Injnah Secretary Major General Sir Bernard James C B CIP MVO Registered Office—Remount Camp Kingsway Delhi

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Founded in 1870. Its objects are—(a) To extend in England knowledge of India and interest in the people of that country. (b) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings

of the Association the principle of non interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Calcutta, Rangpur and Lahore. *Hon. Secretary* Miss Beck, 21 Cromwell road London. Publication *The Indian Magazine and Review* a monthly Journal which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India and takes note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. *Life Members*—Ten Guineas. *Annual Subscriptions* Members—one Guinea. *County Members* Ten shillings. *Associate Students*, Seven shillings and Six pence.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915) *Head Office*—139 Meadows Street Fort Bombay. *Object*—

- (a) To inquire into and ascertain grievance with respect to passengers in India generally
 - (b) To petition Government Local bodies Railway Stations and other companies carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress with regard to the said grievances
 - (c) To hold periodical meetings and discuss questions relating to grievances
 - (d) To start branch offices throughout India and to affiliate societies and bodies having objects similar to this Association
 - (e) To start a fund to meet expense for carrying out the objects of the Association
- President*—Meyer Nissim Lequire. *Vice Presidents*—I. R. Talwar, Raju B. A. Lachmandas, Daga, Enquire. *Hon. Secretaries*—Jyoti G. Nema, E. Gur. *Hon. Bahadur* I. I. Ghansat. *Assistant Secretary*—Pestonji Jam. *et al* Raju.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed March 1897. *Annual subscription* Rs. 15. *Secretary* Jno Godinho 15 Burrows Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta)—*Annual subscription* Rs. 30 (Down Members) and Rs. 16 (Mutual members). *Entrance fee* Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain London and holds annual exhibitions. It distributes a monthly journal to members and undertakes developing printing and enlarging work from its members only. There are excellent work room apparatus and reading room at the Society. *Headquarters* at 209 Lower Circular Road Calcutta. *Hon. Secretary* A. Henry 229 Lower Circular Road Calcutta.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning, it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction

except for the Male Classes for Special Classes in English, and for High school classes etc. There are eight different departments subdivided into 67 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospital Poona and a hostel is maintained for the former and two for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Classes. The number in these three hostels is now about 85 to 90. Besides there is a full-fledged training College named after Bai Motilal Wadia with about 51 students for being trained as Mistresses for Vernacular schools. This College is probably the only college in India maintained by a non-official non-Christian missionary body teaching the full course. The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1926-27 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows: old II year 13 and I year senior 2. The total number of certificates granted so far is 335 now. The Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College has now eleven classes with 263 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard. English being taught in the top three standards. Primary (Class) for grown-up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 150 women. It is here that poor women are recruited for training as a teacher, nurse, midwife or doctor. Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nursing were attended by about 80 students. The Music Classes by 118 students and the Work room Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Basketry and Weaving by 105 women. Thus, the total number of pupils is 908 to-day. There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which named after Lady Vishal is Thakerey, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far the late Sir Vishaldas D. Thakerey. Besides there are branches started at Bomlay, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Alibay, Nashik, Nagpur, Gwalior for either educational or medical work or for both. Thus the total number of women and girls including 100 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is nearly 1419. There are in Poona six hostels three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three in the Baste, a Peth and the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc. under training at the Sassoon Hospital. The number of resident students is above 200 in these six hostels. One of the three hostels at the headquarters is intended for women of depressed classes. The number of these women at present is 12. In connection with the medical branch a committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training. There is an active Infant Welfare centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 60 expectant mothers. The Society is extending its medical activities by undertaking with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay to work out the scheme of Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General nursing for the women and children of the Bhatia Community under the supervision of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the organizer of the scheme. This

scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides these Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar and Alibag under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. Now Her Excellency the Countess of Reading Lady Wilson, Lady Lloyd, Lady Willington Lady Sydenham and Lady Chelmsford are Hon Patronesses. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure roughly comes up now to Rs. 2,50,000. *President* Shrimant Southbhyavadi the Raniabeh of Sangli. *Honorary Organizer and General Secretary* Mr Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., *Local Secretary and Treasurer* Mrs Yamunabai Bhat. *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections* Mrs Janaki bai Bhat (Kaiser I Hind Nivert Medal) *Hon Secretary Auring and Medical Education Committee* Rao Bahadur Dr P V Shikhhare I.M. & S (on leave) Dr V O Gokhale, I.M. & S and Dr N L Ranade B.A., M.B.B.S (acting)

PRESS OWNERS ASSOCIATION, Bombay—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office—Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4

President—Shri Pandurang Javjee

Secretaries—Mr C S Deole B.A. and Mr Manilal C. Modi.

BANCOOK LITERARY SOCIETY—*President* H E The Governor of Burma *Hon Secretary*, Mrs C Peacock 17, York Road

REGENERATION CLUB INSTITUTE—This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaili Dhami (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh) Poona Warangal etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social economic and spiritual condition of the oppressed and poor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 160 inmates industrial works domestic industries sales depots Clinics, Libraries etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers *The Imamiya* (a weekly) and *The Nisari* (a monthly). *Hon. Secretary*, Mr Hasan Lalji Devraj

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION—This Society was founded in London in 1754. Its recently published history by Sir Henry Trueman Wood, late Secretary of the Society, gives the following account of the Indian Section. In 1857, a proposition was made by Mr Hyde Clarke, who wrote to the Council suggesting that "a special section be formed for India, another

for Australia, one for English America and so on. It was suggested that the Indian Section should meet once a fortnight for the reading of papers. Nothing came of the suggestion until ten years later when Mr Hyde Clarke returned to England, and in 1868 he renewed his proposal but only proposing the formation of a Committee which should organize conferences on Indian subjects. This time the suggestion was taken up more warmly. Mr Hyde Clarke himself was placed on the Council and the Indian Conference, which soon developed into the Indian Section, were started. "The Indian Section thus established became a most important department of the Society. It has had great results in India by spreading information as to the directions which the development of Indian manufactures and Indian products could most profitably take and in England by giving similar information as to the industrial resources and progress of India itself. The Section has received great help from the Indian press and it has in return been of service to the Indian press in supplying useful information to it. It has been of great value to the Society itself as the means by which many members have been added to its list, so that in fact thanks to a very large extent to the work of the Indian Section and of the allied section for the Colonies, a large proportion of the present number of members come from the dependencies of the Empire abroad." *Secretary of the Society* G K Menzies, M.A. *Secretary of the Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections* W Perry, B.A., I.O.S. (retired) 18 John Street, Adelphi London W O 2

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY—The Servants of India Society which was founded by the late Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E. in 1906 has its Head-quarters in Poona and its objects are "to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people." Its government is vested in the first member or President and a Council. On the death of Mr Gokhale in February 1915, the Right Hon'ble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri was elected President and continues to hold the office being duly re-elected twice. Besides the headquarters, it has at present four branches, viz (1) in Bombay (2) in Madras, (3) in the United Provinces (4) in the Central Provinces. Moreover, it has several additional centres of its activities under the branches such as Calicut Mangalore, Lucknow, Lahore and Cuttack in Orissa. Each Branch consists of ordinary members members under training and permanent assistants who work under the direction of a Senior Member. Mr N M Joshi a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly representing labour interests. The branches engage both in propagandist and active work of political educational social rural credit co-operative and philanthropic character in which they secure the help of a large number of voluntary workers, both men and women. A fair idea of the work of a branch can be had from a brief description of the operations of the Bombay Branch whose members

have so far undertaken activities in various fields. (1) Social purity like the Holika Samskara of Bombay, (2) Social reform organisation under the auspices of the Indian National Social Conference, (3) rousing public opinion about elementary education (4) promotion of the cause of literacy and education of Indian women by building up institutions like the Poona Seva Sadan, with 1,095 (including duplications) of about 150) women and girl pupils in nearly 58 classes of its 8 departments and five hostels in the city Mr G. K. Devadhar M.A. is its Hon. Organizer and General Secretary (5) Social Service as carried out by the Social Service League of Bombay of which Mr N. M. Joshi, B.A. is the Honorary General Secretary, (6) spread of co-operative movement among the agriculturists and compositors in the city of Poona and mill-hands in Bombay The co-operative societies as at Hadapsar and other villages around Poona started for the benefit of these poor people number over 85 with a total membership of over 1,800 capital of nearly three lakhs and a total turn-over of five lakhs per year Nineteen of these societies which are in Bombay for poor labouring classes are so conducted as to free their members entirely from their chronic indebtedness Their membership of the latter group consists of sweepers scavengers mill-hands numbering above 550 and debt amounting to nearly three lakhs of rupees have been cleared off Moreover educational work was organised by starting a Co-operative Quarterly and by starting a Co-operative Secretaries Training Class in Bombay for 50 Secretaries from the various districts for three years These are now transferred to the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay, of which Mr G. K. Devadhar is now the Vice-President These three experiments on such a scale were the first of their kind in India (7) relief work connected with wide-spread calamities by organizing the Plague Relief Committee of Poona which succeeded in making inoculation popular in the Deccan, the Salwana Fire Relief Committee which arrange for the Relief to sufferers for five years and by undertaking a scheme of non-official relief during the famines of 1907-08 and 1914 in the United Provinces, the famine in Gujarat and Kashmir of 1911-12 and the famine of 1913 in the district of Ahmednagar, and that of 1918-1919 in Gujarat and the Deccan, and in 1920 in Orissa near Puri, (8) Influenza relief was well organized by members of these associations in Bombay and Poona. Since the outbreak of the Malabar Rebellion in August 1921 the members of the Society organized the work of relief which was administered with the help of outside organisations like the Poona Seva Sadan, the Y. M. C. A., etc. and in collecting funds from all over the country especially Bombay Thus from all over the country substantial help to the extent of nearly Rs. 3,50,000 was collected For the first six months about 19 camps with nearly 27,000 men, women and children of all castes and creeds were maintained very efficiently and during the later six months thousands of

Hindu and Moplah families were supported in their villages in the disturbed and the destroyed parts of the district of Malabar This work was closed in the beginning of October 1922 Mr G. K. Devadhar as Vice-President of the Malabar Central Relief Committee directed the work on behalf of the Servants of India Society In 1924 the Society organized the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund in Bombay with a view to giving relief to the poor people especially the Panchamas, who had suffered from unprecedented goods in the districts of Malabar Trichinopoly Coimbatore Tanjore and the Indian States of Mysore Travancore and Cochin Mr G. K. Devadhar is the Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer and Mr C. S. Desai one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund The distribution of relief was carried on with the help of Y. M. C. A. workers in the different districts, (9) organizing public opinion on the question of Indians to South Africa, (10) its political work is conducted strictly on constitutional lines and thus it was able to start District Congress Committees in several wards of the city of Bombay These conducted a political quarterly (11) it started in Bombay an organization called the Indian Economic Society with a view to promoting the study of Indian economics on right lines and also conducted a vernacular class (12) A new association called the Indian Liberal Club has been started to carry on political propaganda It is now re-organised as Institute of Economics and Politics Besides the society was engaged in conducting a scheme of welfare work to supply cheap grain cheap cloth and cheap credit at Jamshedpur Mr K. J. Chikalla one of its Members has started a Gujarati ladies organization called the Bhadrini Samaj for work among women in Gujarat and Kathiawar Mr A. V. Thakkar has started in the District of Panch Mahals in Gujarat a mission for the Bhils for the improvement of the Bhil population and it is called the *Bhil Sena Mandal* The Society also takes active interest in the organization of labour movement in India Two of its Members Messrs N. M. Joshi and B. R. Bakhale are conducting a labour monthly, called the All India Trade Union Bulletin which has been recognized as the Official organ of the All India Trade Union Congress Quite recently the United Provinces Branch organized a band of volunteers who rendered assistance, in a manner that called forth general approbation, to the pilgrims at the Kumbha Mela in Hardwar and Allahabad, the ladies of the Poona Seva Sadan assisting in this work The Society engages in journalistic work also, having in its control the *Havasada*, an English weekly in Nagpur and the *Dnyan Prakash*, a Marathi daily and weekly in Poona The Society has been conducting with Mr Vase as editor an English weekly called *The Serpent of India* The U. P. Branch had in addition undertaken the publication of pamphlets on public questions and has sent out three such publications together with a

large quantity of land. This Branch has taken lead in organizing the *Boy Scout Movement* all over the province through the local *Seva Samitis*. The Madras Branch engages itself principally with co-operative organization, publishing in three languages Co-operative Bulletin, Co-operative Industrial Societies and the Social Service League activities in the city of Madras. In 1924 it did the work of distributing relief to the refugees in the flooded areas of the Madras Presidency. The expenses incurred by the Central Home of the Society in Poona its four branches together with the various centres working under them exceed Rs 85,000 a year and this amount is made up by contributions from Indians, rich as well as poor. The present number of workers enlisted by the Society is about 80 most of whom are University men of considerable standing. Besides, there is a large number of devoted associates and other helpers—men as well as women—connected with the institutions started by the members of this Society.

President—The Right Honble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri B.A. LL.B. Bayapetta Madras Senior Member Madras Branch, Mr Gopal Krishna Devdhar M.A. Vice-President of the Society and the Senior Member Bombay Branch Mr Natesh Appaji Pravid, M.A., Senior Member Central Provinces Branch Mr Hridayanath Kunwar, B.A., B.Sc. Senior Member Upper India Branch Mr A. V. Patwardhan, B.A. Senior Member, Business Branch Poona, Messrs. Joshi, Vaze and Thakkar together with the senior members of Branches constitute the Council of the Society with the Honble Mr Sastri as its President. Mr Asvat Vinayak Patwardhan B.A. is the Secretary of the Society. Six young men nearly all graduates who were admitted on probation were last year enrolled as members under training. In 1923 and 1924 two members were admitted as members under training and one young man as M.A. to probation.

SEVA SADAN—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr B. M. Malabari. It is the pioneer Indian ladies society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Training Homes) (3) Marathi Normal Classes (4) Home Education Classes (5) Industrial Department including a work room Sewing Cutting History (Cane-work) Cookery, Fancy Embroidery and Artificial Flowers are among the chief industries taught. Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 450.
Secretary Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A. LL.B. M.D.M. J.P.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOME SOCIETY—This Society was started by the late Mr B. M. Malabari and Mr. D. V. Varam (founder) on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H.

the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh in 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium". The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works presented by the late Sir Chintubhai Madhavji Bhai of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House. The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampur. It has accommodation for 75 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bel Pirojhai B. H. Patrick Dairy. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs 2,45,000 have been spent on laying out the sites built up etc. and the current annual expenditure is about Rs 42,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings Gamdevi Bombay. Mr S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Mr K. M. Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA—Office and Homes at King's Circle Matunga.

Founded—To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals to take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws to provide and maintain an organization for these objects to promote education and to do all other lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. Subscription for annual membership Rs 10 for Life Membership Rs 100. **President**—Dr. Sir Tejaji B. Nariman, Jt.

Honorary Secretaries Dr. Mrs. D. A. De Monte Mr. B. P. Masani M.A. Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil M.Sc. and Mr. J. G. Modi M.A. **Hon. Treasurer** Khan Sahib H. G. Katrak.

THEOSOPHICAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST—This Society was established in 1913 and stands for the education of Indian boys and girls, in which the physical, emotional, intellectual and religious welfare are equally attended to. The general educational policy of the Trust is embodied in "Principles of Education" by Dr. Besant. The chief schools and colleges maintained are (1) Theosophical School and College at Adyar (Residential and Co-educational) (2) Theosophical College at Madanapalli, (3) Theosophical School for Boys at Benares (4) Theosophical College for Women at Benares. It is under contemplation to open a Unitary Residential University at Madanapalli and apply for a charter. **President** Dr. Annie Besant. **Secretary**, Mr. Yashwanandan Prasad. **Treasurer**, Mr. A. Schwara. **Headquarters** are at Adyar.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—Founded in 1919.—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party with a view—to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest and to inform and educate public opinion in the Presidency in support of its views policy and methods

The Association accepts Article I of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organization as it stood in 1919 and will work for the fulfilment of the declaration made by His Majesty's Government on the 20th August 1917 in accordance with the principles embodied therein For the promotion of its aims and objects the Association shall pursue the following principles policy and methods—(a) Law abiding and constitutional methods of agitation or work (b) Co-operation with Government when ever possible and constitutional opposition to it whenever necessary and (c) Fostering a spirit of broadminded Liberalism based on principles of liberty equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every three years

President The Honble Sir D. E. Wadia Kt. M.L.S. **Vice President** Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt. L.L.D. M.L.A. **Hon. Secretaries** Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Bar-at-Law Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy Mr. J. R. Gharpure B.A. LL.B. and Mr. N. M. Joshi B.A. M.L.A. **Assistant Secretary**—Mr. V. B. Bhende

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association was started in Adyar Madras in 1917 with aims of service to women similar to those of the Seva Sadan in Bombay In ten years it has been able to start 70 branches and it has now over 3040 members. It establishes classes, meeting places and regular lecture programmes for women in each of these branches Each branch is autonomous and works according to the need of the locality Classes are held to teach the vernaculars, English, needle-work—plain and fancy—first aid, station work and music. Weekly lectures are given on subjects of general interest relating to women, such as health education, religion, civic responsibilities, woman suffrage, etc. Though started entirely as an educational institution, the movement for the Reform Bill proved that a most necessary part of work for the advancement of women was propaganda in support of woman suffrage. Accordingly the gaining of the vote for women was added to the objects of the Association and the Association specialises on woman suffrage and the removal of sex discrimination from all franchises and candidature for local boards municipal and legislative councils. Valuable work along these lines has been done by the Association as this is the only woman suffrage organisation in India. The Association pub-

lishes a monthly magazine, *Siri Dharma* in English with Tamil and Telugu articles. (Rs. 4 to non-members, Rs. 2 to members). It is an all India Association. Its largest branch is in Bombay its greatest number of branches in South India but yearly additional branches are being started in other provinces, and there are flourishing branches as far north as Lahore and Lashkar. The prospects of rapid growth for the Association are very bright as it has been found that women everywhere welcome the self-development which the establishment of these branches brings. The Association is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom

Objects —

To present to women their responsibility as daughters of India

To band women into groups for the purpose of self development education, and the definite service of others

To secure the abolition of child marriage and child parenthood

To help them to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India

To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils as it is or may be granted to men

To secure for women the right to be elected as members on all Municipal and Legislative Councils.

Headquarters Adyar **Madras President**—Mr. Annis Desant **Vice-President**—Mrs. Jinarajadasa **Hon. General Secretary**—Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B. Miss **Hon. Treasurer**—Mrs. Mahadeva Shastri

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—

This Association which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844 is now a world wide movement well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is through its religious social educational and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual social mental and physical—needs of young men.

The Young Men's Christian Association though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the national union and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad, Bangalore, Alappay, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Cante, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Kandy, Karachi, Kumbakulam, Kottayam, Lahore, Madras, Maymyo, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Palamcottah, Poona, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Shimla, Ootacamund, Welting

ton, Delhi, Jaipur, Madras, Murree, Rangoon, Trivandrum. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 114 specially trained full time Secretaries. A feature of the Y. M. C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 19 Americans, 4 Canadians, 21 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 1 Swede, 2 Anglo-Indians and 65 Indians and Ceylonese.

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y. M. C. A. and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows:—

Generally—1 Literature—Publication of original works and reprints. Four series: Heritage of India, Religious Quest of India, Religious Life of India, Makers of Modern India.

2 Lecture Bureau—Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India.

3 Physical—Training Physical Directors for schools and colleges, fostering play ground movement, Olympics.

4 British Army Work in a number of centres and especially on the N. W. Frontier.

Boys—Scouting Boys Clubs, Camps, etc.

Students—Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres.

Indian students in Britain—Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Citizens—(i.e. English-educated Indians (Ceylonese and Burmese) Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious.

Rural Reconstruction—In 4 selected centres where demonstrations are given in cottage industries, poultry farming, book-keeping, etc.

Soldiers—Institutes and Holiday Homes.

Anglo-Indians—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Europeans—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Labourers in Mills—Welfare Work.

Indians in Prison—

Rural Communities—Rural Reconstruction work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries and Adult Education.

A monthly magazine, the *Young Men of India*, is issued at Rs. 5 per annum, including postage.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 170 local Y. M. C. A.s) calls for a Budget of Rs. 2,40,415 in 1927. Of this sum, Rs. 70,000 has to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5 Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron—His Excellency Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P. O. C. S. I., C. I. E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Chairman of the Executive—The Hon. Sir Ewart Crookes, Kt., M. A. Bar-at-Law.

General Secretaries—K. T. Paul, O. B. S. and Mr. S. K. Datta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Esch Street and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr. W. H. Nelson, G. B. E., M. C. S. and the General Secretary is Mr. H. W. Bryant, M. B. E. In connection with each building there is a well managed hotel, one for Anglo-Indian apprentices, one for Indian students, one primarily for European business men and one for Indians. There is also Welfare Work for labourers in Nagaur. Secretary W. E. D. Ward. There is city wide Physical Work programme. Secretary A. G. Noehren.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organized nationally in 1896. The aim of the Association is to promote the physical, intellectual, social and spiritual welfare of young women and girls in India, European, Anglo-Indian and Indian. This is done by the establishment of local branches in different centres. At present they number 90, including city and student branches. The Associations in big cities have a large membership including all classes of the community. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings and meetings for social intercourse. Boarding Homes, some of them holding as many as 70 girls are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 24 including 8 holiday homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to holiday homes, Summer Conferences are held annually at Ootacamund and in a North Indian Centre. Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Travellers aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs employment bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The Commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by a staff of trained secretaries, some of whom come from

Great Britain America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year. The majority of the Indian branches are also carried on in this way. The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 42 branches in the various School and Colleges.

The Association which is affiliated to the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is confined to members of the Christian Church but Associate membership is open to any girl

or woman of good character, no matter what her religion may be. The National Headquarters are situated in Calcutta and business is conducted by the National Committee which has a representative membership in all parts of India also in Burma and Ceylon.

The Patroness of the Association is H. R. Lady Irwin.

Copies of the annual reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 5 Russell Street, Calcutta. The Official Organ of the Association is the "Woman's Outlook," an illustrated monthly magazine which supplies women living in India with a good magazine at the price of Rs 2-0-0 post free per annum.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has four branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Hon. General Secretary — Mrs E. F. Ringolev
c/o P. Q. E. 555, Buxteh.

Honorary Local Secretaries

Bombay	Mrs Blair Arthur House Cooperage Bombay
Calcutta	Hon. Secretary c/o Miss Cor nelia Sorabji 28 Chowringhee Calcutta
Delhi	Mrs Blomfield Aurlinet Rd Rajpura Delhi
Punjab	Mrs Irving 16 Davis Road Lahore

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Govern-

ment of India, the Calcutta University Commission etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has through a special sub-committee organised public meeting for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council. The Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

Federation of University Women in India

This is an organisation conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India. Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1918 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now fused together into one body and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 27 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheque Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world friendship and world service will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family its Members help the common cause of women they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the larger national Federation alone into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1927 there have been included Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree, residential Scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable fellowships and prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

Subscriptions—British Unit Rs. 3 a year
Indian Unit Rs. 2 a year
American Unit Rs. 2 a year

The Federation has Branches in Bombay (Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, East India Branch has its local committee). But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters at Calcutta for the years 1927 and 1928.

OFFICE SECRETARIES (CENTRAL COMMITTEE)
President—Mrs Stewart Macpherson

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Bombay Miss Bevers.
Mrs Dorset
Calcutta Mrs Kellus.
Mrs E. Chaudhuri
Delhi Mrs Chaitman.
Lahore Mrs Johnson.
Mrs Thapar

Honorary General Secretary Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Law Library, High Court Calcutta.

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same to the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

EX SERVICES ASSOCIATION INDIA AND BURMA

The following shows some of the work carried out during 1926 by the Association which undertakes in India and Burma the work on behalf of British Ex Officers and British Ex Service men to which the late Earl Haig pledged himself in England—

(a) 260 applicants provided with employment despite most unfavourable conditions.

(b) Over Rs. 2,35,400 expended in affording assistance to British Ex Service men and the dependents of these in India and Burma and a further £350 contributed to Earl Haig's Association at Home for the assistance of those Ex Members of the Indian Services who after returning to England were in distress and want.

Men were started in business, distress arising from sickness and from unemployment was relieved. School fees were paid and school outfits

provided for numerous children. Repatriation and emigration expenses were met. Board and lodging were provided while men looked for work. Windowless, orphan and deserted wives assisted. Expenses of travelling were borne, legal and medical expenses were met.

(c) Miscellaneous assistance of every description was given to applicants. Matters of pensions and entitlement were assisted. Information and aid for a beneficial settlement were given. Legal advice was afforded. Letters of recommendation to possible employers were given. Civil employment offered in India to serving soldiers was investigated and the wants of large numbers of ex-officers and ex-service men were gone into at intervals.

It is the Commander-in-Chief of the President of the Association.

INTEREST TABLE

From 5 to 12 per cent on Rupees 100

Calculated for 1 Year 1 Month (Calendar) 1 Week and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year)

the Decimal Fraction of a Pie for the Day being shown for the Day

Per cent.	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month.	1 Year
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5	0 0 2 020	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	0 0 4 734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
12	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA

Name of Club	Est. blished	Club-house.	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An nual	Mon thly	
ABBOTTABAD		Abbottabad N W F Provinces	24		14	Col S G L Strehl CB
ADYAR	1890	Madras	75	12	6	E Durrington Smyth
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment	75		12	Capt A. Catling
AHMEDNAGAR	1889		50		11	Capt F M S Gibson MBU
AIWAL	1893	Lushai Hills E B & Assam.	30		20	William H Tibbury M C
AJMER	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100		18	Lt I W Grant
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100		13	Lt G H Lee M C
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100	10	12	E F J Payne
AMRACOT			100	5	13	W A Forbes.
AMRITSAR	1894	Amritsar	30		16	Leonard B Steadman
BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE.	1868	38 Residency Road	100	10	14	st John L Oliver
BARTILLY	1883	Municipal Gardens	50		9	Stanley Jones
BARISAL	1864	Backergunj, Barisal	32		10	Wm Stewart
BARRACPOUR	1850	Grand Trunk Road b Riverside	100		15	A B Hannay & H I Matthews
BASSIN	1881	Kytshe Street, Bassein Burma	50		11	A I Dawson
BELGAUM	1884	Close to Race Course	50		13	H N Newey
BENARAS			20		18	Rev H W Stapleton Cotton
BENGAL	1827	33 Chowringhee Road Calcutta	100	25	16	Col A L Barrett, D C
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE	1846	29 Chowringhee Road	100	20	14	W E Griffith
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road	300	12	10	W F Murdoch.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA			15	10	9	J B Radley and W Blake
BYCULLA	1830	Bellade Road, Bombay	300	10	10	H E Hobbs D C M C
CALCUTTA	1807	41 Lower Circular Road.	200	10	10	I T Williams Hon M Arora Sinha (On leave) Dr S Goswami (Officiating in place of A Sinha)
CAWNPORE	1844	Cawnpore	50		10	L J W Plummer
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer Hill Chittagong	75	12	10	J C Cunningham.
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA.	1860	Mhow	60		17	Capt A J Penn
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1865	Elphinstone Road Poona	200	12	10	Capt H A Bleach
COCHIN	1873		100	12	10	O Groh
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70		10	F N Lyalls.
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	Arthur Campbell
COOCHER	1894	Cochin Nilgiris	100	12	8	A K Wild Downing
DACCA	1864	Dacca	50		20	C L Wrenn
DALHOUSIE		Dalhousie, Punjab		15	7	W L Stevenson.
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	74	A A Price
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi	100	15	15	Coln M. Mackintosh

Name of Club	Estab- lished	Club-house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An- nual	Mon- thly	
JHANN	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jhansi	75		12	Capt J M S Gardner
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road Madras	250	20	10	J A Thompson
MADRAS COSMOPOLI- TAN	1873	Mount Road	150	60		T V Muthukrishna Aiyar
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road Calicut	100	6	12	L B Gillies
MAYMTO MOOLTAH	1901 1892	Mooltan	100 50	12 10	20	J A C Walker I B O Capt H B Jeffreys, I A
NAUKHAL	1864		150	12	10	Lt Col J de Grey OBE, F R G S
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	10	Capt. T de C Graft
ORIENT		Chowpaty, Bombay	300	72	6	Sultan M Chinnov and F B Sharp
PRGU	1871	Prmo Road Rangoon	300	20	12	J Mackinnon Gould Jnr
PUNHAWAR	1883	Poohawar	50		12	Major E E Hills
PUNJAB QUETTA	1879 1879	Upper Mall Lahore Quetta	150 120	15 18	12	R G R Saules C Macquhan (Offg.)
RANGOON SYMCRHANA RANGOON BOAT CLUB	1874	Halpin Rd Rangoon Royal Lakes Rangoon	75 48	6 10	3	Capt C L Foreman C M W de Faeulen
RAJPUTANA ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880 1880	Mount Abu Apollo Bunder	50 450		8 12	R F Coupland Capt F L Henderson
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.	1861	11, Russell Street	500	25		Capt A. Howard M C
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB SATURDAY		Nasik 7, Wood Street Cal- cutta	75 100	15 12	12 10	C S Mar-ton W A Bell and N Standish
SECUNDERABAD	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	100		8	Lt Col W C Clark D G O
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100		20	F M Clifford
SHAIKOT		Shaikot Punjab	32		19	Ltut W H Williams
SIND	1871	Karschi	300	12	12	Major E R M. Kir- patrick
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	Capt R H Wignall.
TUTKORIN	1885	Tutkorm	50		12	K C N Marshall
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1866	Simla	200	12	6	Major L B Grant I D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW	1861	Chutter Maazli Palace	100		12	D H Keelan
UPPER BUREA	1869	Fort Dufferin, Mas- dalay	50	12	10	N D Howe
WESTERN INDIA TURF		Bombay and Poona	50	15		Major J E. Hughes
WILKINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clark Road, Bombay..	500	120		W Botterill.
WIMBOR	1863	The Mall, Meerut	75		10	Capt Collin West.

The Church.

In the ordinary acceptance of the term there is no established Church in India. An Ecclesiastical Establishment is maintained for providing religious ministrations, primarily to British troops, secondarily to the European civil officials of Government and their families. Seven out of the eleven Anglican Bishops in India are officers of the Establishment, though their episcopal jurisdiction far transcends the limits of the Ecclesiastical Establishment. The stipends of the three Presidency Bishops are paid entirely by Government and they hold an official status which is clearly defined. The Bishops of Lahore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Rangoon draw from Government the stipends of Senior Chaplains only but their episcopal rank and territorial titles are officially recognised. The Bishops of Chota Nagpur, Tinnevely, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Dornakal and Assam are not on the establishment. The new Bishopric of Assam was created in 1915. In its relations with Government it is subordinate to the see of Calcutta. But the maintenance of the Bishopric is met entirely from voluntary funds.

The ecclesiastical establishment includes four denominations—Anglican, Scottish, Roman and Wesleyan. Of these the first two enjoy a distinctive position, in that the Chaplains of those denominations (and in the case of the first named the Bishops) are individually appointed by the Secretary of State and rank as gazetted officers of Government. Throughout the Indian Empire there are 184 Anglican and 18 Church of Scotland chaplains whose appointments have been confirmed. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans receive block grants from Government for the provision of clergy to minister to troops and others belonging to their respective denominations. The Wesleyan Methodist Church has a staff of military chaplains in India who receive a fixed salary from Government and 25 chaplains working on a capitation basis of payment by Government. Churches of all four denominations may be built, furnished and repaired, wholly or partly at Government expense.

The Anglican Communion has at last attained to self government. In Dec 1927 the Royal Warrant was given to an Indian Church Measure Bill and Jan 1 1928 was fixed as the date of its coming into operation. These laws have effected two great changes in the affairs of the Church. Up to the present the General Council has been a body unrecognised by law. It is now empowered to legislate for the Church. Further property which has been held for the Church by the Bishops and Archdeacons as Corporation Sole will now be transferred to Trust Associations which will be established under the Act. The actual date of severance of the legal bond between the Church in India and the Church of England has not yet been fixed, but by order of the King's Council it must be some day in 1930. After the severance is complete the Church in India will be as free to manage its own affairs as is the Church of any one of the other great Dominions. Approval was felt by many that freedom would involve drastic departures from the faith

and practice of the Church of England. Such fears have already been proved groundless in the first place by the adoption of a Constitution wholly Anglican in ideal and principle and secondly by the pledge given in the most solemn manner at the instance of purely Indian dioceses that the right of European congregations to worship according to the use of the Church of England will be most carefully safeguarded.

After the date of severance the law of the Church will be its own Canon Law passed by the General Council. In every fully constituted Diocese there is a Diocesan Council composed of the Bishop, all the clergy who hold his license and lay representatives from every parish. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three Houses: Bishops, Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The three Houses usually sit and vote together but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A Canon of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Another great change which will almost immediately take place will be the election of the Bishops to vacant sees by the dioceses over which they are to rule. State appointment after the date of severance will cease. Except for the Bishops the Establishment of Chaplains will continue unchanged. In the course of the debate upon the Indian Church Bill in the House of Lords the Secretary of State for India stated that the Government of India acknowledged that the provision of Chaplains and the maintenance of churches for the use of its European servants were duties of moral obligation. Very few Europeans therefore will notice any change at all in the status of services of their Church. But the Indian section of the Church has at least been set free to develop along lines more suitable to the Indian character than those fixed for English people during the controversies and persecutions of the fifteenth century.

So far as the European and Anglo-Indian communities are concerned the activities of the Church are not confined to public worship and pastoral functions. The education of the children of those communities is very largely in the hands of the Christian denominations. There are a few institutions such as the La

Martiniere Schools, on a non-denominational basis but they are exceptional. In all the large centres there exist schools of various grades as well as orphanages for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indian under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire and they maintain a high standard of efficiency. The Anglican Church comes next and the American Methodist have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterian are also well represented in this field particularly by the admirable institution for destitute children at Kalimpong near Darjeeling. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in-aid from Government and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free operation of the denominational principle and its frank recognition by Government, there is no "religious difficulty" in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions.

The tradition that St. Thomas the Apostle was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History however carries us no further back than the sixth century when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churches for the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portuguese who established their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence Goa being the metropolitan see of the Indies. St. Francis Xavier a Spaniard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the shrinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propaganda in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 1,823,000 of whom 332,000 were added during the decade 1911-1921. The total of Syrian Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy are of the Roman obedience) is 315,000 as against 367,000 in 1901. Protestant Christians (the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 2,950,000, an increase of 547,000 since 1911. Thus the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now close on five millions. In fact it probably exceeds that figure at the present moment, as these statistics are taken from the Census Report of 1911, and the rate of increase during the previous decade was nearly 100,000 per annum.

The Protestant Churches made no serious attempt to evangelise India till 1813. They

have thus been at work in the Indian mission field for over 110 years and the statistical results of their efforts are given above. It is now however generally recognised that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The Protestant missions fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 Report of the National Christian Council for India they are teaching 420,555 children in 12,699 elementary schools mostly situated in villages. The majority (343,935) of children in these schools are non-Christians. The same is true also of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70,254 male and 24,30 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Of these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians. From the standpoint of missionary policy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated classes and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal University colleges under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College, the Duff College Calcutta, the Wilson College, Bombay, the Elphinstone College Lahore and three women's colleges—the Women's Christian College at Madras, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana. The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees. But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies. The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts but compared with Hindus and Mohammedans it is conspicuously higher. The Roman Catholics have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction. In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes. These figures however include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more widespread results is the philanthropic work of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878 missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions. Hospitals and dispensaries have sprung up in all parts of the mission field, and leper asylums

are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women; the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 134 industrial institutions in which 39 different arts and crafts are taught ranging from agriculture to type writing. In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social conscience of the non-Christian public and such movements as the Servants of India and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations.

Reunion.—For very many years Indian Christians have shown that they felt much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christendom. These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when they became crystallised India had no part. Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts. For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mohammed or Shiva and Vishnu. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ. Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non-Christian the differences of confession and order which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible. In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world is nowhere so strong as in India. In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the South India United Church which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a Pan-Protestant Union. The S.I.U.C. is at present negotiating with the Anglican Church. It is seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India except the Roman Catholics on the basis of the last Lambeth encyclical. This will mean that a real National Indian Church will come into being. Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the historic Episcopate it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church.

Anglican Missionary Societies

The Church Missionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the United

Provinces South India, Travancore and Cochin, Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1813 in Bombay in 1820 in the Punjab in 1831 and in the Central Provinces in 1834. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work well to the fore but it also has important medical missions especially on the N.W. Frontier and many schools of the Primary, Middle and High standards. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the C.M.S. controlling the work of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the C.M.S. in India and Ceylon is 100 European laymen 40 and European lay women 258. The Society claims a Christian community of 2,213,398 of whom 63,666 are adult communicants.

Society for the propagation of the Gospel

Statistics of the work of this Society are not easily ascertained as much of it is done through Diocesan institutions which while financed and in many cases manned by the S.P.G. are entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S.P.G. missions is that at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work at St Stephen's College and a hotel. At the College there are about 200 students under instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in several parts of South India, especially in the District of Tanjore and Madurai. The S.P.G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement at Hubli in the Bombay Carnatic. In 1911 there were 116,000 Indian Christians under the care of the S.P.G. 90 ordained European missionaries and 25,137 paid workers.

Other Anglican Societies.—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880. It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 mission priests of this Society and 10 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor the Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Prophecy* which is known all over India.

The Society of St John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Lowly Fathers) has houses at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres round the Church of Holy Cross (Umarsahad), where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay population. At Poona the Society co-operates with the Vantage Sisters and in Bombay with the All Saints Sisters. Other Anglican sisterhoods represented in India are the Clerical Sisters at Calcutta and the Sisters of the Church (Kilburn) at Madras. The St Hilda's Deaconesses Association of Lahore carries on important educational work (chiefly amongst the domiled community) in the Punjab. The mission of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh, and the Mission of the Church of England in Canada working at Kangra and Painspur (Punjab) should also be mentioned under the head of Anglican Missions.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

Westcott, The Right Reverend Foss D D

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Parlor Rev William Almsir Hedley

(On leave)

Purley Rev Horace Octavius M A

Chaplain Shillong

Woodale, Rev Arthur Cyril

Chaplain Darjeeling Cantonments

Godber Rev John

Archdeacon of Calcutta (on leave)

Dyer Rev Basil Saunders, B A

Chaplain Cuttack

Bérah, Rev Ormonde Winstanley M C

Senior Chaplain St John's Church Calcutta

Thomson, Rev Thomas Albert

Chaplain, Bankipore

And 8 Junior Chaplains

Williams Rev Henry Frank Fulford M A

Chaplain Dinapore

Wilkinson Rev Ernest Roland M A

Chaplain Barrackpore and D m Dum

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Jamieson Rev Robert George M A

Senior Chaplain (On leave)

Mitchell, Rev James Donald M A B D

Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of

Scotland Bengal and Senior Chaplain

St Andrew's Church

McCauley Rev Mather Wilson B A

Second Chaplain St Andrew's Church Calcutta

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME

Perior, The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand S J

Archbishop Calcutta

Bryan Rev Leo S J,

Chaplain Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

Palmer, Right Reverend Edwin James M A

Lord Bishop of Bombay

Hamerton, Rev F W M M A

Archdeacon

Walker G L

Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Tibbs Rev Phillip Gordon B A

(On leave)

Hill Rev Edward Eustace

Chaplain of Chorpur

Hamerton Rev Frederick William Mountgarett M A

Archdeacon (On leave)

Cotter, Rev Charles Bernard Gray M A

Chaplain St Mary's Poona

Hewitt Rev George

Alm dabad

Ryall Rev Charles Richard M A B D B A

Ahmednagar

Mason Rev Charles Douglas Thomas M A B D

(arrison Chaplain Bombay

Harvey Rev George Frederick M A

(On leave)

Mardindale Rev Henry M A

Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay and Chaplain of Mahabishwar

Paul, Rev A C M A

Belgaum

And 6 Junior Chaplains

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Macpherson Rev G C OBE M A B D

Presidency Senior Chaplain St Andrew's Church Bombay

Lee, Rev R E M A B D M C

(On leave)

Bendale Rev J Y M A B D D Litt

Chaplain St Andrew's Church Karachi

McLean Rev L M A B D

Chaplain Poona and Karkee

McLellan, Rev, D T H

(On leave)

MacDonald Rev D, M A, B D

On Probation.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME

Bertram Right Rev L

Presidency

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

Waller Right Reverend Edward Harry Mansfield D.D	Lord Bishop of Madras
Loansby Rev Harry Clement	(On leave)
Smith Rev George Cecil Augustus M A	Archdeacon Ag Senior Joint Chaplain, St George's Cathedral
Rowlandson Frederic B A LL B	Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Wright Rev G A Arthur	Bishop's Chaplain
Sell Rev Charles Edward	St Thomas Mount with Pallavaram and Villore
Forlase Rev J J D B A LL B	Bangalore
Hacking Rev Henry M A	Secunderabad
Benley Rev Ben Darvey	(On leave)
Bull Rev Francis Faulkner	Bangalore
Jones Rev Hugh M A	(On leave)

And 12 Junior Chaplains

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Dodd Rev G E M A B D	Residency Senior Chaplain St Andrews Church Bangalore
MacKenzie Rev Donald Francis M A	Secunderabad
Short Rev G M D	Bangalore

Assam Ecclesiastical Department

Penley Rev Canon H O	Shillong
Vacant	Lakhimpur
Wood Rev W S A	Silchar
Beeton Rev T	Silchar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department

Dyer Rev D S M A	Senior Chaplain Cuttack
Thomson Rev I A	Senior Chaplain Bankipur
Williams Rev H F F M A	Senior Chaplain Dinapore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Perfect Rev H	Bhagalpur
Munn Rev William	Munghyr and Jamalpur
Ethelred Judah Rev E A	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Beausser Rev Robert	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

Fyfe The Right Reverend Rolleston Sterritt M A	Lord Bishop of Rangoon.
Cowpor Johnson Rev Wilfrid Harry M A	Chaplain Mandalay Archdeacon of Rangoon, and Bishop's Commissary

And 6 Junior Chaplains

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Wood Right Reverend Alex M A O B B D D	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
Ledgard Rev Ralph Albert M A	Archdeacon.

CHAPLAINS

Wardell Rev A F G	Jubbulpore
Carter Rev B B M A	Mhow
Horwood Rev K C	(On leave)
Clarke Rev R C B M A	Baugor
Roberts Rev A B	Kamptee
Bridges, Rev F L M A	Services placed at the disposal of Government, United Provinces
Martin Rev F W	Mhow
Day Rev E B M A	Second Chaplain Asairabad
Warrington, Rev G W	(On leave)

North West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

Carden Rev H C
 SENIOR CHAPLAIN
 Abbottabad
 And 8 Junior Chaplains

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department

Durrant Right Reverend H B M A D D Lord Bishop of Punjab Lahore
 Wheeler The Ven ble Laulton High Provost M A Archdeacon Murree

SENIOR CHAPLAINS
 Buckwell Rev. Fredrick Charles Ambala
 Oastle Rev. Willie Wichello B A (On leave)
 Stephenson Rev. Canon Henry Stanley M A (On leave)
 Selwyn Rev. Arthur Lewis Henry B A (On leave)
 Campbell Rev. Rowland William B A (On leave)
 Maunsell Rev. Arthur Percie (abbett) B D (On leave)
 Williams Rev. James Ernest Harris M A (On leave)
 Dixon Rev. Thomas Harold M A (On leave)
 Barne Rev. George Dunsford M A (On leave)
 England Rev. Herbert George M A (On leave)
 Strand Jones Rev. John B A (On leave)
 Hemming Rev. Charles Henry (On leave)
 Kerr Rev. George Henry Bruce B A (On leave)
 Spooner Rev. H F (On leave)
 Carden Rev. Henry Craven M A (On leave)
 McChesle Rev. Robert Liffz Stanley M A B D (On leave)
 Lister Rev. J G M A (On leave)

And 11 Junior Chaplains

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Vacant Bishop of Lucknow
 Bill The Ven ble C A M A Archdeacon of Lucknow
 Westmacott R Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow

SENIOR CHAPLAIN
 Irwin The Ven ble Benjamin Christophus Bulfield M A Vicar
 Paddfield Rev. George Augustus Selwyn Bareilly
 Meyer Rev. Edward Mowbray B A Agra
 Cotton Rev. Ben M A Allahabad (Civil)
 Smith Rev. Francis Herbert M A Lucknow
 Bridges Rev. F L Kanikhhet
 Bill The Ven ble Sidney Alford M A Naini Tal
 Cohn Rev. Clifford John M A Lucknow (Civil)

And 17 Junior Chaplains with 11 Additional Clergy

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Ingram Rev. J W M A B D Attached Army Department Meerut
 Janvier Rev. A R M A Allahabad

Wesleyan Chaplains

Rev. A. J. Baynell O.B.E. Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India
 A. W. Buckley Offg. Supdt. Wesleyan Chaplain in India
 A. D. Brown Leave ex India
 A. Yeomans Wright M.B.E. Bombay
 W. B. Caldwell H.C.F. Kirkee
 F. E. Poole Quetta
 J. Dwyer Kelly H.C.F. Jubbulpore
 J. H. Munro H.C.F. Lahore
 B. H. Spence H.C.F. Jhansi
 R. T. Kerr H.C.F. Peshawar
 F. S. Briggs Khew
 J. M. Darlington Calcutta
 J. D. Percy B.A., H.C.F. Bangalore
 G. L. Frost Meerut
 A. Blain Bombay
 E. O. Horler Secunderabad
 F. E. C. Hampson Madras
 W. Hotner Lucknow
 Clifford Lever Delhi

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

With regard to numbers, the *Catholic Directory of India*, 1924 gives the following tables —

	1901	1911	1921
1 <i>British India and Indian States—</i>			
(a) Latin Rite	1 312 224	1 614 620	1 8-1 408
(b) Syrian Rite	315 923	364 660	440,498
2 <i>French India</i>	25 859	25 918	25 490
3 <i>Portuguese India</i>	24- 650	296 148	288 741
Total, India	1 916 656	2 301 346	2 606,117
4 <i>Ceylon</i>	285 018	322 163	369 986
Total India and Ceylon	2 201 674	2 623 509	2 976 103

NOTE (1) —In 1880 the total for India and Ceylon was 1 170,854. In 1880 it had risen to 1 410,265 and in 1900 to 2 201 674.

NOTE (2) —The number of Catholics under the Royal Patronage of Portugal (the *Padroado*) in 1921 were reckoned at 604 802 of whom more than half are in British India.

NOTE (3) —In 1880 there were 1 504 priests. In 1921 there were 3 153.

The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements —

- (1) The Syrian Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599 and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicars Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrian rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast Ceylon, Bengal etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500 continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide* till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the *padroado* or royal patronage and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886. At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows.—

Of the Portuguese Jurisdiction —

The archbishopric of Goa (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochim, Mylapore and Damão (all three covering British territory).

Of the Propaganda Jurisdiction —

The archbishopric of Agra with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere.
The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin.
The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Dacca, Krishnagar and Patna, and the Prefecture Apostolic of Assam.
The archbishopric of Madras with suffragan bishoprics of Hyderabad, Vizagapatam and Nagpur.
The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore and Kumbakonam.
The archbishopric of Simla with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir.
The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.
The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishopric of Quilon.
One archbishopric and three bishoprics of the Syrian rite for the Syrian Christians of Malabar.
Three Vicariates Apostolic of Burma.
During 1923 two new dioceses have been constituted Tuticorin and Calicut.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries and with a few exceptions are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number about 1,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly native to the country, numbering about 2,000 and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministrations to existing Christians including railway people and British troops. Second comes education which is not confined to their own people, their schools being frequented by large numbers

of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 78,164 girls, later figures being unavailable. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujarat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely

by shortage of men and money, which is forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplains are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood; helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the differential local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptized and persevering as Christians, and no baptism except for infants or at point of death is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is usually represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D.D. appointed in 1925.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland.—The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated Calcutta, 1814; Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since 1908 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies and churches have also been built in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Bankhet, Rawalpindi, Bialkot, Umballa and Jubbalpore. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Bialkot, Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829 when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church,

but the Bombay College was closed in 1891 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under seventeen missionaries. The baptized Christian community now numbers over 14,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 8,000 in the five mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poona, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1919 over 24,787 baptized Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service, in school, medical and zenana work having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Together with the United Free Church, St. Andrew's Church has six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports the school for poor children. The Ayrcliff Girls Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domestic European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the

Church of Scotland." Blackwood & Sons "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

The United Free Church of Scotland—This branch of the Scottish Church has only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, Wellesley Square, and Howrah and one in Bombay Waudby Road. In Calcutta the Howrah Church is in the district of the mills, and every effort is made to minister to the Scottish Engineers and other workers in the mills. As noted above members of these congregations co-operate with the Established Church of Scotland in providing education for European children.

The Church carries on Mission work in seven different areas. They are Bengal (Calcutta, Kalna and Chinsura) the Santal Parganas with five stations Western India (Bombay Poona and Alibag), Hyderabad State (Jalna Bethel and Parbhani) Madras (Madras City Chingleput, Selperumbudur and Conjeevaram) the Central Provinces (Nagpur Bhandara Wardha, and Amraoti) Rajputana, where the extensive work is instituted by the United Presbyterian Church

in 1860 is now carried on from eleven centres.

The work falls into three main divisions, evangelistic, medical, and educational. The Christian community has been organised in all the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, and this Church is seeking to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education through four Christian Colleges. The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is under the joint management of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr William Miller is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Wilson College, Bombay with which the names of Wilson and Dr Mac Kichan are specially associated and Hishop College, Nagpur are under the direct management of the United Free Church.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey operates mainly in Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 184 missionaries and about 1,150 Indian and Singalese workers. Connected with the Society are 315 Indian and Singalese Churches 346 Primary Day Schools 25 Middle and High Schools and 4 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1925 stood at 19,911 and the Christian community at 58,954. The membership during the past ten years has increased by about 53 per cent, and the community by 30 per cent. In the same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these people are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College, the only College in India able to bestow a theological degree granted under Royal Charter by His Danish Majesty in 1827 confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its

Missionary Educational operations Arts and Theological. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly formed Calcutta University reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

As the only College in India granting a Theological Degree a large number of students are now resident in the College. In Arts, the College prepares for the Calcutta Arts Examinations. *Principal* Rev G. Howells M.A., B.D. BLITT, Ph.D.

There is an Institute vernacular also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 9 or 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society and English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 6 Hospitals, and 7 Dispensaries. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretaries of the Mission are the Rev John Reid and W Craig Esq., 48 Ripon Street Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1925 amounted to £239,684.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION—Was commenced in 1873 and is located in the Telugu

Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatnam and Ganjam Districts. There are 22 stations and 859 out stations with a staff of 92 missionaries including a qualified physician and 1,031 Indian workers with Gospel preaching in 1,899 villages. Organized Churches number 86 communicants 18,683 and adherents 12,116 for the past year. Seventeen Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 452 village day schools, with 18,927 children 18 boarding schools 1 High school a Normal Training school a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 8 Hospitals two leper asylums and an Orphanage. The Mission publishes a Telugu newspaper Village Evangelist is the central feature of the Mission and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 80 per cent, the Christian community by 85 per cent, and scholars by 500 per cent. The Indian Secretary is the Rev A. Arthur Scott, Tuni Godavari District.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—Was commenced in the year 1838 and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial Settlement work for the Erukalas is carried on at Kavali and vicinity. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 236 with 88,713 baptized communicants. There are 102 missionaries, and 2,190 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 32,689 receive instruction in 120 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 9 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries report 8,823 in patients, 47,80 out-patients and 115,073 treatments during the year.

Secretary Miss E. J. Draper Nellore

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS SOCIETY organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma, began 1814 Assam 1836 Bengal and Orissa 1836 South India 1840. It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 33 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 29 in Bengal and Orissa, 10 in South India besides hundreds of out stations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The missionary staff numbers 437 in all with an Indian workers staff of 5,992. Communicants number 202,934. Organized churches number 1,779 of which 1,173 are self-supporting. Educational work is conducted on a large scale the total number of schools of all grades being 4,293 with over 85,027 pupils. The Christian College has 206 students in college classes. There are twenty High Schools with 4,683 pupils.

Medical work embraces 14 Hospitals and 27 Dispensaries in which 61,663 out patients and 4,253 in patients were treated last year.

Indian Christians contribute annually more than Rs. 571,251 for religious and benevolent work within the Mission.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible women and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employers on the tea plantations. There are 18 Theological Seminaries and training schools with 6,2 pupils. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

Assam Secretary Rev A. J. Tuttle Gauhati, Assam

Burma Secretary Rev C. E. Chaney 13 Mission Road Rangoon Burma

Bengal and Orissa Secretary Rev Harold I. Frost Balasore Orissa

South India (or Telugu) Secretary Rev W. L. Ferguson D. D. Madras

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSION—With 11 missionaries established at Serajunge K. Bengal.

Missionary in charge Rev T. C. Kelly Mission House Serajunge

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 44 Australian workers. There are 2,416 communicants and a Christian community of 6,161.

Secretary Field Council Rev P. E. Lanyon Mymensingh

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 13 European Missionaries and 120 Indian Workers in Madras and Salem District. Communicants number 2,000 organized Churches 8 elementary Sunday Schools 625 pupils.

Treasurer Rev L. Watts, Kilpauk, Madras W.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836. Area of operation Midnapore district of Lower Bengal Balasore district of Orissa and Janshedpur Mission staff 30 Indian workers 287 Two English Churches and 23 Vernacular Churches. Christian Community 5,000 Two dispensaries. Education: One Theological and two Boys High Schools and one Girls High School and 118 Elementary Schools pupils 3,559 One Industrial School for carpentering iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary Rev H. I. Frost, Balasore, Orissa

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 40 Missionaries of whom 5 are qualified doctors and an Indian staff of 394 including school teachers. There are 11 Organised Churches a communicant roll of 1768 and a Christian community of 6,887. In Medical work there are 3 Hospitals, 8 Dispensaries with 1,157 in patients and 12,084 new cases and a total attendance of 39,370. The Mission conducts 3 High schools 1 Anglo-Vernacular school and 120 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 3,890 pupils. 4 Orphanages, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad a Teachers Training College for Women at Borsad and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies of which there are about a score in connection with it most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary G Wilson Ahmedabad

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sikot Mission of the above Church was opened at Sikot Punjab in 1905. It is now carrying on work in ten districts of the province and one in the N.W.F. Provinces. Its missionaries number 171 and its Indian workers 376. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary one College six High Schools one Industrial School nine Middle Schools and 19 Primary Schools. The total enrolment in all schools was 15,371 in 1926. The Mission is also carrying on Medical work through six hospitals and eight dispensaries. The total Christian community in connection with the Mission is 84,322 and Church membership 34,231.

General Secretary Rev W D Mercer Gujranwala N Punjab

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in 5 main sections known as the Punjab North India and Western India Missions. The American Staff (including women) numbers 240 and the Indian Staff 1,872. There are 36 main stations and about 340 out stations. Organized churches number 8225 of which are self-supporting. There are 11,985 communicants and a total baptised community of 52,000. Educational work as follows: 2 Men's Colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and the Kinraid Colleges for women students. 1381 Theological School 1 students 4 Training Schools for village workers 2 students about 180 High Schools 14 students about 1,600 Industrial Schools 4 Agricultural Demonstration Farms 4 Teachers Training Departments 7, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical School for women students 100 Elementary schools 230 Schools of all grades 241 pupils 12,093 Medical work Hospitals 6, Dispensaries 17 Sunday Schools 371 with 18,491 pupils. Contributions for Church and Evangelistic work on the part of the Indian Church Rs 51,422.

The Hospital at Miraj, under the care of Dr W J Wainess and Dr C H. Vail is well

known throughout the whole of S W India and the Forman Christian College at Lahore under the principalship of Rev H D Lucas D.D. is equally well known and valued in the Punjab. The Rwing Christian College (Dr C A R Janvir Principal) has grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A P Missions in India Rev H C Veltz M.A. D.D. Saharanpur

Secretary Punjab Mission Rev W J Weir M.A. Lahore

Secretary North India Mission Rev W T Mitchell M.A. Mainpuri U.P.

Secretary Western India Mission Rev H K Wright M.A. Ahmednagar

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri Punjab.

Secretary Miss A R Henderson Jagadhri, Dist. Ambala

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION—Commenced in 1877 has 11 main stations in the Punjab. Quahar Bhatlam Dhar Jaura Sitalpur Larnwar and other Native States. The Mission staff numbers 73 Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church (United) United Church of Northern India which reports Organized Churches 18 Unorganised Churches 15 Communicants 1,517 Baptised non-communicant 4,452 catechumens 500. Total Christian community 6,494.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools High Schools for boys and girls College Theological Seminary and Classes Industrial training and work at home in the three Christian League schools women's Industrial work in Mhow and Ludhiana (in Basahara Boys School). Technical and agricultural training is given in Ludhiana Weaving and carpentry. The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals where both men and women are treated and five Women's Hospitals and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

Secretary—The Rev J S Mackay B.A., D.D. Neemuch, Central India

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN BURL MISSION Virpur Jorat and Larwal state are now under the Canadian Presbyterian Burl Mission.

Secretary—Rev J Lushman M.D. D.D., Ambkot Alirpur C. I.

THE WELSH ALVINOISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries 900 Indian workers occupies stations in Assam in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills the Lushai Hills and at Sythet and Cachar. The Khasia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 29,850 the total Christian community 81,161 organized Churches 650 Elementary schools number 826 Scholars 17,209 in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions and 2 Theological Seminaries. Three Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary Rev F J Sandy Durlang, Aljar

THE AROOT MISSION of the Reform ed Church in America organized in 1853 occupies most of the North and South Aroot and Chittoor districts in S India with a staff of 54 Missionaries, and 703 Indian ministers and workers. Churches number 17. Communicants 5,207, total Christian community 20,593. Boarding schools 12 scholars 997. Theological school 1 students 35. Voorhees College Vellore students 163. High schools 3, scholars 1,911. Training schools 2 students 83. Industrial schools 2. Agricultural Farm and School 1 total pupils 169. Elementary schools 220, scholars 8,572. Two Hospitals and

4 Dispensaries with a staff of 85 provided for 1,776 in patients and 27,022 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College, Hospitals and Dispensaries Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tubercular Sanitarium for S India is near Madanapalle, Arrogavaram P O Chittoor Dist.

Secretary Rev W H Farrow Am, S India

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—Has two large Missions the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable part of the Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur. It was commenced in 1813 the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff at the beginning of 1927 consisted of 50 missionaries and 604 Indian workers operating in 8 Stations and 130 out-stations exclusive of Bombay City. Organized Churches number 68 with 9,546 communicants, and 6,964 adherents. There is a Leprosy work at Sholapur. The Educational work embraces 13 training and secondary schools with 1,162 pupils and 140 primary schools with 6,435 pupils, three-fifths of whom are non-Christians. A Theological College at Ahmednagar trains for the Indian Ministry. Zenana work and Industrial work are vigorously carried on the latter embracing carpentry and lace work. A school for the blind is conducted on both Educational and Industrial lines. Thousands of patients were treated in the Hospitals and dispensaries of the Mission last year. This Mission was the first to translate the Christian scriptures into the Marathi tongue. At Sholapur a settlement for Criminal Tribes is carried on under the supervision of Government. Secretary Rev William Hazen, M.A., Sholapur.

THE MADURA MISSION—In the south of the Presidency founded in 1834 has a staff of 85 missionaries and 97 Indian workers operates in the Madura and Ramanath Districts and has a communicant roll of 9,963 and a total Christian community of 28,567 and 33 organized Churches most of which are entirely self-supporting and self-governing. Schools number 316 with 16,791 pupils. There is a First Grade College in Madura highland training schools for girls and hospitals for men and women. At Pasmalai three miles from Madura a high school training school theological institution trade school and school of agriculture. Five elementary boarding schools are found in as many out-stations. Industrial work is increasingly a part of the curricula of all schools above the lower grade. The Secretary is the Rev J H Dickson, B.A., P.O. Pasmalai.

THE AROOT MISSION commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Reform Church of America in 1851.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA—Embraces two Branches, one in Bengal and the other in Khandesh. The total mission staff is represented by 16 missionaries and 35 Indian workers. There are 75 communicants and a Christian community of 138. Twelve Elementary Schools provide for 250 pupils.

Secretaries Rev Paul Ringdahl, Laval East Khandesh and Dover, Baksa Duar Bengal.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION—Working among the Bhils in West Khandesh has 23 missionaries and 71 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 974 of whom 340 are communicants. There are 4 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 4 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 382.

Secretary Rev E N Gustafson Nandurbar West Khandesh.

FRENCH CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION—Total Mission staff is represented by 3 Missionaries, 3 native Pastors two catechists two Teachers. There are about 120 communicants and total community 400. There are two day schools one evening school one hospital four dispensaries, Weaving and Hand Craft Industries.

Secretary Miss E Kronqvist, Lachen, via Gangtok Sikkim State.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 8 centres in N India, 12 in S India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity. The European staff numbers 138 Indian workers 2,850. Organized Churches 620. Communicants 19,450 and Christian Community 138,600. There are 1 Christian College students 159. Theological Institutions, students 70. Training Institutions, pupils 114, 12 High schools pupils 4,849. 25 Boarding schools, scholars 115, and 86 Elementary schools with 45,150 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6. Dispensaries 14 qualified doctors 7 European, 41 Assistants and 3,971 in patients and 174,898 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N India are at Calcutta, and Benares. Evangelistic work is carried on amongst the thousands of pilgrims visiting Benares. Special efforts are

made amongst the Nama Sudras and the aboriginal tribes known as the Mashwars, Cheris and Pankas. The 4 India District and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese Telugu Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 800 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Memorial College with 985 students, a Church

and congregation said to be the largest in India, and a large Printing Press the centre of the 5 Travancore Tract Society.
Calcutta Secretary Miss A. L. Baker, 1 Ballyganj Circular Road Calcutta.
Bengal Secretary The Rev J. C. Jackson London Mission Benares U.P.

ALL INDIA MISSIONS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh, Gujarat. There is a staff of 75 missionaries and 145 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 19 with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 2,308 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools 2 for boys and 2 for girls. 4 Training Schools for Indian workers and 1 English congregation at Bhamburda.

Executive Secretary Rev W. Moyser, Akola Berar C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1895 and operates in Broach Surat and Thana Districts also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 60 foreign workers including missionaries wives and 25 Indian workers. The Baptised (nursed) membership stands at 8,684. Education is carried on in 4 Girls' Boarding Schools, 4 Boarding Schools for Boys and 134 Village Day Schools. Females under instruction number 457 males 3,000 total under instruction 3,658. There are 86 Sunday Schools having 165 teachers and a total enrolment of 3,372. There were 3,115 call at 111 dispensaries in 1924. The foreign medical staff consists of five doctors four nurses and one medical Evangelist. At Umalla Rajpipla State there is a Home for Babies with 37 inmates. Industrial work is carried on in six of the Boarding Schools and a vocational training school was opened at Ankleswar in June 1924. Evangelistic Temperance and Publicity work receive due emphasis. The Gujarat Sunday School Quarterly (1,600 copies) and the Prakash Patrika a Christian monthly of 400 copies are published. Secretary L. A. Blakenstaff Bulsar Surat District.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1894. Mission Stations—Khed Shivapur Poona District Nasrapur (Bhor State) Poona District Lonand M. S. M. Ry Satara District and Pandharpur Sholapur District. The staff consists of 26 European and 36 Indian workers with a community of about 25 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages women's zenana work and primary education. Medical work is conducted at each station with a hospital at Pandharpur. Headquarters Nasrapur Poona District Secretary J. W. Stothard.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has two missionaries at Bagra one at Khanapur Bagra District, Bengal and two at Ulu Baria, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary Rev Howard W. Coover M. A. Lugra B.B.R.

Recording Secretary Rev A. E. Myers B.A., Umbaila Howrah.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION—Founded in 1897 has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries 43 stations and out-stations, 1,758 Communicants 45 Primary schools and one Industrial School in the Ellore District, also Bible Training Institute Doddaballapur near Bangalore. 4 India stations also in Nuwara Elyia Mulothu Uva Province and Polgahawilla Ceylon. Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Elyia Industrial School for children of mixed parentage Nuwara Elyia. Total Christian Community 4,092. Director Rev A. B. Paynter Nuwara Elyia Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for Western India at Buldana Berar where it has a Boys' Boarding School. It also has fifty girls in school. This Mission also has three stations in Thana District namely Khairi Vastind and Murbad. At present there are only seven missionaries in this part of India also 3 Indian preachers and Bible women.

President of the Council Rev A. D. Brittain, Buldana Berar.

The headquarters for Eastern India are at Kishorganj Mymensingh District with an orphanage and a force of 4 missionaries also about 11 Indian preachers and Bible women. This makes a total at present of 11 missionaries and about 43 Indian workers for the Church of The Nazarene in India.

President of the Council Rev G. F. Franklin Kishorganj Mymensingh District.

THE TANKAPUR AND LOHAGHAT BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—Was established in 1910. It is now carried on in Tankapur and District only that neighbourhood having again been attached to the Nainital District in Kumaon. Address Tankapur Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway United Provinces.

THE HEMPHRIAN FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—Has six missionaries. Field Superintendent D. W. Cook, Adra B. N. Ry.

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. Secretary Miss J. Ferguson Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINSIVELY (DOHAKAL MISSION)—Opened in 1904 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paltars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil

Christians of Tinnevely. There are now nearly 4,320 Telugu Christians in 109 villages and 384 Palar Christians in the hills. *Secretary* Rev S S Moses, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874 is an inter-denominational and international society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 15 countries but largely in India, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 80 Missionary Societies. In India alone the Mission now has 87 Asylums of its own with upwards of 5,000 inmates and is adding or has some connection with work for lepers at 28 other places in India. Altogether in India over 7,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 400 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which H E Lady Wilson who represents the Bombay Presidency is a Vice President.

Hon. Treasurer Henry F Lewis Esq 12 Dalhousie Sq Calcutta.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H I Anderson, 33 Henrietta St Covent Garden London, W C. The Secretary for India is Mr A Donald Miller Purulia Behar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION—An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Motihari Behar in 1900 and now occupies 6 stations and 6 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts with a staff of 13 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 38 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital 1 Girls Orphanage 1 Boys Orphanage and Boarding School with carpentry industrial department 1 V. E. School and 14 Primary schools with 600 pupils. Communal camps number 80. *Secretary* Rev Alex L Banks, Shahu District Saran.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905 it has a staff of 24 Indian Missionaries and 86 helpers and Volunteers. Operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab) Nakkhar Lahell (U. P.) Halaughat Mymen Singh District (Bengal) Jharsaundah (B & O.) North Kanara Mirajgaon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay) Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot). Christian community over 7,000. Thirty one Elementary Schools and 1 High School one printing press, one Dispensary and one Hospital. Annual expenditure Rs 70,000. Supported by Indian Christians of all denominations and

Provinces. *Organs* *The National Missionary Intelligence* (a monthly journal in English sold at Rs 1 per year post free) *Qasid* (a monthly journal in Persian Urdu) at Rs 2 8-0 *Deepika* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at Rs 2 per year post free.

Address N M S Office Vepery Madras.
General Secretary Ral Bahadur A C Mukherji B.A. *Office Secretary* Thos David B.A. B.D.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS—The Seventh Day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893 and now employ a staff of approximately five hundred workers, European and Indian including, ninety seven ordained or licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in fifteen vernaculars besides work for English speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes the work is organized into four Union Missions located as follows—

Burma Union Mission of S D A (J Phillips Superintendent) *Office address* 1 Franklin Road Rangoon.

North East India Union Mission of S D A (W C Lowry Superintendent) *Office address* 30 Park Street Calcutta.

North West India Union Mission of S D A (A H Williams, Superintendent) *Office address* 17 Abbott Road Lucknow.

South India Union Mission of S D A (A W Cormack Acting Superintendent) *Office address* Cunningham Road Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Sullbury Park Poona (A. W. Cormack President) (L L Torrey Secretary and Treasurer) *Office address* Post Box No 15 Poona.) On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted entirely to the printing of evangelical and associated literature. (Address Oriental Watchman Publishing Association Post Box No 3, Poona.) A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoori. European education is provided a regular high school course with more advanced work for commercial and other special students being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institutions, and in many cases to engage in some trades or other work. Seven physicians, one maternity worker (L.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed regular medical work being conducted at fourteen stations. The baptised membership (adult) is 2,500 or gained into 68 churches and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 200 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of 4,407.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY MISSION—Established 1899 works in the C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 32, Indian workers 80, Church members 1,200, 1 Industrial Training Institution, 1 High School, 1 Vernacular Middle School and 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 1 Normal School, 1 Men's Home, 2 Homes for untainted children of lepers, 1 Bible School, 2

Orphanages 1 Widows' Home 1 Lepet Asylum
Elementary Schools, 9 Dispensaries, 6

Secretary Rev J N Kaufman, Dhantari
C P

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C Province
Workers number 19 Lepet Medical
Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational
work carried on. Secretary Rev P W Penner
Janjgir C P

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C P and
Berar has a mission staff of 12 Indian work-
ers 22 Churches 3 Communicants 188 Chris-
tian community 613 3 Boarding schools with
48 boarders and 3 Elementary schools
Secretary Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur Berar
C P

THE CAYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION—
Established 1892, occupies stations in India
in Mysore State in the Coimbatore and Ananta-
pur Districts and also stations in Panadura
Ceylon Mission staff 81 Indian workers 145
Churches 13 with Communicants 664 and
Christian community 259 Orphanages 5,
Elementary schools 44 pupils 1360

Secretary A Scott Kadri S India.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—
Owes its existence to a period of famine was
commenced in 1899 Mission staff 17 Indian
workers 125 There are elementary schools with
three orphanages two boys and one girl and a
Widows Home where industrial training is
given There are four main stations—At Dhond
in the Poona District and at Behralch Oral and
Benares in United Provinces There are also
34 out-stations Director Rev John E Norton
Dhond Poona District Secretary W K
Norton, Benares U P

Ladies Societies

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—
This is an inter denominational society with
headquarters 38 Surrey Street London working
among women and girls in six stations in
the Bombay Presidency 10 in United Provinces
and 8 in the Punjab There are 87 European
Missionary ladies on the staff and 29 Assistant
Missionaries 199 Indian teachers and nurses
and 63 Bible women During 1926 there were
3,442 in patients in the five hospitals supported
by the Society (Nasik Benares Jaunpur Luck
now and Patna) but the Victoria Hospital
Benares was closed There were 24,668 out
patients, 98,494 attendances at the Dispen-
saries In their 83 schools were 2,333 pupils
and there is a University Department at Lahore
The evangelistic side of the work is largely done
by house to house visitations and teaching the
women in Zenanas, 1,245 women were regularly
taught and 1,385 houses were visited The
67 Bible women visited 430 villages the number
of houses was 1,988 major operations 675
minor operations 977 Total expenditure
£ 57 015-14 7

Hon Treasurer The Lord Merton of
Dunottar

Secretaries Rev Dr Carter, Rev E S Carr
M.A. (Hon.), and Miss E Martin

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB
MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—in 1884 the
North India School of Medicine for Christian
Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to
give a Medical Education under Christian
influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith
Brown M.A. M.D. was its Founder and
Principal The School was inter-denominational
and trained students for various Missionary
Societies

Clinical work was at first given at the Char-
lotte Hospital, which belonged to the Ludhiana
Zenana and Medical Mission The Memorial
Hospital was opened in 1900 and has now 200
beds. In 1913 non-Christian Students were
also admitted for training and the name was
modified to its present title given above

In 8 years 160 medical students have quali-
fied as doctors besides compounders nurses
and dais At present over 90 are in training
as medical students 18 as compounders 56 as
nurses and 28 as dais New laboratories have
been built for Clinical Pathology for Physio-
logy and for Chemistry and Physics and new
quarters for the Sisters and Nurses

**THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY
WOMEN** was founded in Bombay in 1896 to
reach the higher class of Indian ladies Its ac-
tivities now include a hostel for women students
in addition to educational social and evangel-
istic work and a Holiday Home for students
and other ladies at Burd-Gholvad B B &
C 1 By Warden Miss Edge Vachaganadi
Road P O 7 Bombay

THE RAMABAI MERTI MISSION (affiliated with
the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in
1920) the well known work of the late Pandita
Ramabai shelters about 600 deserted wives
widows and orphans educating and fitting
them to earn their living The Mission is
worked on Indian lines and carried on by
Indian and European workers Evangelistic
work is carried on in the surrounding villages
of Kedgaon Poona District

Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ under the
United Christian Missionary Society St Louis
U.S.A. began work in India in 1882 It works
in the Central Provinces and South United Pro-
vinces There are 86 Missionaries including
missionaries wives and 349 Indian workers
There are 14 Organised Churches with the
membership of 2,385 There is a Christian com-
munity of 4,117 There are 7 Hospitals and 12
Dispensaries in which 141,284 in patients and
out patients were treated last year Two Orphan-
ages and Industrial Homes show 575 in
males A Boarding School for girls and
one for boys and 8 Hostels for boys show 501
inmates 2 Lepet Asylums have 180 in
males A Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Pandra
Road admitted 95 patients during the year An
Industrial School is conducted at Jamoh in
connection with which a 400 acre farm is used
for practical work In the Home for women and
children at Kulpahar needle work, garden-
ing etc., are taught in connection with which
a large business is done each year The Mission

Press at Jubbalpore printed about 3 000 000 pages of Christian Literature. There is a High School also 8 Middle Schools 28 Primary Schools with about 3 000 pupils.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U P and Palawan District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer W H Scott Jubbalpore, C P

Undenominational Missions

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Objective: Salvation of Central Asia from Afghanistan to Tibet (including N E portion of Peshawar District) North Kashmir, etc. Protestant Evangelical Interdenominational. Headquarters in India: Marlon N W P P in London 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Branch Stations: Bandipur N Kashmir, Sagar, Baltistan. Founded and managed chiefly by officers who have served in Frontier posts.

THE FRIENDS FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION works in five stations of the Hoshangabad Division of the Central Provinces and in two of the adjacent Bhopal State and has also some work going on in that of Gwalior. There are 7 Churches 9 missionaries 18 members. In full communion 1087 Christian adherents, 1 Boarding School for girls and 1 Industrial School for boys 1 Anglo Vernacular Middle School and 6 Primary Schools and one hospital with dispensary attached and 1 village dispensary a self supporting weaving community at Itarsi and a Farm Colony at Blakoria in Hoshangabad District. *Secretary* G W Maw Itarsi C P

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS MISSION with 8 missionaries is working in Bundelkhand. *Secretary* Miss E E Baird Newsgang C I

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1853 in Calcutta and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Secretary* The Chaplain 11 Mission Row Calcutta.

THE OPEN BROTHERHOOD—Occupies 46 stations in the U Provinces, Bengal, 8 Maharashtra Godavari Delta, Kanara, Ponnervelly Malabar Coast Coimbatore and Nageri Districts. They held an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Formerly American Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Guntur and Rajahmundry). Work is conducted in the East Godavari West Godavari Krishna Guntur Nellore and Visakhapatnam Districts. Its Missionary staff consists of 108 including missionaries wives and 3221 Indian workers. The baptised membership is 121 472. There are 928 Village Schools 13 Boys Boarding Schools 6 Girls Boarding School, 3 High Schools a First Grade College with 600 students, 7 Bible and Secular Training Schools a Theological Seminary 1 Agricultural School 5 Hospitals and 2 Mission Presses. *Chairman* The Rev G A Ruppel Benthintala, Guntur District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM SWEDEN founded in 1856, occupies the districts of Sangor, Betul and Chindwara in the Central Provinces. There are about 2,300 Church members constituted into an Indigenous Church with 14 local congregations. The European and Indian staff numbers 31 and 171 respectively. One Theological Seminary for training catechists and pastors, and one Training School for training Bible Women 31 Day Schools with 1390 children 51 Sunday Schools with 621 Christian and 1288 non-Christian children 9 Dispensaries with 24 647 patients during 1922 3 Workshops one of them with an aided Carpenter's Workshop One Industrial School for Widows Home for Orphanages and one Boarding School for Christian children. At the end of 1922 there were 133 boys and 27 girls in these institutions.

Secretary Rev P E Froberg Chitildwara C P

THE KANARESE EVANGELICAL MISSION with Headquarters at Mangalore South Kanara was organised on January 1st 1919 to take over the Mission work done formerly by the Basel Evangelical Mission in two of her fields namely the Districts of South Kanara and South Maharashtra. In 1923 a union was effected between the Home Boards at Lausanne and Basel but as before Lausanne will be specially responsible for the two districts in their charge at present. The missionaries and the funds come from Switzerland. It is hoped that a few of the former Basel Missionaries will return to these Districts. The last available figures are 12 chief stations and 56 outstations with a total missionary staff of 3 and 412 Indian workers. There are 48 organised congregations with a total membership of 12 324 which gave a total contribution of Rs 16 107 1 11 for church and mission work. Educational work embraces 7 schools of which there are 3 High Schools. The total number of scholars is 5 626.

Medical work is done at Betneri South Maharashtra, with a full staff and a hospital and two branch hospitals and dispensaries. A Women's and Children's Hospital was opened in June 1923 at Udupi South Kanara and has been enlarged of late.

The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work and a large Publishing Department at Mangalore with a bookshop and a printing press occupying some 150 hands and doing work in many languages.

Ag Secretary The Rev P F Burkhardt Ph D Udupi South Kanara

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1873. Operated till 1915 in the Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly and Ramnad Districts. Since 1915 the Mission having taken full charge of the former Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission field working also in the Madras Chingleput Coimbatore Salem Arcot Districts with diaspora congregations in Bangkok Penang Kuala Lumpur and Colombo.

L E L M (Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission) re-entered into the work, in 1927. Hence the Church of Sweden Mission now works in the Trichinopoly Coimbatore, Madras & Ramnad Districts with the diaspora congregations.

at Colombo. The L. E. L. M. works in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts with the diocese congregations at Rangoon, Penang and Kuala Lumpur.

The Church (Lutheran Evangelical Lutheran Church) was constituted on 14th January 1939 and is working in connection with the two Missions.

CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION European staff 5, Schools 70, Teaching staff 130, Pupils Boys 3,998, Girls 1,247.

President—Rev. J. Sandegren M. A. B. D. Kilpauck Madras.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION European staff 11, Schools 10, Teaching staff 36, Pupils Boys 1,117, Girls 609.

President—Rev. Provost Th. Myner, Mayavaram.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO BOTH MISSIONS School—Teaching staff 29, Pupils Boys, 72, Girls 39.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Organized churches 41, Ordained Indian Ministers 4, Other Indian workers 84, Baptized membership 10,135, Baptized membership school 411, Teaching staff 499, Pupils 9,490 (Boys 7,788, Girls 1,802).

President—The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. B. (I) Trichinopoly.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI (E. L. M. S.) is located in North Arcot, Salem and Tinnevely Districts in Travancore in Cochin and the Kolar Gold Fields with 25 missionaries, 1 nurse, one deaconess nurse, (American) 1 doctor (Indian), 1 Zulusa worker, 1 American teacher in charge of Missionary Home for children and 1 Lady educationist. Besides the three Training Institutes there are one complete and one incomplete High Schools, and among the Elementary Schools three complete Higher Elementary. In addition to evangelistic and educational work the Mission has now an up-to-date Dispensary and Lying in Hospital with 18 beds in Ambur and a Theological Seminary (24 students) besides 4 students doing active field work. Secretary—Rev. R. W. Gooss, Nagercoil & Travancore.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Established 1863 in South Arcot working there and in North Arcot on the Shevroy Hills and in Madras has a total staff of 517 Indian and 47 European workers. Communicants 1,578, Christian community 4,617, High School 3, Reading Schools 2, Industrial Schools 1, Orphanage 1, Hospitals and Elementary Schools 84, total 6,419.

President—Rev. P. Lange B. A. B. D. Nellikuppam N. T.

Treasurer—Rev. K. Hulberg B. A. B. D., 36 Broadway Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the India Home Mission or the Santals)—Founded in 1867 works in the Santal Parganas, Goalpara (Assam) Malda and Dumdum. Work is principally among the Santals. The mission staff numbers 27, Indian workers 480, communicants 4,000, Christian community 23,900, organized churches 36, boarding schools 4, pupils 508, elementary schools

69, pupils 1,085, industrial schools 2, Orphanage 1, children 29. Secretary—Rev. P. O. Boddage, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

MISSIONS AND ENEMY TRADING ACT—In May 1918 the following notice regarding Missions was published in the Gazette of India:—

The following missions or religious associations are declared companies under Act 2 (the Enemy Trading Act) of 1916—The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Gosner Evangelical Lutheran Mission of the United Provinces and Behar and Orissa, the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Ranchi, Behar and Orissa. The Governor General in Council notices that the powers conferred under Section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property movable and immovable of these missions or religious associations.

In June 1919 the Government of India stated—Effect is already being given to the suggestion that enemy missions in India should be taken over by British societies. The properties and undertakings of hostile missions have been vested in the Provisional Custodian of Enemy Property with a view to their transfer to boards of trustees composed partly of non-official members nominated by the National Missionary Council of India with the approval of the Government of India and partly of Government officials and those Boards of Trustees will in due course transfer the undertakings and properties to a missionary society to be selected by them with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Methodist Societies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856 at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, Burma, Malaya, Netherlands India and the Philippine Islands. In 1870 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of over half a million of whom approximately 20,000 were baptized the year ending with 1926.

The avowed task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive. It having in this area a total of 1,301 schools of all grades including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and the logical institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 62,299.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church there now being 493 chapters of the Epworth League with 20,253 enrolled members, and 5,845 organised Sunday Schools with an enrolment 159,520.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented in two presses at Madras and Lucknow, the former doing work in four vernaculars, and the latter in six. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field. The Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Methodist Education being in English while the Kankab-Hind the Haqiqi-Niswan the Bai Mit Karak, and other periodicals for women and children are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conference held quadrennially in America in which the ten conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-eight delegates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about three hundred and fifty American men and women as compared to 480 ordained and 8,162 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by four Bishops elected by the General Conference, and resident as follows: Bishop Frank W. Warne, Bangalore; Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi; Bishop Frederick B. Fisher, Calcutta; and Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan Thana District Headquarters Stations with missionaries: Danda, Maroll, and Nargol Thana District Vapi (Daman Road Station) Surat District. Pardi & Surat District. Six missionaries on field. Two on furlough. One under appointment. Four main stations. Two boarding schools. One industrial school. One Bible school. Six village schools. *Superintendent*: C. B. Harvey, Sanjan Thana District.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA at Latur and Lucknow. W. P. has 2 Missionaries, 4 Outstations, 1 Hospital, 2 Orphanages and a membership of nearly 100.

The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919 has a staff of seven missionaries, and one under appointment. The work is confined to Dhulla Tanka, with

one Main station, Dhulla. There two boarding schools, district evangelistic work and medical work. *Secretary*: Miss Mildred McKim, Dhulla West Handesh.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India in 1817 (Ceylon in 1814). The Mission in India, apart from Ceylon, is organized into 7 District Synods with 2 Provincial Synods. There is a large English work connected with the Society. 20 ministers giving their whole time to Military work and English churches.

The districts occupied include 68 main stations in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions), United Provinces and Burma. The Burma Synod has recently been attached to the Ceylon Provincial Synod for purposes of administration. Its statistics are no longer included in this statement. The European staff numbers 102 with 75 Indian Ministers and 70 Indian workers. Communicants 18,518 and total Christian community 101,245. There are 7 large numbers of organized Churches many of which are self supporting.

Educational work comprises 3 Christian Colleges, students, 2,033. 5 Theological Institutions, students, 329. 7 High Schools, pupils 3,427. 14 Industrial schools, pupils 400. 923 Elementary schools with 26,180 scholars. In Medical work there are 3 hospitals, 12 dispensaries, 1,127 in patients and 65,431 out-patients.

The Women's Auxiliary carry on an extensive work in the places occupied by the W. M. M. S. There are 93 women workers from abroad of whom 16 are qualified doctors. The Indian women workers number 382. There are 109 girls day schools with 13,377 pupils and 23 boarding schools with 1,979 boarders. There are several philanthropic institutions for the rescue and training of women. The Women's Auxiliary manage 12 hospitals and 9 dispensaries which had 8,041 in patients and 97,593 out patients. The cost of the work to the Women's Auxiliary in 1920 was nearly £25,000.

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 19 Missionaries and 4 Indian workers. Organised churches 4. Theological school and 5 Elementary schools, and 2 Anglo-Vernacular schools and Dispensaries. *Secretary*: Rev Elizabeth Moreland, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

For many years the operations of the Salvation Army in India were under the immediate direction of eight Territorial Commanders, in part responsible to Commissioner Booth Tucker as Special Commissioner for India and in part to International Headquarters. The General recently decided to divide the country into four distinct Commands each under its own Territorial Commissioner and directly responsible to International Headquarters.

Northern India—The area under this command is the S. A. work in the whole of the Punjab and the United Provinces with Headquarters at Lahore.

In addition to an extensive evangelistic work in the Punjab, and in several centres in the United Provinces there are a number of Settlements for the Criminal Tribes in the United Provinces (where this important work was first introduced) and several also in the Punjab.

In the Punjab is situated an agricultural settlement consisting of a large village of 1,800 inhabitants who cultivate some 2,000 acres of land in which they will gradually acquire proprietary rights the Government having given it to the Salvation Army on easy terms. This is proving to be very successful.

The oversight of a large tract of country in the Punjab comprising some two thousand acres of land has been handed to the Salvation Army for the purpose of establishing a Colony.

Other industries include Weaving Schools, Agricultural and Fruit Farms, Day and Boarding Schools, a Home for stranded Duriopeans, and for British Military Soldiers, 2 Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries.

Village Centres occupied 1,783 Officers and Employees, 72 Social Institutions, 23.

Territorial Headquarters S. A. Ferozepore Road Lahore Punjab

Territorial Commander Colonel Himmat Singh (Baugh)

Chief Secretary Lt. Colonel Dikri Singh (Melling)

Western India—The three Territories of Bombay, Guzerat and Maratha now form the Territory of Western India.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Thomas Emery Memorial—several Dispensaries at which during the year about 25,000 patients are treated over 210 Day and Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, an Industrial and Rescue Home for Women conditionally Released Prisoners, Home Weaving Schools, a Factory for Weaving, Warming and Reeling Machines and a Land Colony having a population of some hundreds of Salvationists.

Corps 310 Outposts, 475 Officers, 526 of whom 461 are Indian employees and teachers, 32 Social Institutions, 15.

Territorial Headquarters S. A. Moreland Road, Byenlla Bombay

Territorial Commander Commissioner Horskins

Madras and Telugu Territory—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, also Bangalore.

There are the following agencies at work—257 Corps and outposts, six places in which work is systematically done.

112 Village Primary Schools, 4 Settlements for Criminal Tribes with a total population of 3,388, 7 Industrial Schools for children of Criminal Tribes, 1 Rescue Home, 1 silk Farm, where some 60 boys are being instructed in the various branches of sericulture, 2 institutions for the training of officers and 1 boarding school for boys and 1 for girls.

1 Trading Department where cloth, leather goods, furniture, carpets, silk, lace, etc. the products of Industrial Institutions, are disposed of.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army Broadway Madras

Territorial Commander Colonel N. Muthiah

Ch. of Secretary Major L. Maslin

The South Indian Territory of the Salvation Army comprises the vast stretch of country to the south of the line drawn from Pondicherry skirting the State of Mysore to the most southerly point of Bombay Presidency though the real sphere of operations is in Travancore, that in Cochin and in Malabar District and joining Travancore. The work had a very humble beginning in Travancore, being commenced principally for the well-being of the coolies and the labourers, but it has gradually increased and extended. The entire inhabitants of certain villages have become Salvationists and many representatives of the Army are carrying on the work in 119 different villages. In connection with the work in the villages a number of Village Halls have been erected, also several Officers' Quarters.

In the villages round Nagercoil a number of women have been taught basket-making and needlework, also a similar industry is being carried on at Neyyattinkara. The Medical work plays an important part in the work of the Salvation Army. Major (Dr.) Noble is in charge of this branch which consists of the mother Hospital known as the Catherine Booth Hospital and seven branch Hospitals. As the Major is on furlough, Doctor Rendle is now in charge of the Hospital, assisted by Doctor Round. Since last year the work has been increased by the installation of the X-Ray and Diathermy apparatus.

There are 1149 Corps and Outposts, i.e., villages in which work is systematically carried on—1,008 Officers and teachers, 302 Day Schools, 3 Boarding Schools, 1 Hostel, 4 Training Garrison and 2 Homes of Rest for European and Indian Officers.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army Kuravankonam Trivandrum.

Territorial Commander Colonel (Mrs.) A. Trounce

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780 by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829 the Indian Slavery Act 1843 the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856 and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer: "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects but apart from these and from the customary law which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as hopelessly unwieldy entangled and confusing. The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833 when a Commission was appointed of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code which became law in 1860 was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India Sir James Stephen, said: "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes are now in force."

Statute Law Revision

In October 1921 a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman I.C.S. to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class who were also justices of the peace and by judges of the Sessions Courts but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1893 the Government of India announced that they had decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions. This decision embodied in the Libert Bill aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey (India): "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1894 by which the law previously in force was amended cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge to claim to be tried by a jury of which

not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered. Since 1856 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921 the following motion was adopted — That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 which differentiate between Indians and Europeans British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals. As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1924 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (35-443-483) the new Chapter XXXIII (5-448-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

High Courts

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature. These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Banarso as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for the appointment of Indian lawyers. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Burma there is a Chief Court with three or more judges; in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner. In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is termed Judge of the Sudder Court and has two colleagues.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns by sending for proceedings, and by calling for

explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistance if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates. In the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions on law; the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor General in Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency Towns where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1908.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Courts, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts,

and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents, Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of certain of the High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

Organisation of the Bar

At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a Bar Committee presided over, *ex officio* by the Advocate General. This body is elected by the barristers practising in each High Court, and its functions are to watch the interests of the Bar and to regulate its etiquette. At Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore and Rangoon a similar Bar Committee exists but the electorate is extended to include the vakils or native pleaders and the president is either the senior practising member of the Bar or the Government Advocate. In the larger Districts and Sessions Courts an organisation representing the Bar is usually to be found and in the subordinate Courts including the Revenue Courts similar machinery is generally in use. Pending an opportunity of detailed inquiries in India, these general descriptions must suffice. The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee of 1924 relating to the constitution of Bar Councils for the several High Courts in India have been recently adopted by the Indian Bar Courts Act, XXXVIII of 1928.

Composition of the Bar

A considerable change is occurring in the composition of the Indian Bar. The following extract from an informing article in the *Times* (May 25 1914) indicates the character and incidence of this development. During the last forty years a striking change has taken place in the professional class. The bulk of practice has largely passed from British to Indian hands while, at the same time the profession has grown to an enormous extent. One typical illustration may be quoted attached to the Bombay High Court in 1871 there were 38 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian and 28 English and 24 advocates of whom 7 were Indian and 17 English. In 1911 attached to the same High Court there were 150 solicitors, of whom more than 130 were Indian and the remainder English and 250 advocates of whom 16 only were English and the remainder Indian.

Law Officers

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate General of Bengal who is appointed by the Crown. He is the leader of the local Bar and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel

and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates General and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister). The United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate. The Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate and Burma a Government Advocate besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General in Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1841-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Legislative Power

The supreme power of Parliament to legislate for the whole of India cannot be questioned in practice however this power is little used, there being a majority of officials on the Imperial Legislative Council—a majority deliberately reserved in the India Councils Act of 1858—the Secretary of State is able to impose his will on the Government of India and to secure the passage of any measure he may frame regardless of the opinion of the Indian authorities. Legislative Councils have been established both for the whole of India and for the principal provinces. Their constitution and functions are fully described in detailing the powers of the Imperial and Provincial Councils (q.v.). To meet emergencies the Governor-General is vested with the power of issuing ordinances having the same force as Acts of the Legislature but they can remain in force for only six months. The power is very little used. The Governor-General-in-Council is also empowered to make regulations having all the cogency of Acts for the more backward parts of the country, the object being to bar the operation of the general law and permit the application of certain enactments only.

Bengal Judicial Department

Hankin The Hon ble Sir George Claus Kt K.C. Bar at-Law
 Williams The Hon ble Mr Justice Leorch
 Ghosh, Hon ble Mr Justice Charu Chunder Kt Bar at Law
 Buckland The Hon ble Mr Justice Philip Lindsay Kt Bar-at-Law
 Suhrawardy The Hon ble Sir Justice Zuhhadur Rahim Zaidi Kt Bar at-Law
 Pearson The Hon ble Mr Justice Herbert Grayhurst Bar at-Law
 Ghosh The Hon ble Mr Justice Bapin Behari M.A. B.L.
 Pantam The Hon ble Mr Justice Edward Brooks Hunter son J.C.
 Page The Hon ble Mr Justice Arthur K.C. Bar at Law
 Chotrner The Hon ble Mr Justice Alfred James J.C.
 Duval The Hon ble Mr Justice Herbert Phillip M.A. LL.M. (Ch.) S. Bar at Law
 Bhukarji The Hon ble Mr Justice Manmatha Nath M.A. B.L.
 Costello The Hon ble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James M.A. LL.B. Bar at Law
 Graham The Hon ble Mr Justice John Taylor J.C.
 Gammiad The Hon ble Mr Justice Paul Eugene J.C.
 Mitter The Hon ble Mr Justice Dwarkanath M.A. LL.

Mitter B. L., Bar-at-Law
 Gooding G. C.
 Liddell H. C. J.C.

Khundkar N. A. Bar-at-Law

Dwarka Nath Chakrabarti, M.A. B.L.
 Sadhu Rai Bahadur Tarak Nath B.-mfray Maurice

Ghatak N. M.B.
 Satish Mitra Chandra
 Moses, O. Bar at-Law

Mitra, Hem Chandra B.A. B.L.

Stork H. C. J.C.

Counsel, Frank Bertram
 Kinney Alexander

Bannerjee K. K. Shelly Bar-at-Law
 Falkner George McDonald
 Bose, B. D., Bar-at-Law

Chief Justice

Justice Judge
 Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto (On leave)

Ditto (Do)

Ditto (On leave)

Ditto (Do)

Ditto (Do)

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto (Consulting)

Ditto (Additional)

Advocate-General
 Government Solicitor
 Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
 Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
 Senior Government Pleader
 Public Prosecutor Calcutta
 Registrar

Master and Official Referee
 Registrar in Insolvency
 Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Cases
 Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department
 Registrar and Taxing Officer Appeal and Jurisdiction
 Deputy Registrar
 Administrator General and Official Trustee
 Official Receiver
 Official Assignee
 Editor of Law Reports

Bombay Judicial Department

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 Fawcett Sir Charles Gordon Hill
 Crump The Hon Sir Louis Charles J.C.
 Kemp The Hon Mr Norman Wright Bar at Law
 Blackwell The Hon Mr C. P. Bar at Law

Madgaonkar G. D. The Hon Mr J.C.
 Mirza Ali Akbar Khan M.A. LL.B. The Hon Mr (dg)
 Baker The Hon Mr W. T. W. J.C.
 Patkar The Hon Mr Sitaram Sunderrao B.A. LL.B.
 Taleyarkhan The Hon Mr K. S. Bar at-Law
 Kanga Jamsheji Behramji, M.A., LL.B.

Balak Ram, J.C.
 Kirke-Smith, A.

Chief Justice

Justice Judge

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto (Ag)

Ditto (Addl)

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto (Addl)

Advocate-General
 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor

Bombay Judicial Department—*contd*

Vakil, J H Bar at-Law
Kemp, K Mac I, Bar at-Law
Mitchell, H C B

Phirozshah Behramji Malbari, Bar at-Law

Rirjibhai Kermasji Wadia, M.A

Nasserwanji Dinshahji Gharda, B.A., LL.B

Clerk of the Crown
Reporter to the High Court
Administrator-General and Official
Trustee and Registrar of Companies.
Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar
Master and Registrar in Equity and
Commissioner for taking Accounts and
Local Investigations and Taxing
Officer
Deputy Registrar and Sealer Appellate
Side and Secretary to Rules Committee
Acting Registrar Appellate Side
(On leave)

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS OF BOMBAY

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Aston Arthur Henry Southgate, M.A., Bar at-Law
Rupchand Billaram
DeSouza Dr F X M.A. LL.D. I.C.S., Bar at-Law

Judicial Commissioner
Additional Judicial Commissioner
Iditto
Iditto

Madras Judicial Department.

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Odgers The Hon. Mr Charles Edwin M.A., B.L.O.,
Bar at-Law

Wallace The Hon Mr H H., I.C.S.
Ramesam Pantulu, The Hon Mr V
Phillips, The Hon Mr William Watkin I.C.S.
Kumaraswami Shastrji, The Hon ble Diwan Bahadur C.V.
(On leave)

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Venkata Suba Rao, The Hon Mr Justice M. B.A., B.L.
Madhavan Nair C. Bar at-Law
Srinivasa Ayyangar The Hon Mr Justice V.V. B.A. B.L.

Ourgenvan, The Hon Mr A.J.
Jackson The Hon Mr G.H.B. I.C.S.

Venkatarama Sastry T.A.
Moresby, Charles
C.V. Azhanta Krishna Iyer
Adam J.G., Bar at-Law
Nirunarayana Acharyar, M.A.

Cornish H.P.

Happell A.C. I.C.S.
Madhava Menon K.P., Bar at-Law

Chief Justice
Puisne Judge
Iditto
Iditto
Iditto
Iditto
Iditto (Temporary)
(Acting)
(Do)
Advocate-General
Government Solicitor
Government Pleader
Public Prosecutor
Editor Indian Law Reports Madras
Series.
Administrator-General, Official Trustee
and Custodian of Enemy Property
Registrar
Crown Prosecutor

Assam Judicial Department

Ran, B.N.

Dow, Thomas Miller

Blank, Abraham Lewis

Lahiri Narendra Nath

Ghosh Durga Prasad

Sen, Jagadish Chandra

Phukan, Rai Bahadur Radha Nath

Secretary to Government, Legisla-
tive Department and Secretary to the
Assam Legislative Council. Superin-
tendent and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs Administrator General and
Official Trustee
Officiating District and Sessions Judge,
Sylhet and Cachar
Officiating District and Sessions Judge
Assam Valley Districts (Temporary)
Officiating Additional District and
Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Officiating 2nd Additional District and
Sessions Judge, Sylhet
Officiating 3rd Additional District and
Sessions Judge, Sylhet
Officiating Additional District and
Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Dis-
tricts (Temporary).

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

Miller, The Hon Sir Thomas Frederick Dawson	Chief Justice (On leave)
Jwala Prasad The Hon ble Sir Kt. Rai Bahadur	Palace Judge
Adam The Hon Mr Justice Leonard Christian I C S	Ditto (On leave)
Pratulla Banjan Das, The Hon. Mr Bar at-Law	Ditto (On special duty)
Mullick The Hon ble Sir Basanta Kumar I C S	Ditto
Ross The Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Lindsay I C S	Ditto
Wort The Hon ble Mr Justice Alfred William Ewart	Ditto
Bar at Law	
Sahny The Hon ble Mr Justice Kulwant	Acting Additional Judge
Allanson The Hon ble Mr Justice Llewelyn Lucas I C S	Acting Judge
Williams H W I C S	Registrar
Sajid Sultan Ahmed Sir Kt Bar at-Law	Government Advocate

Burma Judicial Department

Rutledge The Hon ble Sir John Guy Kt K C M A Bar at-Law	Chief Justice Rangoon
Pratt The Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Shelton M A I C S	Judge, Mandalay
Heald The Hon ble Sir Benjamin Herbert Kt M A I C S	Do Rangoon
Carr The Hon ble Mr Justice William I C S	Do do
Cunliffe The Hon ble Mr Justice John Robert Lili Bar at-Law	Do do
Charl The Hon ble Mr Justice Farungavur Nara Simha B L	Do do
Das The Hon ble Mr Justice Jyotis Ranjan Bar at Law	Do do
Outer The Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Edward M C Bar at Law	Do do
Ta The Hon ble Mr Justice Maung K M B A.	Do do
Bu The Hon ble Mr Justice Mya Bar at Law	Do do
Brown The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold Arrowsmith B A I C S Bar at-Law	Do do
Hormsby Jivanji M A I C S M B, Bar at-Law	Administrator-General Official Trustee
	Official Assignee and Receiver Mandalay
Eggar, A M A, Bar at-Law	Government Advocate
Barretto Charles Lionel, Advocate	Government Prosecutor Mandalay
Dunkley Herbert Francis M A Bar at-Law	Registrar High Court Rangoon

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Findlay Charles Stewart M.A., LL.B., I C S	Judicial Commissioner
Hallifax H F I C S	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Kotwal, P A Bar at-Law	Do do
Prideaux F W A O B E	Do do
Klnhshede Rao Bahadur Madhoroao B A B L	Do do (Temporary)
Jackson, R. J	Legal Remembrancer
Dick George Paris C I E Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Udagade Shrikhar Madho B A, B L	Registrar
Abdul Latif Khan B A, LL B	Deputy Registrar

N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department

Fraser, J H R., O B E	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Basud Din Khan, K B., B.A., LL.B	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Kazi Abdul Ghani Khan	Registrar

Punjab Judicial Department.

Shadi Lal The Hon ble Sir R. B. Kt Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Broadway The Hon ble Mr Justice Alan Bruce Bar at-Law	Ditto
Harrison The Hon ble Mr Justice Michael Harman 108	Puisne Judge
Forde The Hon ble Mr Justice Cecil (King's Counsel)	Ditto
Carmichael The Hon ble Mr Justice Archibald 108	Ditto
Zafar Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice K. P. Mirza 108	Ditto
Addison The Hon ble Mr Justice James M. A. B. 108	Ditto
Tek Chand The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakshi	Ditto
Jai Lal The Hon ble Mr Justice R. B.	Additional Ditto
Dalip Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar Bar at Law	Ditto
Agha Haidar The Hon ble Mr Justice Syal Bar at Law (Temporary)	Ditto
Skemp The Hon ble Mr Justice F. W.	Ditto
Beckett Ronald Baymer B.A. 108	Registrar
Roblin Edward Lewis	Deputy Registrar
Nihal Chand Rai Bahadur Lal	Assistant Registrar
Webb Kenneth Cameron	Assistant Deputy Registrar
Phide Mahadeva Vishnu B.A. (Littab) 108	Legal Remembrancer
Noad Charles Humphrey (Clerk) B.A. Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Ram Lal Dwani B.A. (Oxon) Bar at Law	Assistant Legal Remembrancer (Conveyancing)
Abdul Rasool Mian B.A. (Punjab) M.B. (Cuttab)	Assistant Legal Remembrancer (Legislative)
Dee Raj Sawhney Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor High Court

United Provinces Judicial Department

Mears The Hon Sir Edward Grimwood Bar at Law	Chief Justice.
Walsh The Hon Mr Cecil Bar at-Law, M.A.	Puisne Judge
Saleman The Hon Justice Dr Shah Muhammad Bar at-Law	Ditto
Lindsay The Hon Mr Benjamin, 108	Ditto
Stuart The Hon Mr Louis, O.M., 108	Ditto
Kanhaiya Lal The Hon Justice Rai Bahadur Pandit M.A. LL.B.	Ditto
Damek Hon Mr Justice R. R. 108	Ditto (On Furlough)
Dalal The Hon Mr Justice Barjor Jamshedji J. R. Bar at Law	Ditto
Boys The Hon Mr Justice C. P. Bar at Law	Ditto
Mukharji The Hon Justice Rai Bahadur Lal Gojal	Ditto
Banarji The Hon Justice Rai Bahadur Babu Lal Mohan	Ditto
Ashworth The Hon Mr Justice Ernest Horatio 108	Additional Puisne Judge
Iqbal Ahmad The Hon Mr Justice	Ditto
Kendal Hon Mr Justice H. B. J. P. 108	Acting Puisne Judge
J. E. Poddy 108	Registrar
Porter Wilfred King Bar at-Law	Law Reporter
Uma Shankar Bajpai M.A. LL.B.	Government Advocate

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH—LUCKNOW

Stuart The Hon Sir Louis Kt C.T. 108	Chief Judge
Wazir Hassan The Hon Justice Sayid B. J. R.	Judge
Ashworth The Hon ble Mr Justice Ernest Horatio J. R. 108	Do Additional Puisne Judge
Gokaran Nath Miers The Hon Justice Paulit M.A. LL.B.	Do
Muhammad Raza The Hon Justice Khan Bahadur Sayid M.A. LL.B.	Do
Pullab The Hon Mr Justice Ayrton George Popplewell J. R. 108	Acting Judge
Manmatha Nath Upadhyas Pandit	Registrar
Thomas G. A.	Government Advocate

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED												
Administrations.	Number of Suits Instituted										Total Number of Suits Instituted	Total Value of Suits (10)
	Value not ex- ceeding Rs 10 (1)	Value Rs 10 to Rs 50 (2)		Value Rs 50 to Rs 100 (3)		Value Rs 100 to Rs 500 (4)		Value Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 (5)		Value above Rs 5,000 (7)		
		Rs 10 to Rs 50	Rs 50 to Rs 100	Rs 100 to Rs 500	Rs 500 to Rs 1,000	Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000	Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000					
1 Bengal	0-11	2,080	118,800	1,29,877	11,204	10,089	2,338	960	612,986	14,01,54,172		
2 Bihar and Orissa	34-46	69,961	30,323	37,839	8,511	4,488	167	244	188,198	6,90,51,760		
3 United Provinces	8-14	63,711	29,715	94,900	11,892	9,940	2,150	70	239,865	12,05,08,515		
4 Punjab	16-113	6,073	88,634	118,792	24,681	11,600	1,841	200	347,116	12,11,00,010		
5 Delhi	2-23	1,073	1,430	2,748	701	680	169	40	7,674	54,59,404		
6 North West Frontier Province	2-23	1,073	1,430	2,748	701	680	169	40	23,148	90,83,567		
7 Burma	2-692	18,110	15,060	28,677	6,428	3,687	867	1,178	75,699	8,70,17,907		
8 Central Provinces and Berar	4-90	30,213	25,487	34,980	6,428	3,687	867	1,178	104,782	3,21,80,072		
9 Assam	8-54	17,273	10,435	8,374	856	600	41	95	41,283	68,50,178		
10 Ajmer Marwar	3-44	1,067	1,637	1,377	91	18	16	10	6,973	9,53,084		
11 Coorg	143	1,183	6,300	6,688	99	11	32	32	2,689	3,92,676		
12 Madras	93-217	247,844	85,014	12,733	18-99	11,784	1,981	649	574,084	11,07,11,842		
13 Bombay	0-519	7-7	30,477	0,772	12,432	8,358	1,974	302	(a) 187,705	1,02,06,415		
14 British Baluchistan	49-	1,069	8,847	8-7	180	181	54	11	4,402	24,30,184		
TOTAL	259-123	849,491	471,910	644,836	102,711	66,787	12,777	7-81	2,415,256	71,39,85,486		
	19-4	248,786	791,981	429,618	503,777	44,169	60,301	7,874	2,187,956	63,54,48,987		
	1923	232,338	775,769	415,058	641,405	80,846	57,685	6,551	2,121,008	67,78,34,777		
	1922	240,186	799,814	442,805	567,846	86,870	62,487	5,913	2,144,376	73,93,84,604		
	1921	212,490	752,504	444,410	632,240	82,844	60,271	7,095	2,104,484	68,30,21,164		
TOTALS	1920	242,011	851,941	479,331	584,180	89,914	58,091	8,992	2,314,001	70,38,36,493		
	1919	250,766	864,178	460,388	659,454	79,074	62,773	7,055	2,382,402	70,02,15,069		
	1918	266,855	882,754	492,405	672,596	43,072	8,487	6,091	2,160,411	60,68,29,958		
	1917	296,225	919,308	496,612	617,181	40,880	7,528	6,445	2,315,873	57,80,21,810		
	1916	305,151	935,140	468,294	611,417	60,405	39,980	6,537	2,320,000	48,75,42,634		

* Details not given of 4 Madras suits in 1918 6 in 1919 and 21 206 in 1921 and of 6437 Bombay suits in 1921 7 104 in 1922 6,74 in 1923 and 6 014 in 1924

(a) Excluded 5,628 Suits against Superior Courts

(b) 43 cases transferred to Settlement Courts

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The police administration in India is in the hands of the Provincial Governments in their Reserved Departments. The members in the force are about 100,000 officers and men. In addition to these there are about 30,000 officers and men of provincial military police of whom more than half belong to Burma the remainder being in Bengal and Assam. The North West Frontier Constabulary is an armed semi-military force maintained in the Government of India in the N. W. Frontier Province. Its Chief Officer is the Commandant under whom are Assistant Commandants. The total cost of maintaining the force has greatly risen in recent years on account of increases of pay and allowances made on account of the increased cost of living. The total cost of the Civil Police in 1924 the latest year for which figures are available was Rs 10,65,643. The cost of military Police force by Provincial revenues in the same year was Rs 1,26,05,471. In large cities the force is concentrated and under direct European control in the metropolis the men are scattered throughout each District and located at various Outposts and Police stations. The smallest unit for administrative purposes is the Outpost which generally consists of 3 or 4 Constables under the control of a Head Constable. Outpost Police are mainly trained to patrol roads and villages and to report all matters of local interest to their superior the Sub-Inspector. They have no

powers to investigate offences and are a survival of the period when the country was in a disturbed state and small bodies of Police were required to keep open communications and afford protection against the raids of dacoits. It is an open question whether they are now of much use. Each Outpost is under a Police Station which is controlled by an officer known as a Sub-Inspector.

The Superior Staff of the Civil Police in each Province consists of an Inspector General and one or more Deputy Inspectors General under whom come the District-Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police. Besides this Superior Service appointed by the Secretary of State there is a Provincial Police Service the highest in rank in which are the Deputy Superintendents of Police whose rank corresponds with that of Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Superior Service.

Each Provincial Government is under one Superior Officer of the status of District-Superintendent to control the Railway Police in its province. Besides the special Railway Police there are in the ports Harbour Police and such special branches as are required for traffic control and so on. Two Battalions of Semi-military Special Police have been maintained in Malabar since the latest Moplah rebellion there.

Distribution of Police.—The following table shows the area of each Province and the number of Police of all ranks employed in it in 1925-26, the latest year for which figures have been published—

	Square miles	Number of Civil Police
Bengal	76,643	29,941
Assam	33,015	5,300
United Provinces	103,296	31,807
Punjab	99,846	41,154
North West Frontier Province	13,419	5,723
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	10,600
Burma	239,707	14,407
Madras	142,280	20,393
Bombay	1,36,321	27,056
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	14,267
Rajasthan	54,228	2,194
Ajmer Merwara	2,711	1,469
Coorg	1,582	225
Delhi	993	1,612

Organisation of Police

The Police Station Officer (the Sub-Inspector) is responsible for the investigation of all cognisable crimes that is to say all offences in which the Police can arrest without a warrant from a Magistrate, which occur within his jurisdiction. He is also held responsible for the maintenance of the public peace and the prevention of crime. From the point of view of the Indian Ryot, he is the most important Police Officer in the District and may rightly be considered the backbone of the Force.

Superior to the Sub-Inspector is the Inspector who holds charge of a Circle containing 4 or 5 Police Stations. His duties are chiefly those of supervision and inspection. He does not ordinarily interfere in the investigation of crime unless the conduct of his subordinates renders this necessary.

The Inspector is usually a selected and experienced Sub-Inspector. Each District contains 3 or 4 Circles and in the case of large Districts is divided into 2 Sub-divisions—one of which is given to an Assistant Superintendent of Police, a European gazetted Officer. The Police Force in each District is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police who is responsible to the District Magistrate (Collector or Deputy Commissioner) for the detection and prevention of crime and for the maintenance of the public peace and to his Deputy Inspector General and Inspector General for the internal administration of his Force. Eight or ten Districts form a Range administered by a Deputy Inspector General, an officer selected from the ranks of the Superintendents. At the head of the Police of each Province is the Inspector General who is responsible to the Local Government for the administration of the Provincial Police.

Separate but recruited from the District Force is the Criminal Investigation Department which is under the control of a specially selected European Officer of the rank and standing of a Deputy Inspector General. The Criminal Investigation Department usually called the C. I. D. is mainly concerned with political inquiries, sedition cases and crimes with ramifications over more than one District or which are considered too important to leave in the hands of the District Police. It is a small force of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who have shown their ability and intelligence when working in the mofussil and forms in each Province a local Scotland Yard.

The larger Cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have their own Police Force independent of the Inspector General of Police and under the control of a Commissioner and 2 or more Deputies. For Police purposes each city is divided into divisions. In Calcutta a division is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police. In Bombay and Madras a Superintendent of Police is in charge of a Division. In Bombay however the Superintendents are Gazetted Officers, and two of them are Indians. Each division is sub-divided into a small number of Police Stations, the station being in charge of an Inspector assisted by Deputy Inspectors, Indian Sub-Inspectors and European Sergeants.

The Supreme Government at Delhi and Simla keeps in touch with the Provincial Police by means of the Director of Criminal Intelligence and his Staff. The latter do not interfere in the Local Administration and are mainly concerned with the publication of information regarding international criminals, inter-provincial crime and Political enquiries in which the Supreme Government is interested.

Recruitment—The constable is enlisted locally. Certain castes are excluded from service and the formation of cliques by filling up the Force from any particular caste or locality is forbidden. In some Provinces a fixed percentage of foreigners must be enlisted. Recruits must produce certificates of good character and pass a medical test. They must be above certain standards of physical development. The constable rises by merit to the rank of Head Constable and prior to the Police Commission could rise to the highest Indian subordinate appointments. Since 1906 his chances of promotion have been greatly curtailed; this has certainly lowered the standard coming forward for service in the Force in the lower ranks.

The Sub-Inspector until 1906 was a selected Head Constable, but Lord Curzon's Commission laid down that Sub-Inspectors should be recruited direct from a socially better class of Indians. In most Provinces eighty per cent. of the Sub-Inspectors are selected by nomination, trained for a year or 18 months at a Central Police School, and after examination appointed direct to Police Stations to learn their work by actual experience. It is too early to judge this system by results, but it has no doubt great disadvantages and undetected crime in India is increasing rapidly.

An Inspector is generally a selected Sub-Inspector. Direct nomination is the exception not the rule.

The Deputy Superintendent, a new class of officer instituted on the recommendation of the Commission is an Indian gazetted officer and is the native Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. He is either selected by special promotion from the ranks of the Inspectors or is nominated direct, after a course at the Central Police School.

Prior to 1893 the gazetted ranks of the Force were filled either by nomination or by regimental officers seconded from the Army for certain periods. In 1893 this system was abandoned and Assistant Superintendents were recruited by examination in London. On arrival in India they were placed on probation until they had passed their examinations in the vernacular, in law and in riding and drill. The establishment of Police Training schools in 1906 has done much to improve the training of the Police. Probationer and selection by examination has given Government a better educated officer, but open competition does not reveal the best administrators and should be tempered as in the Navy, by selection.

Internal Administration—The District Force is divided into 2 Branches—Armed and Unarmed. As the duties of the armed branch

consist of guarding Treasures, escorting treasure and prisoners and operating against dangerous gangs of dacoits they are maintained and controlled on a military basis. They are armed and drilled and taught to shoot after military methods. The unarmed branch are called upon to collect fines magisterially inflict ed serve summonses and warrants, control traffic, destroy stray dogs, extinguish fires, enquire into accidents and non-cognizable offences. The lower grades are clothed and

housed by Government without expense to the individual. The leave rules are fairly liberal but every officer European or Native must serve for 30 years before he is entitled to any pension unless he can obtain a medical certificate invaliding him from the service. This period of service in an Eastern climate is generally admitted to be too long and the efficiency of the Force would be considerably improved if Government allowed both the officers and men to retire after a shorter period of service.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking

into account the differences in the condition under which the police work and it may be added they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. These statistics of cognizable crime —

Administrations	Number of Cases pending from previous year	Number of Offences reported	Number of Persons Tried	Persons whose Cases were disposed of		Persons in custody pending trial or investigation at end of the year
				Discharged or Acquitted	Convicted	
Bengal	5 577	107 341	1 28 411	11 502	141 948	7 03
Bihar and Orissa	3 24	47 608	28 447	4 713	18 769	4 31
United Provinces	9 281	111 080	6 324	10 61	8 688	8 81
Punjab	8 688	3 070	51 166	20 122	30 538	11 266
North West Frontier Province	1 446	6 791	7 84	3 511	4 307	1 800
Burma	0 076	81 604	72 404	4 416	47 988	4 504
Central Provinces and Berar	2 280	37 051	18 4 0	4 863	11 397	2 170
Assam	1 088	14 619	10 147	2 798	7 549	1 613
Ajmer Merwara	421	014	7 648	3 0	3 240	297
Coorg	144	034	600	794	794	137
Madras	13 213	17 473	1 091	20 008	130 904	5 488
Bombay	7 461	140 781	133 742	16 76	113 019	0 07
Delhi	204	4 8 7	4 800	2	4 164	71
Delhi	09	4 1 6	4 951	1 011	1 939	643
TOTAL 1921	50 5 4	877 880	71 697	17 4 3	578 904	6 398
TOTALS	1914	54 997	89 747	703 130	130 111	70 729
	1915	56 314	840 684	649 101	144 411	52 1861
	1916	59 772	85 1 4	651 466	147 025	52 001
	1917	56 761	841 048	611 144	144 328	484 401
	1918	61 193	851 087	628 874	114 401	506 108
	1919	57 002	950 708	670 541	144 211	543 758
	1920	44 741	833 403	590 795	107 620	480 663
	1921	43 704	828 950	602 011	104 819	495 282
	1922	42 022	850 624	626 311	110 248	514 630

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

CASES

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft		House-theft and Housebreaking with intent to commit offence	
	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2,346	796	3	3	6,407	1,330	6,8	80	78	884	28,194	4,764	37,58	2,134
Cakutta Town and Suburbs	148	74	8	8	69	11	1	—	—	10	4,433	1,416	02	283
Riharun (Fort) a United Provinces	1,626	44	34	49	3,471	77	38	2	702	220	16,108	2,077	18,40	1,293
Punjab	1,806	784	70	294	9,111	544	30	176	477	99	22,292	4,774	18,670	1,043
Delhi	3	8	11	4	6	15	4	176	33	141	17,294	3,482	15,070	3,062
N. W. Frontier Pro	223	98	49	27	1,013	66	4	3	26	5	840	403	860	474
Burma	1,341	684	1,070	11	1,013	374	88	18	9	147	17,294	488	16,070	3,062
Rangoon	68	40	4	4	40	198	12	1	194	68	17,294	64	17,294	1,778
Central Provinces and Berar	8	274	217	163	4,809	870	44	16	900	374	16,822	108	16,822	1,778
Assam	921	283	70	10	1,119	988	40	7	507	1	17,294	108	16,822	1,778
Mysore	607	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras	2,088	609	484	184	6,124	1,179	474	68	4	90	17,294	108	16,822	1,778
Bombay	1,361	419	3	191	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pondicherry	463	4	16	12	85	500	202	4	—	8	11,107	418	10,689	1,953
Islands	11	6	4	4	00	28	7	—	—	14	17,294	108	16,822	1,778
Kalcutta	11	6	4	4	00	28	7	—	—	14	17,294	108	16,822	1,778
Ajmer-Merwara	11	6	4	4	00	28	7	—	—	14	17,294	108	16,822	1,778
TOTAL 1910	1,113	407	9,030	1,629	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1911	1,277	413	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1912	1,474	481	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1913	1,061	382	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1914	1,307	614	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1915	1,429	437	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1916	1,518	470	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1917	1,546	484	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1918	1,546	484	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1919	1,546	484	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
1920	1,546	484	9,099	1,630	7,781	1,346	3,670	719	1,281	5,061	139,403	28,177	180,125	21,620
TOTALS	19,113	6,076	180,125	31,620	139,403	28,177	180,125	31,620	139,403	28,177	180,125	31,620	139,403	28,177

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894 and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement) and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ad initio* as unsuited to local conditions abandoned as unworkable, after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, district jails at the head quarters of districts; and thirdly, subsidiary jails and lock-ups for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders and convict-petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October 1915 says:— "The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee.—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintenance of the Indian Prisons falls within the sphere of provincial Governments, and is subject

to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Since then, the Committee has been urged upon the necessity of improving and increasing the accommodation of prisoners, of providing a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries as a means to meet the needs of the community. Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformatory side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed as for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles, the experiment of teaching adults has been tried but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the major punishments flogging takes the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners for which purpose paid

wardens and convict wardens are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners—As regards youthful offenders—i.e. those below the age of 16—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of young adult prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 16 and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1906 a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar Jail in Bombay. In 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal. In 1909 the Madkila jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and juvenile adult convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces. And in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District Jail which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases: a special reformatory system for juvenile adults had for example been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade and Borstal enclosures had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in these cities much remains to be done.

Reformatory Schools—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry 1919—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the

Indian Year Book 19-2 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but owing to financial stringency it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences—These sections of the Indian Penal Code under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence. In the case of the non-habitual and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Reviewing Board composed of the Inspector General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge, and a non-official. In all cases the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman but special officers to be termed parole officers should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education though not necessarily a university degree and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans—If any fresh attempt at colonisation is made it should be in an entirely new locality. A fresh attempt at colonisation in the Middle Andaman is not recommended. The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended. The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended. Deportation to the Andamans should cease except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests. The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans should unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case cease to apply. The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation. In provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners the Star class should be the first and the habitual the last to be detained in Indian jails. No female should in future be deported to the Andamans and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the Provinces to which they belong. In those Provinces where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible.

Criminal Tribes—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as-

certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1925 are shown in the following table.—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Jail population of all classes on 1st January	128 314	126 478	134 286	126 917	118 250
Admissions during the year	536,219	538 428	530 590	539 001	593,348
Aggregate	664,533	662 906	669 876	765 918	711,598
Discharged during the year from all causes	534 779	534 455	548 398	531 628	584,681
Jail population on 31st December	129 754	128,451	126 478	134 290	126 917
Convict population on 1st January	110 810	109 230	114 817	106 117	100,541
Admissions during the year	158 139	158,466	158,336	185 092	178,055
Aggregate	268 449	267 696	273 153	291 209	276 607
Released during the year	158 997	155 219	161 186	173 313	167 408
Transported beyond seas	616	571	329	1 614	687
Casualties, &c.	2,089	2,340	2 428	8 244	2,832
Convict population on 31st December	111,895	110 949	108 314	114 817	106 117

More than one half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1925 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, about 130 000 out of 168 000 are returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners was 20.29 as against 19.95 in 1924 while the number of youthful offenders rose from 342 to 343. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1923 to 1925.—

Nature and Length of Sentence	1925	1924	1923
Not exceeding one month	82 494	80 675	82,884
Above one month and not exceeding six months	64 286	64 933	62,262
“ six months “ “ one year	31 429	30 972	38 625
“ one year “ “ five years	28 290	24 975	22,223
“ five years “ “ ten	3 541	3,560	4 606
Exceeding ten years	350	514	282
Transportation beyond seas—			
(a) for life	1 540	1 475	1 708
(b) for a term	117	114	893
Sentenced to death	988	942	1 158

The total daily average population for 1925 was 104,227 the total offence dealt with by criminal courts was 2.3 and by Superintendents 127 095. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 108 844,214 and 133 665 respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments showed a decrease viz. from 242 to 210. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without solitary confinement) was prescribed was 4 988 as compared with 6,386 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure increased from Rs 1,58 81 900 to Rs. 1 65 58,713 and total cash earnings increased from Rs 16,36 716 to Rs 24 71 894, there was consequently an increase of Rs. 2,08,577 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate in 1924 excluding the Andamans was 14.42 and including of them 16.84, both being below those for 1923 (14.95 and 16.6) and the decennial mean (22.04 and 23.81).

The Laws of 1927

BY

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1. Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act—Following the recommendations made by the Civil Justice Committee the Act introduces two changes of a far reaching character. An amendment has been made in section 20 whereby payment of interest made after January 1 1923 gives a fresh starting point of limitation only if the fact of payment appears either in the handwriting of the person making the payment or in writing signed by him (s. 2). The second amendment made is in section 3. An acknowledgment of liability made by a Hindu widow or other limited owner assures against the reversioner. And where a liability has been incurred by the manager of a joint Hindu family on behalf of a Hindu undivided family it is deemed to have been made on behalf of the whole family (s. 3). This copy of Article 132 has been enlarged by an explanation which says that *Mahalan* and *Bhagti* and the value of agricultural or other produce secured by a charge on immovable property are money charged upon immovable property (s. 4).

2. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act—In the year 1926 the Privy Council held in *Dagul Singh v. Indar Singh* (28 Bom. L.R. 187) that where an agreement for the sale of immovable property contained a recital or payment of earnest money or purchase money it was compulsorily registrable. The effect of the amendment is to negative that decision and a retrospective operation is given to the amendment. Thus all agreements are valid even if they are not registered.

3. Steel Industry (Protection) Act—The Act provides two safe guards for the protection of steel industry in India. Where it appears that steel articles of British manufacture are being imported into India at prices which render ineffective the protection granted to similar articles manufactured in India the duty on the former articles may be further raised and the same protection is given against similar articles of foreign manufacture imported into India. The Governor General in Council is empowered to appoint a Commission before March 31 1934 to enquire if the further continuance of such protection is necessary.

4. The Currency Act—This Act is the outcome of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. It raised a volume of keen controversy on the question of *par*. The rupee is here stabilized at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee. As a step towards the attainment of that goal the sovereign and half sovereign are demonetized in India (s. 2). Sections 4 and 5 lay on the Government of India a statutory obligation to buy gold or to sell gold or gold exchange at the gold points at the accepted gold parity of the rupee, i. e., Rs. 21 8-10 per tola of fine gold.

5. The Finance Act—The Act gives the annual validity to the rates of postage and the scale for the levy of the income tax and super tax now existing. It has made some important changes. The stamp duty of one anna on cheques is abolished from July 1 1927 the import duty on rubber stamps and rubber seals and on inks and tea has been abolished. The import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1 80 per lb. while that on motor cars and motor cycles is reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent and on tyre and tubes is reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

6. The Madras Salt (Amendment) Act—In 1889 a flat rate of five per cent was levied on salt to meet the expenses incurred in maintaining the preventive staff. Since then the duty on salt was reduced by fifty per cent and the pay of the staff had to be raised. The Act therefore abolishes the old rate and leaves it to the Central Board of Revenue to impose such a rate as would cover the expenses of the preventive staff.

7. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act—The benefit of the Provident Funds Act is here extended to persons employed in durational institutions or employed by bodies existing solely for educational purposes.

8. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act—The Sea Customs Act allowed a partial rebate of duty on goods which were deteriorated or damaged prior to entry only in those cases when the duty was leviable *ad valorem*. This privilege is now extended to duty leviable on quantity and not on value. This affects sugar and paper.

9. The Indian Limitation Second (Amendment) Act—The amendment removes a great hardship in the law of extinction of claims. An application for execution has always the tendency to lengthen out and in many if not in most of the cases its duration is more than ten years. But in order to keep the decree alive the decree holder was compelled to file a fresh application to execute the decree regardless of the result of the pending application. This state of affairs only served to complicate matters. Now however the decree holder has a period of three years from the date of deposit of his pending application within which to file another application to execute the decree. Further where a decree holder has recovered an amount in execution but has been ordered by the Appellate Court to refund the period of limitation to enforce the refund runs from the date of the appellate decree.

10. The Repealing and Amending Act—The constitution of the Air Force in India has necessitated its being placed on the statute book. The Air Force is placed on a par with

Military and Naval Forces and its officers and men are subjected to the same restrictions as Military men and Naval men are in various Acts of Indian Legislature. There is also a provision of far reaching consequence. The term attested was defined aforesaid in the Transfer of Property Act in 1908. That definition is now given a retrospective effect. The effect of it is that where a document is executed by a person and the attestations are made not at the time of execution but are made afterwards at the request of the executant the attestations are valid though none of the attesting witnesses has seen the actual execution of the document. The intention of the law removes the hardship caused by the Privy Council decision in *Shamji Tattar v. Abdul Kadar Hanthun*.

11. The Insolvent (Amendment) Act—The object of the amendment is to speed up insolvent proceedings in Presidency towns. Where an insolvent who has obtained an adjudication order from the Court fails to prosecute an application for his order has a liquidation order is liable to be cancelled by the Court and he is not at liberty to present another application for adjudication in the same fact unless leave of the Court has been first obtained. If such an insolvent fraudulently obtains an adjudication order it is liable to be cancelled by the Court *ex officio* or on the application by the Official Assignee or any creditor.

12. The Repealing and Amending Act—This Act effects small changes in a number of legislative Acts which are of no interest to a general reader.

13. The Indian Bar Councils (Amendment) Act—In spite of great hopes raised at the time the Indian Bar Councils Act was passed in 1926 its provisions have for the most part remained so far a dead letter. Nothing seems to have been done to carry out its provisions. One more amendment has been made upon that dead pile. The point of contention among members of the Bar is on what constitutes a date among all the various dates on which they are enrolled and it is a barrier by the date on which he is called to the Bar. An Advocate General has the right of precedence over all other advocates and King's Counsel has precedence over all advocates except the Advocate General.

14. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act—The object of this Act is protection of pilgrim traffic. When a ship is meant for conveyance of pilgrims from an Indian Port its master, owner or agent should communicate to the Pilgrim Officer (1) the Port in British India from which it is to commence its voyage or such port which it proposes to touch for embarking pilgrims (2) the class tonnage and age of the ship (3) the maximum number of passenger tickets for each class and the price of such tickets and (4) the date on which the ship is to sail from or touch any such port. The above information should also be exhibited in a prominent place in the port (209 B). Failure to observe the above requirements can attract a penalty of fine extending to Rs. 1,000. Where a ship is guilty of wilful delay, the owner or agent is liable to

pay compensation to each pilgrim at the rate of Rs. 1 per every completed day (209 C). If the proposed ship is unable to start on the appointed day it is competent to the owner to substitute another ship of the same class and tonnage with the permission of the Pilgrim Officer (209 D).

15. The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act—Full details thereof are in the other correspondence with King's Printer in London. The necessity for a King's Printer was felt in Bombay in a divorce case filed by the late Sir Dinshaw Bhabha some time ago. It is he who keeps a watch over divorce proceedings and makes it his business to see that no fraudulent or collusive divorces are obtained from the Court. Section 17 A is now added to the Indian Divorce Act. It creates the duty of King's Printer. It is his duty to show cause why a decree for dissolution of marriage should not be made absolute or should not be confirmed.

16. The Indian Forests Act—This Act consolidates the Indian Forests Act of 1926 and its six amending Acts. Part I sets out the definitions of terms used in the Act. Part II deals with the constitution of reserved forests over the lands in which Government claim proprietary rights and the governance of such rights (ss. 3 to 27). The next Part (ss. 28) deals with village forests in which the village community have all the rights saved by Government in reserved forests. On such forest the villagers have a right to take timber or other forest produce or pasture. Then come protected forests in which also Government have proprietary right though they are not reserved forests. In such forests Government grant licenses to private citizens and remove the taxes or duties for forest produce on payment of money of cutting and pasturing of cattle and doing anything (ss. 38). The commission of any offence with regard to such forest is visited with the penalty of imprisonment for six months or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees (ss. 33). Chapter V provides for control over forests and lands not being the property of Government. Section 46 empowers Government to impose duties on timber and other forest produce and the Chapter following defines the powers of control of timber and other forest produce in transit. Chapter VIII deals with the collection of forest and strand of timber. Cattle trespassing in a reserved or protected forest may be seized and impounded by any forest or police officer (ss. 70). The constitution and powers of forest officers are defined in Chapter XI. Section 74 enacts that every person who is interested in a forest or who lives in a village adjacent to a forest is bound when called upon to assist a forest officer to extinguish a forest fire or to prevent it from spreading or to prevent the commission of any forest offence. Government have the right to recover any money due to them for any forest produce as if it was an arrears of land revenue (ss. 82) and they possess a lien for it on the forest produce (ss. 83).

17. The Indian Lighthouse Act—There were three separate Coast Light Acts for Madras, Burma and Sind. Each worked on a different principle and all lacked in co-ordination. Difficulty was experienced in a uniform system

of collecting light-house dues. It is therefore found necessary to enact one unifying Act. The superintendence and management of all general light houses are vested in the Governor General in Council (s. 5) who is also given the control of all local light houses (s. 7). The same authority has the power to levy and collect all light-house dues (s. 9). If the Master of any ship refuses to pay such dues, the Customs collector may seize the ship and detain the same until they are paid (s. 13). The light-dues payable at one port are recoverable at another (s. 18). The Master or owner who evades payment of light-dues is liable to pay a fine 5 times the amount of the payment (s. 14). Any ship belonging to His Majesty or the Government or to a Foreign Prince or State and not carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fares or any ship of a tonnage of less than fifty tons are exempt from payment of light-dues (s. 19).

18 The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act—Sections 223 and 224 of the Indian Succession Act have been so amended that now the consent of the husband is no longer necessary before a will or letters of administration can issue to a married woman. Section 10 has been added to the Married Women's Property Act whereby a husband is not liable for the wife's breach of trust or devastation unless he has acted or intervened in the trust or administration.

19 The Presidency Towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act—In the working of the above Act two defects were discovered which led to divergence of view between different Indian High Courts. The first one was as to the conflict between sections 7 and 36 which was responsible for differing views between Calcutta and Madras High Courts. It is now settled in favour of Calcutta by enacting that debts can be realized by the Insolvency Court from the debtors of the insolvent only when those debts are admitted. The second amendment legalizes the practice that existed in Bombay and Bangalore High Courts of calling upon an insolvent to file lists of creditors and debtors before the passing of an adjudication order.

20 The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act—The main object of this Act is effectively to exclude newspaper paper from any protective tariff. At the same time the protection cord is tightened round printing paper which contains no mechanical wood pulp as well as writing paper including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. A rate of one anna per pound or an ad valorem rate of 15 per cent whichever is higher is imposed on them.

21 The Indian Securities (Amendment) Act—Where a person holding a Government security loses it there is an elaborate machinery to prevent fraud before a duplicate security is issued to him. This machinery could well be avoided when the owner is dead by his legal representative taking out a succession certificate to his estate. Such a representative also has now to pursue all the intricacies provided before he succeeds in obtaining a duplicate of a lost or stolen security. It is also made clear that

in such a case no interest can be claimed in respect of any period which has elapsed after the earliest date on which the demand could have been made for the payment of the amount due on such security.

22 The Societies Registration (Amendment) Act—The benefit of the Societies Registration Act is extended to Societies or the diffusion of political education.

23 The Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn) Amendment Act—Japanese yarn which forms eighty per cent of the total import of foreign cotton yarn is depressing the Indian mill industry to a great extent. There has been a five per cent ad valorem duty on such yarn but it is not enough to protect the Indian industry. An alternative duty of 1½ anna per pound has therefore been imposed which is to remain in force till Mar. 31, 1929. It is expected that by then the able shift of women workers in Japan will cease and there will remain no necessity of additional protection.

24 The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act—The import duty on machinery and mill stores in the textile industry is removed. The 2½ per cent import duty on printing machinery and material is also removed.

25 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act—Early in 1926 the Rajah published a book called "Hanga-Raj" which contained a scurrilous attack on the person of Maharaja. He was convicted by the Magistrate under s. 153A of the Indian Penal Code but was eventually acquitted by the High Court of Lahore. About the same time a newspaper editor published another attack on the person of Ruda Varman. He too was convicted by the Magistrate. In view of the previous ruling of the Lahore Court above referred to a bench of two Judges was constituted for hearing the appeal. The accusation against him was upheld. These two cases ended the unsatisfactory state of the law with reference to scurrilous writings. A new section 153A was therefore added to the Indian Penal Code under which any person who with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of people by speech or writing insults the religion or the religious feelings of that class is liable to the punishment of imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both. Scurrilous literature can be prosecuted and punished by Government. A prosecution under the section can start only after sanction from Government.

26 The Contaminations (Amendment) Act—A number of minor amendments have been introduced into the Contamination Act. The President of a Contaminant Board retains his office though he is temporarily absent from the Contaminant Board. The Local Government has the power to remove any member of the Contaminant Board who incurs a disqualification or who keeps absent from the meeting for three consecutive months or who being a legal practitioner appears in a case against the Contaminant Board. It is now the privilege of the Local Government to permit the levy of any ordinary tax by the Contaminant Board. It is permissible to the

cantonment authority to invest the cantonment funds in fixed deposit in any approved indigenous bank in preference to the Imperial Bank provided the previous sanction of the Local Government is obtained to suit the course.

27 Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act—The object of this is to simplify the inspection of emigrants and to bring into force the resolutions arrived at the eighth session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

28 The Income tax (Amendment) Act—This Act remedies a defect which has been discovered in the assessment of tea companies for the purpose of income tax.

29 The Aden Civil and Criminal Justice High Court Jurisdiction (Amendment) Act—An appeal now lies to the High Court of Bombay against the judgment or order of the Resident in Aden or of an Additional Sessions Judge when such appeal is allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code. But no appeal shall

lie when the imprisonment awarded does not exceed six months or the fine imposed does not exceed Rs 500. An appeal against a judicial shall lie to the High Court. The Resident has now the power of reserving any point of law arising in any proceedings pending before him for the opinion of the High Court.

30 The Indian Divorce Second (Amendment) Act—Hitherto relief under the Indian Divorce Act could be obtained only by the Christian party to a mixed marriage. The Act is now amended so that even the non-Christian party to such a marriage may apply for relief under the Act.

31 The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act—The expenditure of the Assam Labour Board is met from a cess on employers in Assam. Owing to changed conditions of labour in Assam this cess could not be levied from garden sardars. The Act is so amended that the cess can be levied from the garden sardars.

Labour.

Various causes have combined to give added importance to the great group of human activities concentrated under the generic term of Labour. India is still a predominantly agricultural country and more than seventy per cent of its people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood. Nevertheless a process of industrialisation has gone steadily forward. Calcutta and Bombay are great manufacturing cities. Whilst the jute mills dominate Calcutta and the cotton mills Bombay, there has grown up round these industries a substantial body of other manufactures. Another considerable manufacturing centre has developed at Cawnpore with cotton wool and leather factories. The textile industry of Bombay has overflowed into the Deccan and Ahmedabad and Solapur are considerable centres of manufacture with a lesser one at Bhiwand. In the Central Provinces the cotton mills of Nagpur are famous throughout India. The Province of Bihar and Orissa is the centre of the great coal mining trade having absorbed the bulk of the coal mines formerly included in the Province of Bengal. It also embraces the most remarkable example of scientific industrialism in India in the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur where in what was jungle fifteen years ago a considerable city is springing up which will produce over a million tons of steel a year, and house subsidiary industries which combined with the iron and steel works will probably maintain a city of a quarter of a million in the near future. The railway works of the North-West-

ern Railway form the core of the industrialism of the Punjab where other manufactures are developing. The industrial expansion in India may be judged from the number of factories coming under the operation of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended by the Act of 1924, which amounted to 2408 for the whole of British India during the year 1924 and rose to 3928 in 1925. The number of operatives in the same years were 1,45,094 and 1,94,908 respectively, the figures being of the daily average. The industrial development of the Punjab is certain in the comparatively near future to receive considerable impetus from the fruition of vocational education and the completion of the vast hydro-electric schemes.

Social Consciousness.

Side by side with this industrialization there has grown an increased social consciousness of the responsibility of the community towards Labour. The Government of India passed its first Factory Act in 1881 and amended it in 1891. But experience showed that these Acts permitted considerable abuses and largely as the result of the agitation raised by *The Times of India* in Bombay in 1905 against the excessive hours worked in the Bombay textile mills inquiries were set afoot which resulted in the passing of a new Act which limited the hours of labour in 1911. With the constitution of the League of Nations India as a signatory thereto became a participator in the decisions of the League on Labour questions.

India was represented at the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 and by her ratifying various conventions it became obligatory on her to enact legislation giving effect to the decisions of the Conference. Another International Labour Conference was held at Geneva in 1920 to consider a number of questions relating to seamen such as the hours of labour, manning scales, accommodation, the provision for finding employment and other cognate questions and the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Conference were held at Geneva in 1921 and 1922. The Fifth Session of the Conference assembled on 22nd Oct. 1923 and dealt with only one item of importance—factory inspection. The Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from the 10th June to the 5th July 1924. Forty countries were represented at the Conference. The agenda of the Conference comprised (1) Development of facilities for utilisation of workers leisure (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards compensation for accidents (3) weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used and (4) night work in bakeries. The Seventh Session was held at Geneva on the 21st May 1925. The agenda consisted of four items—(1) the report by the Director of the International Labour Office, (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards compensation for accidents (3) weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used and (4) night work in bakeries. The Eighth Session of the Conference was held at Geneva on the 28th May 1926 and the Ninth Session immediately after on the 7th June. The Eighth Session dealt with the question of the simplification of the Inspection of Emigrants on Boardships. The Ninth Session was devoted entirely to the consideration of maritime problems—the main question dealt with being the International Codification of the Rules relating to Seamen's articles of agreement and general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. India was represented at all of these Conferences. In 1922 India was admitted as one of the eight countries of industrial importance after protracted examination of

the grounds of her claim by experts appointed by the League of Nations. India therefore assumes responsibility for giving effect to the decisions of these conferences. If she ratifies them.

There has been a considerable extension of what is known as Welfare Work and although this so far depends on the individual activities of employers of labour the work is progressing well. The Sixth International Labour Conference which dealt with the question of the utilisation of workers spare time resolved that the International Labour Office should collect periodic information on the action taken in various countries for the development of facilities for the proper utilisation of the time during which workers are not actually employed. In May 1926 the Government of India requested all Local Governments to collect information on this subject from employers and employees associations and associations of social workers who conduct welfare work for the benefit of workers. The results of this enquiry which the Government of India hope to publish during the course of the year will be of considerable interest. Further there is the nascent Trade Union movement in India. This movement lies rather more on the surface than in deep roots but it lies up in times of labour unrest and is nominally at all events focused in The All India Trade Union Congress. The frequency of strikes and the lack of any means to hasten a solution have given rise to careful investigation of the possibility of establishing Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The increase of industrial unrest in the winter of 1920-21 led to the stimulation of public interest in labour questions. The fact that several of the more protracted strikes occurred in public utility services strengthened the demand that some efforts should be made towards a solution of the problem. In nearly every strike or lock-out of importance which has occurred in the last six years there has been a fairly strong demand from some section of the public for reference of the points at issue to arbitration. The last few years have therefore seen a remarkable change in the attitude of the State and the community towards Labour which under the more democratic constitution which now obtains is assured of a hearing in the Legislatures.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881 as amended in 1891. The chief provisions of the amended Act were Local Governments were empowered to appoint inspectors of factories and certifying surgeons to certify as to the age of children. A mid day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories except those worked on an approved system of shifts and Sunday labour was prohibited subject to certain exceptions. The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half, their employment between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. was prohibited as a general rule except in factories worked by shifts. The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of 14) were

limited to seven and their employment at night time was forbidden; children below the age of nine were not to be employed. Provision was made for the fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of over-crowding, etc.

Hours Fixed

The next Factory Act was finally passed into law as Act XII of 1911.

The new Act extended the definition of "factory" so as to include seasonal factories working for less than four months in the year, shortened the hours within which children, and, as a general rule, women, may be employed and further restricted the employment of women by night by allowing it only in the

case of cotton-ginning and pressing factories. It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the Act. The most important feature of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories. The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The Act for the first time applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that subject to certain exceptions, no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day. It is also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain exceptions, among which are factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no person may be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children).

The Amending Acts of 1922 and 1923

The ratification by India of the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911. This was undertaken during the year 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act 1922 (11 of 1922) introduced a series of important reforms including the adoption of a sixty hours week, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12, the prohibition of night work for women, the extension of the Act to a large number of small factories, drastic restriction of the exempting provisions etc. The Act was further amended in 1923. The principal object of the Amending Act of 1923 was the removal of a difficulty which had arisen in connexion with the law relating to the weekly holiday.

The Amending Act of 1923.

The experience gained during the three years which immediately followed the revision of the Act in 1922 indicated that the Amending Act had worked smoothly on the whole and that the main principles followed in 1922 commanded general acceptance. It was not considered necessary therefore to modify any of the main principles of the Act, but several administrative difficulties had arisen in connexion with some sections of the Act—one such difficulty relating to Section 41 which provided for intervals of rest. In practice it had proved difficult to enforce the provisions of this section in some industries. Local Governments were asked in June 1923 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen in connexion with other provisions. On receipt of their replies a Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories was convened. The Conference recommended a number of alterations designed by allowing greater elasticity in some directions and by increasing control in others to make for smoother working. The Factories Amendment Act of 1923 was therefore, based on the recommendations of that Conference and

on the opinions received from the Local Governments. The more important alterations effected include the widening of the definition of Factories, so as to bring within the control of the Act such establishments as Electrical Generating Stations, Water Works etc., the prevention of the issue of age certificates by Certifying Surgeons to children who are not fit for employment, the prevention of cleaning machinery in motion even by men in cases where Local Governments are of opinion that the work is attended by danger to the operatives, a clearer definition of the periods prescribed for intervals of rest, and while still preventing the employment of children in two factories on the same day, the permitting of women to work in two factories on the same day provided that the limit for hours of work are not exceeded.

The Present Law

In the following paragraphs it is intended to give the more important provisions of the present law on the subject by combining the Act of 1911, with the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923 and 1926. The Amending Act of 1922 came into force on the 1st July 1922 and that of 1926 on the 1st June 1926. The Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Southern Parganas.

Hours of Employment

Rest periods in factories—(1) In every factory there shall be fixed—

- (a) for each person employed on each working day—
 - (i) at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of rest of not less than one hour or
 - (ii) at the request of the employees concerned periods of rest at intervals not exceeding five hours of not less than half an hour each, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of six hours work done.

Provided that, in lieu of the period provided under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) there may be fixed per each male person employed for not more than eight and a half hours on each working day at the request of the employees concerned and with the previous sanction of the local Government, a period of rest of not less than half an hour so arranged that no such person shall work for more than five hours continuously and

- (b) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any day a period of rest of not less than half an hour.

(2) The period of rest under clause (b) shall be so fixed that no such child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours.

Weekly Holiday—(1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless—

- (a) he has had or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and

- (b) the manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the Inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 38.

Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day.

(2) Where in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) any person is employed on a Sunday in consequence of his having had a holiday on one of the three days preceding that Sunday that Sunday shall for the purpose of calculating the weekly hours of work of such person be deemed to be included in the preceding week.

Employment of Children—With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply—

- (a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than twelve years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate
- (b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening
- (c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day

Employment of Women—With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply—

- (a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening
- (b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day

Prohibition of Employment of Person in Two Factories on Same Day—No person shall employ or permit to be employed in any factory any child or save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any other person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have already been employed on the same day in any other factory

Hours of Employment to be fixed—The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory and no person shall be employed except during such hours

Limitation of Working Hours per Week—No person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week.

Limitation of Working Hours per Day—No person shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day

Exceptions

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

- (a) that any class of work in a factory is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory or
- (b) that the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent or
- (c) that there is in any class of factories any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons or
- (d) that any class of factories supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day or
- (e) that in any class of factories the work performed by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature cannot be carried on except at (i) stated seasons or (ii) at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces

the Local Government may subject to the control of the Governor General in Council by notification in the local official Gazette exempt on such conditions if any as it may impose and in such areas as may be specified in the notification—

in case (a) such class of work from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, and 23

in case (b) work of the nature described from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25

in case (c) work of the nature described from the provisions of sections 21, 22 and 23

in cases (d) and (e) such class of factories from the provisions of section 22

in case (e) (iv) such class of factories from the provisions of section 25

The system of inspection is being steadily improved by the appointment of more whole time inspectors with good technical qualifications in the principal industrial centres. The principle of appointing women as factory Inspectresses has already been accepted by the Government of Bombay and a beginning was made in the year 1924 by the appointment of Dr. Tahmina I. H. Curia as a whole-time Inspectress of Factories.

The Government of India have repealed the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 with effect from 1st April 1924.

The Indian Mines Act 1923—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd February 1923. It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Southern Parganas and came into force on the first day of July 1924. By this Act the definition of a mine was made clear, and the weekly hours of employment were limited to 60 hours for work above ground and 54 hours for work below ground.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

In most industrial centres in India the question of proper and adequate housing is engaging the attention of all public bodies and governments to an increasing extent. Employers themselves are becoming increasingly alive to this burning question and whenever finances permit tenements are constructed for the housing of the workmen. In cases where housing is provided the amounts charged for rent are just sufficient to cover the interest charges on the capital outlay. In Bombay City where the housing question was one of great difficulty a few years ago, the City Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate of the Government of Bombay have done much useful work in endeavouring to solve the problem. The scheme originally outlined by the Development Directorate for Industrial Housing aimed at a construction programme of 50,000 tenements providing accommodation for a quarter million people and to be completed within a period of eight years. This scheme was conceived in the boom period when labour conditions in Bombay were probably abnormal. By the end of December 1928 the Directorate had 16,544 tenements completely ready for occupation out of which 5,182 were let. The total number of chawls completely ready is 207. Government have decided that until the tenements now provided are fully occupied no additional land is to be taken up for Industrial Housing and that no new schemes are to be embarked upon without Government approval.

The average economic rent of the chawl works out at Rs. 16 per month per tenement. All the tenements are now provided with *Ackara*. The rents fixed for the present, per month for each tenement, vary from Rs. 5-6-0 at Worli to Rs. 9-3-0 at Dalkia Road. On this basis there is an annual loss of about Rs. 20 lakhs and this is being met from the cotton cess and other sources.

The City Improvement Trust in Bombay have also made very good progress in the direction of providing industrial housing. The Trust had a total number of 8,498 tenements ready at the end of December 1928 out of which 8,251 tenements were let for living purposes, 128 as shops, 59 as godowns and 10 as schools. 46 tenements were reserved for occupation by *Muhammadans* for offices and stores and as Superintendents' Quarters. The floor area of each tenement inclusive of a small verandah varied from 125 square feet to 176 square feet but the majority of the tenements were provided with the maximum floor space allowed. The average rent for a tenement in an Improvement Trust Chawl works out at Rs. 5-10 but the actual rents vary from Rs. 4-3-0 to Rs. 15-5-0. The maximum permissible population in adults for a total of 8,251 tenements has been fixed at 37,639. The actual population living in these tenements at the end of the year 1928 was 26,658 or 23,779 when equalised to adults.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Complete statistics in connexion with Industrial Disputes are now available for the whole of India. The importance that is being attached to the weapon of strike by the workmen in this land may be gathered from the figures published in respect of the industrial disputes in British India for which statistics have been collected.

The year 1925 was one of the worst years in the history of Industrial relations in the country. The number of disputes reported was 184 as against 133 in the preceding year. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 2,0423 and the number of working days lost amounted to 12,578,129.

The corresponding figures for 1924 were 312,462 and 8,790,918. The increase was due entirely to the strike in the Bombay

Cotton Mills in the last quarter of the year which accounted for the loss of about 11,000,000 working days. Of the strikes reported, only 44 or 33 per cent were successful in whole or in part. This represents a slightly higher proportion of successful strikes than in the preceding years. The corresponding figures for 1926 were much better. They indicated that there was less industrial strife in that year than in any other recent year. The number of strikes reported was 124 which was lower than that of any year since 1910 when the collection of statistics commenced. The total number of working days lost through strikes and lock-outs was approximately 11 lakhs against an average of 74 lakhs in the preceding five years. In fewer than one fifth of the strikes were the workmen successful in gaining any concession.

Province	Number of Disputes	Number of Workpeople Involved	Number of Working Days lost
Bengal	57	141,408	837,478
Bombay	57	25,201	17,390
Madras	2	131	133
Central Provinces and Berar	4	114	17,700
United Provinces	3	1,310	14,570
Punjab			
Bihar and Orissa	3	5,700	13,600
Azamgarh	1	600	1,000
Burma	1	10,647	133,345
British India	128	186,811	1,097,478

Industrial Disputes

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The following table shows the data given above reclassified according to different classes of Industries —

Industry	No. of disputes	No. of Men involved	Days lost
Cotton Mills	5	22,713	70,027
Jute Mills	33	12,131	76,000
Engineering Works	4	1,224	8,707
Conservancy	14	8,080	2,812
Railway Workshops	3	1,000	10,000
Oilfields	1	10,000	133,840
Oil works	1	5,100	4,680
Printing works	1	900	3,700
Tea estate	1	900	1,000
Coal fields	1	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	12	600	82,010
Total	128	1,28,811	1,097,475

The next two tables show the causes of disputes by Provinces and Classes of Industries

Causes of Disputes by Provinces

Province.	Pay	Bonus	Per sonnel	Leave and Hours.	Others
Bengal	7	3	5	11	8
Bombay	7	1	2		7
Madras					2
Central Provinces and Berar	3				1
United Provinces					3
Punjab					
Bihar and Orissa			1		
Assam					1
Burma	1		1		
British India	60	4	31	11	22

Causes of Disputes by Classes of Industries

Industry	Pay	Bonus	Per sonnel	Leave and Hours	Others
Cotton Mills	24	1	2		10
Jute Mills	12	3	5	3	4
Engineering Works	2			1	1
Conservancy	9		1		3
Railway Workshops	1		2		
Oil field	1				
Oil Works	1				
Printing Works	1		1		
Tea Estate					1
Coal fields	1				
Miscellaneous	8			1	3
Total	60	4	31	11	22

The following tables show the results of the disputes mentioned in the two preceding tables —

Results by Provinces

Province	Successful	Partially Successful	Un successful
Bengal	3	7	44
Bombay	5	5	47
Madras			2
Central Provinces and Berar			4
United Provinces	1		~
Punjab			3
Bihar and Orissa			1
Burma			1
British India	1~	12	104

Results by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Successful	Partially Successful	Un successful
Cotton Mills	5	6	46
Jute Mills	~	3	28
Engineering Works	~		~
Railways Work shops	2	1	10
Conservancy	1		2
Oil Mills			1
Oil Works			1
Printing Works			2
Tea Estate			1
Coal Fields			1
Miscellaneous		2	10
Total	1~	12	104

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Of recent years much attention has been paid to the settlement of industrial disputes. The leading character of such disputes is that they are so often sporadic breaking out without warning grievances being formulated after striking instead of before. When such strikes occur there is no organised body of workers with whom to negotiate. The Government of Bengal took the leading part and in March 1921 appointed a committee which laid stress on the

value of Work Committees and favoured the institution of Conciliation Court, to deal with disputes in public utility services. It also favoured the appointment of a panel on which the Local Government could draw when constituting a Board to enquire into any dispute. The Bombay Government which had already explored the ground informally appointed a similar committee in November 1921, which re-reported in February 1922.

TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION

The valuable suggestions made by an Industrial Disputes Committee appointed in Bombay were considered both by the Government of Bombay and by the Government of India. On the 14th March 1923, the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to the effect that details were being worked out by the Government of Bombay in connexion with the drafting of a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee and that, as soon as Government were satisfied on these points legislation would be introduced in the Local Council as early as possible after the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained.

In July 1924 the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that as they considered that this subject was one for All India legislation the Government of India were themselves preparing a Bill for early introduction in the Legislative Assembly and that the Local Government should not introduce the Bill which it contemplated doing in its own Council.

The Government of India prepared a Bill to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of Trade Disputes and this was published in August 1924. This Bill may be considered as being very wide and comprehensive in scope and extent. It covers all workmen including employees of the Government of India and of any Local Government. An important distinction is made between the general body of workmen by dividing these into employees in Public Utility Services and other employees. In the case of public utility services and in those services specially notified as such by the Governor General in Council it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any employer to declare or enforce a lockout or for any workman to

take part in a strike on account of any dispute unless due notice of the proposed lockout or strike has been sent to the prescribed officer. Such strikes or lockouts are not permitted until the expiry of thirty days after notice has been served in cases where no order has been made for reference of the dispute to a Board and until the expiry of ninety days after notice has been served in cases where such an order has been made or until the expiry of seven days after the publication of a report by a board whichever of the two dates may be earlier.

There is no separate provision in the Bill for Courts of Enquiry, Board of Arbitration or for Conciliation. The functions of these two separate institutions in Industrial Disputes Legislation are vested in the Government of India Bill with one body which is to be called the Board of Investigation and Conciliation. The members of these Boards are to be selected from permanent panels of (1) representatives of employees, (2) representative of employers and (3) persons to be appointed as Chairmen. The Government of India and each Local Government are to constitute their own panels. The functions of these Boards are to endeavour to bring about a settlement of any dispute by a fair and equitable investigation of the circumstances and causes of each dispute. The Government of India do not appear to be inclined to present this Bill to the Legislative Assembly just at present. No official declaration in connexion with this matter has been published but a special remark made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at Calcutta in 1925 is significant. His Excellency said: "The question of providing means of conciliation in trade disputes has been thoroughly explored but it would be premature to legislate on this question until the Trades Union Bill has become law."

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

In March 1921 Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. moved a Resolution in the Legislative Assembly recommending that steps should be taken to provide legislation for the registration of Trade Unions and for the protection of Trade Unions. In September 1921 the Government of India addressed all Local Governments for their views after consulting the Interests concerned, on the question of the principle of such legislation and with regard to the form which it should take. On receipt of their replies a Bill was drawn up and this was again circulated for opinion. The Bill to provide for the Regis-

tration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the Law Relating to Registered Trade Unions in British India was introduced in the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly on the 31st August 1922 and was referred to a Select Committee. It was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February and by the Council of State on the 26th February and received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th March 1922. The Trade Union Act was brought in to force on 1st June 1922.

The following paragraphs give the more important provisions of the Act —

DEFINITIONS

Registrar — Registrar means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under section 3 and the Registrar in relation to any Trade Union means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office as the case may be of the Trade Union is situated

Trade Dispute — Trade Dispute means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions

of labour of any person and workmen mean all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom the trade dispute arises

Trade Union — Trade Union means any combination whether temporary or permanent formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions

REGISTRATION

Mode of Registration — Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act

Provisions to be contained in the Rules of a Trade Union — A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules thereof provide for the following matters namely —

- (a) the name of the Trade Union
- (b) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established
- (c) the whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds shall lawfully be applicable and this Act
- (d) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the Trade Union
- (e) the admission of ordinary members who shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected and also the admission of the number of honorary or temporary members as officers required under section 22 to form the executive of the Trade Union
- (f) the conditions under which any members shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members

(g) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded

(h) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed

(i) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union an annual audit in such manner as may be prescribed of the accounts thereof and adequate facilities for the inspection of the account books by the officers and members of the Trade Union and

(j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved

Cancellation of Registration — A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar —

(a) on the application of the Trade Union to be so cancelled or as may be prescribed or

(b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice from the Registrar contravened any provisions of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision or has rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by section 6

Provided that not less than two months previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Objects on which General Funds may be spent—The general funds of a Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following namely—

- (a) the payment of salaries allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union
- (b) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union including audit of the accounts if the general funds of the Trade Union
- (c) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom the member employs
- (d) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof
- (e) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes
- (f) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death old age sickness accidents or unemployment of such members
- (g) the issue of or the undertaking of liability under policies of assurance in the lives of members or under policies insuring members against sickness accidents or unemployment
- (h) the provision of educational social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members
- (i) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such
- (j) the payment in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent of contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general provided that the expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the Trade Union during that year and of the balance at the credit of these funds at the commencement of that year and
- (k) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India*

Constitution of a separate Fund for Political purposes.—(1) A registered Trade Union may constitute a separate fund, from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund

from which payments may be made for the promotion of civic and political interest of its members in furtherance of any of the objects specified in sub-section (2)

(2) The objects referred to in sub-section (1) are—

- (a) the payment of any expenses incurred either directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority before during or after the election in connection with his candidature or election or
- (b) the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidature or prospective candidature or
- (c) the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority or
- (d) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority or
- (e) the holding of political meetings of any kind or the distribution of any political literature or political documents of any kind

(3) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under sub-section (1) and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union or placed in any respect (either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the Trade Union) except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the said fund and contribution to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the Trade Union.

Criminal Conspiracy in Trade Disputes

—No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 1, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence

Immunity from Civil Suit in certain Cases

—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any registered Trade Union or any officer or any member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the Trade Union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is in interference with the trade business or employment of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills

(2) A registered Trade Union shall not be liable in any suit or other legal proceeding in any civil court in respect of any tortious act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the Trade Union if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of or contrary to express instructions given by the executive of the Trade Union.

Proportion of Officers to be connected with the Industry—Not less than one half of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected.

Provided that the Local Government may by special or general order declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any Trade Union or class of Trade Unions specified in the order.

Returns—(1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar on or before such date as may be prescribed a general statement audited in the prescribed manner of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date and of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day of March. This statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

(3) A copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days of the making of the alteration.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March 1923. The Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Southern Parganas and came into force on the first day of July 1924. The original Bill contained two distinct parts Chapter II which lay outside the general scheme for compensation, contained provisions modifying the ordinary law in respect of employers' liability and making it easier for injured workmen to sue their employers for damages in the Civil Courts. These clauses applied only to workmen who come under the workmen's compensation provisions so that although they omitted the limit to damages which governs their counterpart in England, they were not likely to be much used. This Chapter II was deleted from the measure by the Legislative Assembly. Ten classes of workmen are covered by the Act. Some of these such as members of fire brigades telegraph and telephone linemen sewage workers and tramwaymen are small and as the definition of seamen is limited to those employed on certain inland vessels only a very small proportion of Indian seamen will benefit by the bill. The five important classes are the workers in factories mines, docks and on railways practically all of whom are included and those engaged in certain types of building work notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey. The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants. Non manual labourers getting more than Rs 800 a month are excluded except on the railways. Power is taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time. Compensation is to be given, as in the English Act for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It is also to be given for diseases in certain cases. The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of workmen contracts a scheduled disease, it will usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation. On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally

difficult to get compensation for disease as they will have to prove that the disease arises solely and directly from the employment. The diseases scheduled at present are anthrax lead poisoning and phosphorus poisoning. Whether compensation can be claimed for diseases other than those scheduled is doubtful but the list is made capable of extension. Mercury poisoning was thus added to Schedule III by notification dated 28th September 1926.

Scales—The scales for compensation are generous they are based on the unanimous recommendation of a Committee which met in June 1914 (i.e. persons not under the age of 15) and minors are distinguished throughout and compensation is subject to upper limits in every case. For death the relatives receive 30 months wages of the deceased workman subject to a maximum of Rs 2500 if he was an adult. For a minor who is killed the compensation payable is the fixed sum of Rs 200. If a workman is completely disabled for life he gets 42 months wages if he is an adult and 84 months wages if he is a minor subject in each case to a maximum of Rs 500. If he sustains permanent injuries that do not completely disable him he gets proportions of the above sums and for certain clearly recognisable injuries like the loss of limb these proportions are specific. Thus a workman who lost his right arm below the elbow would receive 80 per cent of the sums specified above subject to a maximum of Rs 2100. If his pay was Rs 30 monthly the sum would come to Rs 756. All these payments are lump sums. Of much greater importance are the provisions for the minor and more common injuries. Statistics based on experience of industry generally in other countries indicate that 50 per cent of injuries from accidents cause disablement for not more than ten days 44 per cent cause disablement lasting more than 10 days but ultimately disappearing 5 per cent result in permanent injuries and 1 per cent end fatally. A large proportion of cases will be excluded by the provision that no compensation is to be paid on account of the first ten days of disablement. The great majority of the re-

maining cases will fall under the scale for temporary disablement. The rate of payment for temporary disablement is half wages for adults and two-thirds wages for minors subject to a maximum of five years and for minors two-thirds wages or whole monthly wages after they have attained the age of 15 years subject in each case to a maximum amount of Rs 30 and to a maximum period of 5 years. This maximum of 5 years is not of great importance as experience shows that the number of such cases which last more than six months is insignificant. During the first six months of these payments they can only be commuted to a lump sum if both parties agree after payments have gone on for six months either party can apply for commutation. In its treatment of the difficult question of dependents the Indian Act follows only husbands and wives, parents and minor children to claim compensation and it makes the compensation a fixed sum independent of the number of those relations. The administration of the Act and the settlement of disputes is entrusted to special Commissioners with a very simple procedure, wide powers and restricted opportunities for appeals.

Only two Provinces have so far appointed full time Commissioners. In Bengal Mr M H B Lethbridge, J.C.B. is the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and in the Bombay Presidency Mr A. M. Patwardhan, Barrister at Law, has been appointed a full time Commissioner with an immediate jurisdiction extending over Bombay City, the Bombay Suburban District, the Districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh and Sholapur and the whole of the B. & C. I. Railway line coming within the Bombay Presidency. In the Madras Presidency the Labour Commissioner is also the Commissioner for workmen's compensation. In the other Provinces and in the Districts of Bengal and Bombay which are not under the jurisdiction of the Provincial full time Commissioners, the District Magistrates and Subordinate Judges have been appointed ex-officio Commissioners.

The annual report of the working of the Act in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1926 shows that in addition to 15 applications which were pending at the beginning of the year 24 applications were filed during the year and 7 were received for disposal from other Commissioners as against two applications pending at beginning 232 filed and 3 received from other Commissioners during the year 1925. Of these 268 applications 50 related to fatal accidents, 9 to permanent disablement, 13 to temporary disablement and 101 to distribution of compensation. Five applications related to recovery of compensation under Section 31 and the remaining two were miscellaneous. All but 28 applications were disposed of during the year, the claims paid having been contested only in 102 cases. Out of the contested applications 21 were allowed in full, 54 in part and the remaining 27 were dismissed. Of the remaining applications 7 were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal, 5 were withdrawn, one was dismissed for non-appearance, two were summarily dismissed under rule 21, 124 were admitted by the opposite party and one was allowed ex parte.

During the year 1926 Rs. 1,38,259 13-6 were deposited of which Rs. 1,17,273 represented the amount of compensation deposited under Section 31 for fatal accidents and Rs. 20,986 13-6 represented the amount of compensation deposited under Section 31-2 in respect of non-fatal accidents as against Rs. 93,074-0-0 and Rs. 16,338 - - respectively during 1925. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,38,259 13-6 Rs. 1,33,245 18 were paid out to various claimants, thus leaving a balance in the hands of the Commissioner of Rs. 5,013-0-0 at the end of the year. Of the amount of Rs. 1,33,245 18 that was paid out Rs. 1,07,000-0-0 represented the amount of three deposits that were returned to the employers under Section 8(4) them being no dependants. The total number of cases in which compensation was awarded during the year amounted to 196 of which 194 were in respect of adults and 2 in respect of minors. Of these 194 cases 122 related to fatal accidents, 66 to permanent disablement and 6 to temporary disablement. Of the two cases relating to minors one was for fatal accident and the other for permanent disablement.

At the beginning of the year 1926 there were 9 applications for registration of agreements pending. In addition 13 applications were received during the year. Of these 23 applications 19 were in respect of permanent disablement and the remaining 4 for commutation of half monthly payments for temporary disablement. In all 206 agreements were registered involving a total amount of compensation of Rs. 4,499 10-5. During the year 1926 three appeals were filed in the High Court of which one was dismissed under Order XLII rule 2 clause (1) of the Civil Procedure Code. In another the order of the lower court was confirmed and the third was still pending. In a fourth case that was taken up to the High Court as the claim was below Rs. 500 there was no appeal and the party therefore chose to file a revision petition under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code. The High Court held that the Commissioner was not a Court within the meaning of Section 115 of the Code and therefore dismissed the petition for revision.

Proposed Labour Legislation

Largely as a result of the demands of Labour in Indian Legislatures in the past and elsewhere the Government of India have at present under consideration the problem of legislation (1) for defining the limits within which wages must be paid and (2) for the regulation of Deductions made from Wages or Payments in respect of fines.

The Prompt Payment of Wages.

In September 1924 the Government of India requested all Local Governments to furnish particulars regarding the periods by which wages are paid in organised industries and the delays which are associated with their payment. The results of the enquiry for the Bombay Presidency were published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1925 and for all India in a special bulletin issued by the Department of Industries and Labour—Bulletin No. 34. Periods of Wage Payment. The information collected revealed a state of affairs which could not be regarded as other than unsatisfactory. The delays which

clases between the end of the period by which wages have been earned and the date on which they are paid were found to be longer than is usual in industries in other countries and in a number of cases were so great as to add appreciably to the economic difficulties of the workers.

In July 1928 the Government of India addressed all Local Governments for their views after consulting the interests concerned on the provisional proposals drawn up with regard to the form which the legislation for the control of this matter should take. It was pointed out that systematic delays in payment are particularly associated with payments on a monthly basis—a month being the period most commonly employed for the calculation of wages. It is no uncommon thing—in fact, it appears to be the rule in certain industries for monthly wages to be systematically withheld until a fortnight after the close of the month to which they relate, and cases have been reported where wages had been withheld for considerably longer periods. It was suggested to the Government of India that as the evil is particularly associated with monthly payments employers should be compelled to adopt shorter periods of wage payments. This was one of the arguments put forward in support of Diwan Chaman Lal's Weekly Payments Bill. This Bill when it was referred to Local Governments for consideration met with such general opposition that the Government of India were compelled to oppose its consideration in the Legislative Assembly. The Government of India do not think that any Bill of this kind is likely to receive the support of public opinion or to prove effective in its operation but whilst not accepting the view that the general system of monthly payments is a satisfactory one they recognise that if the abuses referred to can be checked or eliminated by legislation it is the duty of Government to introduce such legislation.

The scheme outlined proposes to set statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid. In the case of monthly workers the limit proposed is seven days for fortnightly workers four days, for weekly workers two days and for daily workers one day. It is suggested that it should be left to the employers subject to the approval of the Local Government to fix the date on which the month should commence. The difficulties arising out of the fact that in some cases when wages are paid at piece rates intricate valuations may be required to calculate wages are proposed to be met by prescribing that in such cases the payment within the statutory limits laid down of seventy five per cent

(or some higher percentage) of the wages earned should constitute compliance with the law. It is further proposed that the measure, in the initial stages, should be confined only to such establishments as are covered by the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act, and that the enforcement of the measure should rest with the inspection staff of the Factories and the Mines Departments through some form of summary procedure.

Regulation of Deductions from Wages for Fines.

In June 1928, the Government of India requested all Local Governments to procure information on the extent of the practice in India by which employers in industrial concerns are empowered to inflict fines upon their workmen. Suggestions have been made in the Central Legislature in the Press and elsewhere that the system of inflicting fines upon workmen is common in Indian industrial establishments, and that it constitutes an evil of such proportions that steps should be taken either to abolish the system altogether or to reduce it to such dimensions as to prevent abuse.

The experience of Western countries with regard to the subject has in many cases led to more or less elaborate legislation on the subject. The main Provisions of the English Law are contained in the Truck Act of 1896. In several other countries the power to impose fines and make deductions from wages is regulated by law. Sometimes a limit in the shape of a maximum percentage of wages is imposed generally deductions can only be made in accordance with a code of regulations duly posted in the factory or other establishment and frequently the law contains the statutory provision that sums paid as fines must be credited to funds devoted in some manner or other to the benefit of the workers.

The Government of India have not at present sufficient information at their disposal regarding the degree to which the system of imposing fines is prevalent in India, the forms which it takes, or the extent if any to which it is in practice abused to enable them to form any definite conclusions. The object of the enquiry is to ask Local Governments to furnish them with such information as they are able to collect on the subject after consultation with the interests concerned and to favour them with their views on the desirability of taking any action legislative or otherwise, to counter any abuses which may be found to prevail.

WAGES

In Agriculture.—There is much discussion with no very definite conclusions as to whether wages have kept pace with the cost of living. Conditions vary so markedly between Province and Province that it is difficult to give exact figures. Different Provincial Governments publish from time to time the results of quinquennial Censuses into the wages of laborers mainly in agriculture. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay published a Report in 1924 of an Enquiry into Wages in Agriculture which

gave the average daily earnings of three classes of agricultural labour viz. skilled labour, ordinary labour, and field labour in each of the 26 districts of the Bombay Presidency separately for urban areas and rural areas and for each of 23 years from 1900 to 1922. The figures for each year from 1923 to 1928 have been published in the General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency. The wages prevailing in other provinces for similar types of labour do not compare unfavourably with wages in the Bombay Pro-

agency for any particular year for which a comparison is made. This statement requires an important qualification. It is not meant that the money amounts actually paid are similar. The rates of wages in different provinces vary according to the extent of their industrialisation and money wages in Provinces which are mainly agricultural are on a lower level than the money wages in Provinces which are highly industrialised, i.e. in Bombay and Bengal. But there is no doubt whatever that wages have risen markedly in all parts of India during the last twelve years and that the general condition of the Indian labourer has improved. The construction of a real wage index number is not always indicative of the general material condition of any group of workers. The utility of such an index number is only confined to a particular comparison with any given date and provided always that the two sets of figures showing money wages and the cost of living at two particular dates are accurately compiled the real wage index number at the later date as compared with the condition of the workman at the

former date gives an accurate reading of the position of his purchasing power in comparison with that date. Indian publicists constantly aver that the condition of the Indian labourer to-day is worse than ever it was before. The true fact is that since wages and prices are both variables, real wages being a function of two variables could only remain at the same level if the two factors vary proportionately. But this does not happen and wage changes always lag behind price changes. When prices rise real wages rise only slowly to the original level and when prices fall real wages fall slowly. Consequently the labourer is sometimes better off and sometimes worse off. Comparison of conditions in India to-day with the pre-war year show that during this particular period the condition of the Indian labourer has undoubtedly improved. This is amply proved by the figures given below showing the index numbers of dully average wages of skilled labourers, ordinary labourers and field labourers, for urban areas and for rural areas for the Bombay Presidency.

Agricultural Wages (Nominal)

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (Including Sind) 191 = 100

Year	Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Field labour	Ordinary labour	Skilled labour	Field labour	Ordinary labour	Skilled labour
1921	179	184	180	159	143	166
1922	189	192	195	170	152	179
1923	200	200	196	171	171	187
1924	195	196	205	173	171	191
1925	211	208	224	206	181	211
1926	211	204	216	194	171	215

The construction of accurate real wage figures to correspond with the index numbers of nominal wages given above is not possible on account of the inapplicability of any general cost of living index number for a particular group of workers in a particular centre to the Presidency as a whole.

In the Cotton Mill Industry—An enquiry was held by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay into Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry for August 1923 which covered a total number of 25,119 work people in 186 mills in the Bombay Presidency and in the States within its territorial limits. The important results of this enquiry were (1) a decline in the number of children employed owing to more rigorous factory inspection under the new Factory Act (2) an absenteeism figure as high as 10.4 per cent for all work people, 9.2 per cent for men, 14.7 per cent for women, 9.8 per cent for time workers and 11.2 per cent for piece workers

(3) the average monthly earnings per head in August 1923 as compared with May 1921 were at the same level in Bombay slightly over in Ahmedabad and lower in Sholapur Baroda State and other Centres in the Presidency (4) the potential monthly earnings for all work people in the Presidency would have amounted to Rs. 3.10 per head per month had all work people worked for a full working month of 27 days at the rates of average daily earnings which prevailed in August 1923—the difference between this and the actual monthly earnings amounting to Rs. 3.40 or 12 per cent (5) the total Wages Bill in the cotton mill industry in August 1923 amounted to Rs. 7,22,000 for the number of work people covered in the enquiry (6) the average hours of labour per day amounted to 10 hours and 5 minutes for men, 9 hours and 35 minutes for women and 7 hours for half timers or children (7) the number of holidays recommended in the Bombay Mills by the Millowners Association during the year 1923 amounted to 57 and (8) except in Sholapur no bonuses were paid for service in the year 1923.

The following table shows the daily average earnings per capita of work people in different occupations classified according to age and sex-groups —

		Bombay City	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Baroda State	Other Centres
		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Men—						
Jobbers	{ Time	1 10 2	1 1 6	1 10 10	1 4 11	1 14 8
	{ Piece	4 1 0 4	2 10	1 1 4	2 8 10	2 13 10
2 loom weavers	Piece	1 11 3	1 10 5	1 9 4	1 5 2	1 8 2
Mule Side Pieceers	{ Time	1 4 9	1 1 4	1 14 5	1 0 10	0 12 4
	{ Piece	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 0 1
Ring Side Pieceers	Time	1 0 4	0 15 0	0 11 1	0 1 4	0 10 7
Blow Followers	Time	0 14 4	0 11 10	0 8 2	0 7 3	0 9 3
Rulers	Piece	1 12 4	0 1 1 9	0 9 7	0 8 7	0 8 7
Winders	Piece	0 13 4	0 13 8	0 9 8	0 10 2	0 8 8
Drawing Frame Tenters	Piece	1 3 0	1 0 3	1 11 7		
Slubbing Frame Tenters	Piece	1 5 3	1 5 0	1 12 10	0 13 10	0 14 1
Intermediate Frame Tenters	Piece	1 3 11	0 13 11	0 12 3	0 14 10	0 13 6
Boying Frame Tenters	Piece	1 2 7	0 14 11	0 10 7	0 12 10	0 1 8
Women—						
Ring Spinning Side Pieceers	Time	1 10 2	0 14 11	0 9 11	0 13 2	0 12 8
Ring Spinning Followers	Time	0 12 7	0 11 0	0 1 0	0 8 5	
Rulers	Piece	0 1 6	1 12 7	0 6 0	0 1 4	0 1 4
Winders	Piece	0 13 3	0 11 10	1 6 6	0 7 7	0 9 1
Big Lads—						
Ring Spinning Side Boys	Time	0 14 2	0 12 1	0 9 0	0 5 7	0 5 7
Spinning Boys	Time	0 11 5	0 10 11	0 8 1	0 7 8	0 8 4
Boying Frame Tenters	Time	0 11 4	0 10 11	0 11 0	0 7 4	0 6 7
Children—						
Spinning †	Time	0 6 10	0 5 9	0 4 8	0 4 10	0 4 5
Boying	Time	1 6 9	1 5 9	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 4 9

* By Big Lads is generally meant boys between the ages of 15 and 16 but the term also includes men who are not considered as sufficiently bodied to be employed as men

† Children are workers boys and girls more than 12 years and under 15 years of age

The third Labour Office Enquiry into Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Cities of Bombay Ahmedabad and Sholapur was held in 1923 on the basis of the Muster Roll. The results of this enquiry will be published in due course

OFFICIAL ORGANISATION

The Government of India and several Local Governments have set up special machinery for dealing with Labour issues and there are Labour officers with the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Burma whilst the Bombay Government on the advice of the Informal Committee whose recommendations have been mentioned above constituted a special Labour Office in the Secretariat.

In a resolution of Government in the Home Department dated 29th April 1921 the functions of the Labour Office in Bombay were set out as follows —

(i) **LABOUR STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE**—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lock-outs and all other matters.

(ii) **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise and

(iii) **LEGISLATION AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO LABOUR**—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws. The Labour Office publishes a monthly journal entitled the *Labour Gazette* which is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. The address of the Labour Office is —SECRETARIAT BOMBAY.

Director of Information and Labour Intelligence and Registrar of Trade Unions—Mr. T. Gennings Bar at Law J. I.

Investigators—Mr. R. R. Deshpande B.A. B. Litt. (Oxford) Mr. N. A. Mehrban B.A. (also Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions) Mr. A. S. Rajan B.A. LL.B.

Joint Investigators—Mrs. K. Wagh Miss C. Phulpalkhare Miss S. Dabholkar.

LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President—Mr. C. F. Andrews

Vice Presidents—(1) Mr. Thengal

(2) Dand

(3) B. N. Mukerji

General Secretary—Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. (C) Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Organising Secretary—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala

Assistant Secretaries—(1) Mr. R. R. Bakhle

(2) S. A. Dange

Treasurer—Mr. F. J. Cinwalla 12th Esplanade, Road Fort Bombay.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD FOR BOMBAY

President—Rai Bahadur Chundrika Prasad

Vice President—Mr. J. Cinwalla B.A.

1-3 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

Hon. Gen. Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala B.A. 12th Esplanade Road Fort Bombay.

The names and addresses of the officials of other trade unions in the Bombay Presidency are published regularly every quarter by the Labour Office in the *Labour Gazette*.

Domestic Servants.

The relationship of master to servant in India is a subject to which attention is frequently directed in the Press by complaints about the alleged deterioration of domestic servants and the hardships to which employers are subjected by the boycotting action of discharged servants. The remedy most commonly propounded for misbehaviour on the part of servants is registration with a view to checking the use of false testimonials, or chits, and to enabling masters to obtain certain information as to the character of the persons they employ. This mode of procedure is of German origin for the old Prussian Servants Ordinances (*Gesindeordnung*) were supplemented in 1854 by a law, applying only to agricultural labourers and domestic servants, which punishes breach of contract and since then various State laws dealing with domestic servants have been passed in Germany. The conditions are not, however, analogous for the servant keeping class in India is proportionately larger than in Europe as also is the number of servants kept by each individual.

The first attempt in the East to deal with the problem by legislation was made in Ceylon. The act dealing with the registration of domestic servants in that Colony is comprised in Ordinance No 28 of 1871. It extends to all classes of domestic servants hired by the month or receiving monthly wages and the word servant means and includes head and under servants, female servants, cooks, coachman, housekeepers and house and garden coolies. The Act came into operation in 1871 and empowered the Governor to appoint for the whole of the island or for any town or district to which the Ordinance is made applicable a registrar of domestic servants, who is to be under the general supervision and control of the Inspector General of Police. A registry is kept by the registrar of all domestic servants employed within his town or district and he has to enter therein the names of all the servants the capacities in which they are employed at the time of such registration, the dates of their several engagements and such memorandum of their previous services or antecedents as they may desire to have recorded in the register. But the registrar must, previous to his entering all these details, satisfy himself as to the credibility of the statements made to him. Any person, who may not have been a domestic servant before but who is desirous of entering domestic service, has to submit an application to the registrar, and if the registrar is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant is a fit and proper person to enter domestic service he shall enter his name in the register recording what he has been able to learn respecting the person's antecedents together with the names of any persons who are willing to certify as to his respectability. If the applicant is unable to produce satisfactory or sufficient evidence as to his fitness for domestic service the registrar may grant him "provisional" registration, to be thereafter converted into "confirmed" registration according to the result of his subsequent service. If the registrar is satisfied that the applicant is not a fit and proper person he should withhold registration altogether but in such a case he must report his refusal to register to the Inspector-General of Police.

Every person whose name has been registered in the general registry is given a pocket register containing the full particulars of the record made in the general registry. No person can engage a servant who fails to produce his pocket register or whose pocket register does not record the termination of his last previous service if any. On engaging a servant the master has to enter forthwith in the pocket register the date and capacity in which such servant is engaged and cause the servant to attend personally at the registrar's office to have such entry inserted in the general registry. Similarly in case the master discharges a servant he must insert in the pocket register the date and cause of his discharge and the character of the servant. Provided that if for any reason he be unwilling to give the servant a character or to state the cause of his discharge he may decline to do so. But in such a case he must furnish to the registrar in writing his reasons for so refusing. If the servant on dismissal fails to produce his pocket register the master must notify that fact to the registrar. Whenever any fresh entry is made in the pocket register the servant is bound to attend the registrar's office to have such an entry recorded in the general registry. Every servant whose name is registered shall if he subsequently enters service in any place not under the operation of the Ordinance attend personally at the nearest police station on his entering or leaving such service and produce his pocket register to the principal officer of police at such station in order to enable the police officer to record the commencement or termination of the service. The police officer has then to communicate it to the registrar of the town or district in which such servant was originally registered.

Various penalties of fine as well as of imprisonment are imposed for violation of any of the acts required to be done or duties imposed by the Act on the various persons mentioned below. As respects masters if they fail to fulfil any of the duties imposed on them by the Act they expose themselves to a liability of their being fined to the extent of Rs 20. Similarly a servant who fails to fulfil any of the duties imposed on him by the Act is liable to pay a fine not exceeding Rs 20. But in case he gives any false information to the registrar or to any other person on matters in which he is required by this Ordinance to give information he is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 50 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding 3 months. A fee of 25 cents is charged to the master on engaging a new servant, a like fee of 25 cents is charged to the servant on his provisional registration or on registration being confirmed or for registration of previous service or antecedents. But in case of loss or destruction of the pocket register the servant has to pay one rupee for the issue of a duplicate pocket register.

A similar Ordinance (No 17 of 1914) has been introduced in the Straits Settlements, where its operation has been limited to such local areas as may be declared by the Governor in Council and its application within such areas has been restricted to the class of householders who are expected to desire the benefit of the provisions

Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P & O the Anchor Line the City and Hall Line the Lloyd Triestino and the British India line. The Natal line steamers are available for Western passages only the steamers sailing round the Cape on their Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and

the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon and several lines connect Colombo with Europe. Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes the Bibby Lines N Y K Australian Commonwealth and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 15 days *via* Marseilles. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange —

Peninsular and Oriental S N Co

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI	1st Saloon			2nd Saloon	
	A Rate s	B Rate t	C Rate £	A Rate £	B Rate £
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India steamer					
To Plymouth or London by sea Single	94	84	74	62	56
„ „ „ Return	164	147	130	108	98
To Marseilles, Single	80	76	66	58	52
„ „ „ Return	150	133	115	102	92
To „ Malta or Gibraltar, Single	88	78	68	59	53
„ „ „ Return	164	137	119	103	93
To London from Calcutta	70			56	

By the British India S N Co fares to London by sea from Bombay or Madras are — single 1st saloon £86 2nd saloon £52 Return £116 and £91 Bombay to Marseilles £8. and 2nd saloon £50 Return £102 and £68

By the Anchor Line fares to Liverpool from Bombay or Karachi are — 1st saloon Rs 800 single and Rs 1400 return To Marseilles — Rs 74 and return from Liverpool Rs 134

By Ellerman's City and Hall Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool 1st saloon are —

Single Rs 858 return Rs 1498
2nd saloon single Rs 640 return Rs 1120
From Bombay or Karachi to Marseilles
1st saloon single Rs 800 return Rs 1447
2nd saloon single Rs 600 return Rs 1087
Calcutta to London
1st saloon single Rs 907 return Rs 1547
2nd saloon single Rs 698 return Rs 1213

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London.

1st saloon single £76
1st saloon return £142
Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single £68
Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return £120

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows: —

Colombo Marseilles single £58

Colombo Marseilles return £101

Colombo London single £86

Colombo London return £117

Colombo Marseilles returning from Liverpool or London £169

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool 1st saloon are — single £68, return (available for 4 months) £100 (available for 2 years) £117

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice or Trieste are —

1st class £68 2nd class £54. Return rates available for 2 years at one and three-fourth fares

Sailings from Bombay every second Wednesday Alternately for Brindisi Venice and Trieste and Naples and Genoa

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow —

	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
Delhi, B B & C I Railway, via new Nagda-Munira direct route	865	Rs 13 0	Rs 10 0
Delhi G I P Railway via Agra	967	85 13 0	42 15 0
Simla via Delhi	1 137	122 12 0	61 7 0
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, via Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1 849	123 1 6	61 9 6
Calcutta G I P from Bombay via Nagpur	1,223	115 3 6	57 10 6
Madras, G I P from Bombay, via Raichur	794	79 3 0	39 9 0
Lahore, via Delhi	1 162	113 11 0	56 14 0

* Oct to April inclusive. May to Sept Rs 11 5 0 C 67 11 0 only

THE SUEZ CANAL

At the General Meeting of the Suez Canal Company held in Paris in 1927 the Chairman said that in consequence of the exceptional circumstances benefiting the early part of 1927 operations for the corresponding period of 1926 did not show equally good returns. Fortunately however during the remainder of the past 12 months traffic was such that in the aggregate 1926 was able to show a diminution of only some 587,000 gold francs on 1925 figures. On the other hand owing to the sterling rate being on the average about 10 per cent higher in 1926 than during the previous year receipts during the last 12 months when converted into francs gave a figure much greater than that for 1925—namely 748,547,406fr (increase of 337,869,950fr on 1925 figures). Expenditure showed an increase of 646,844fr being 69,727,176fr in all. This increase was derived in the main from the enlarged expenses in France due to the depreciation of the franc. Work in the canal demanded an increase of about 2,000,000fr.

Increase in Dividend.—Taking these amounts into account and after earmarking 49,000,000fr for amortization funds with the sum carried forward from 1925 there was a disposable balance of 619,810,035fr. Of this sum it was proposed to allocate 508,892,394fr for dividend distribution whereby a dividend of 544,017fr (420fr net) would be paid to shareholders against 300fr net the preceding year. Whilst proposing this substantial increase in dividends they wished to act with all moderation and necessary prudence they could hope that the long looked for stabilization of the exchange had actually arrived. If that should be so they were firmly convinced that the extraordinary reserve the constitution of which the shareholders approved during the past years would enable them to avoid any decrease of revenue on the shares up to the time when the progress of the traffic would take that upward trend which characterized it before the war.

Traffic Figures.—As to general traffic in 1926 there were 4,970 passages through the Canal representing a net tonnage of 26,060,377 tons or a falling off of 701,553 tons on figures for the preceding year and an increase of 950,485 tons up 1924 passages. Traffic in ballast amounted to 2,029,618 tons net being 7.5 per cent. of the total traffic against 9.6 per cent in 1925. Although British owned steamers still had the list their tonnage has fallen to 1,047,401 tons. Still this represents 7.4 per cent of the total. As was the case in the previous war countries next in order are the Netherlands, Germany and France. Traffic in Port Said of vessels not passing through the Canal amounted to 1,402,000 tons.

There was a diminution of 1,160,000 tons as regards goods carried through the Canal, the decrease only affecting return cargoes. The effect of the English strike was shown by the passage of 200,000 tons of coal from Bengal, Southern Africa, Australia, and Japan. 600,000 tons of rubber were carried. Having regard to the general return to normal currency conditions in Europe the future outlook was promising.

Record traffic in 1927.—A steady improvement in Suez Canal traffic and revenue returns was noticeable during the first six months of 1927 and a new record was set for tonnage and receipts. The total number of commercial transits through the canal was 2,774 on which tolls of 103,228,000 gold francs were paid as compared with 2,409 vessels and tolls amounting to 93,560,000 gold francs during the corresponding period of 1926.

Movement of Shipping.—In the 1927 period 14,502,000 tons of shipping passed through the canal of which 7,082,000 tons were northbound and 6,834,000 tons southbound whereas in the first half of 1926 the transiting tonnage totalled 13,050,000 of which 7,041,000 tons went northward and 6,014,000 tons southward.

The Suez Canal

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Mail carriers through the canal exceeded 4,500 000 tons, and this total was more than that of any preceding six month period ever recorded in the history of the Suez Canal. The increase was chiefly in German mail services (147 000 tons) of which 78 000 tons was recorded for the Hamburg America Line and 68 000 tons for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. There was also an increase of 94 000 tons in British mail vessel traffic, 84 000 tons in Italian and 62 000 tons in Dutch.

Shipping of all of the principal maritime nations which participated in the traffic of the canal showed increases when compared with the corresponding period of 1926. That of British registry comprised a larger share of the whole than that of all other nations combined and kept its usual rank in the canal traffic with 57.1 per cent of the total traffic, as against 55.7 per cent during the 1926 period followed by vessels of Dutch, German, French, Italian, Japanese, United States and Norwegian registry in the order named.

Traffic through the Suez Canal by nationality during January-June

Nationality	1926		1927	
	Number of transits	Net tonnage	Number of transits	Net tonnage
British	1 880	7 525 000	1 530	8 277 000
Dutch	272	1 421 000	285	1 501 000
German	305	1 061 000	248	1 293 000
French	169	4 516 000	198	841 000
Italian	177	1 09 000	180	797 000
Japanese	78	468 000	71	471 000
American	66	34 000	59	369 000
Norwegian	63	80 000	70	350 000
Danish	37	159 000	39	163 000
Greek	17	48 000	27	81 000
All others	54	27 000	81	310 000
Total	2 609	13 000 000	2 774	14 500 000

Improvement Schemes.—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st 1915 the maximum draught of water allowed to ships going through the Suez Canal would be increased by 1 ft., making it 30 ft English.

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24 4 feet in 1870. In 1890 ships drawing 25 4 feet could make the passage and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr Anthony Lister is a comprehensive one and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

A 40 feet Channel.—The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles in any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Canal was opened in 1869 the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. In June, 1918, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of

147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 miles and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest scheme makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section and the cutting of an appropriate number of siddings in the north and central sections where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future.

The work of enlarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engineering side. A good deal of sand is occasionally driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about 2 700 yards at a cost of over \$2 000 000. The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress. The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company.

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works for extending the jetty to the west of Port Said works of capital importance for the protection of the entry to the Canal, were pushed on uninterruptedly. In November however, for want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture of artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupted. The submarine foundations in stone and rubble of the new jetty were as a matter of fact completed to a length of 2,500 metres. The protective blocks were laid for 1 040 metres and cemented for over 800 metres. The protection of the Channel is thus secured and there is no need for any apprehension as to its future.

Travel in India

Thirty years ago a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high the methods of transportation were very slow and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the morose of the country without a chest of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plethora of regular services. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines unsurpassed by the *trains-de-lux* of Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravan serai.

In the touring season which extends from November to March, there is the attraction of a perfect climate. It is never very hot in the North indeed it is really cool, it is always fine and fresh and bracing. If there is one country in the world to which that elusive term applies here we have it at the season when the tourist arrives the real Indian summer. Then there is its infinite variety. India is in no sense a nation and never will be. Its peoples are wide as the Poles as under each has its own art its own architecture, its own customs and its own civilisation. A certain superficial resemblance runs through each, beneath lies a never-ending variety which age cannot wither nor custom stale.

The Grand Tour—I come coming to India for the first time so often ask—Where shall I go? Well, wherever else the tourist may go whatever else he should leave out he should omit nothing on the Grand Tour. It is the foolish custom nowadays to sneer at those who follow the beaten tracks but the visitor who shuns any part of the orthodox journey across India misses what nothing else can repay. Bombay is by far the most convenient point of departure, for here the world and steamers wait, here is one of the finest cities in the British Empire, and here the traveller can best complete his outfit and arrangements. From Bombay stretch northwards the two great trunk lines of India. One the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway leads through the pleasant garden of Gujarat to Ahmedabad

the ancient Moslem capital of the Province containing fine examples of Mahomedan and Jain architecture thence to Abu for the famous Jain temples of Dilwara, and on to Ajmere Jaipur and Agra. The other by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway carries the tourist over the Western Ghats by a superb mountain railway to Gwalior whose rock fortress rises like a giant battlement from the plain and so on to Agra. Of the glories of the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri it were supererogatory to speak. Another easy stage leads to Delhi that amazing collection of cities dominated by the little Ridge where British valour kept the mutinous hordes at bay and finally drove them from the city by a feat of arms unsurpassed in history. Then from Delhi the East Indian line leads comfortably to Benares Lucknow and Calcutta with the opportunity of an excursion to Cawnpore if the spirit moves. The great charm of the Grand Tour is that it reveals the best that India can show. This route has the additional advantage that it fits in with any dignified which the time and purse of the traveller may permit. No one who can spare the time should fail to push northwards from Delhi to Peshawar, where the flower of the army keeps watch and ward over the Khyber, and up the dread Pass to the eyrie where the fort of Ali Masjid bars the way to all invaders. Calcutta is the best starting point for bartering though unfortunately the magnificent mountain panorama visible from there is often obscured at this season by mists. Then from Calcutta two other natives open. A fine service of mail steamers leads to Burma and one of the unforgettable memories of the East is a voyage down the Irrawaddy from Bhamo or Mandalay to Prome. Again either direct from Calcutta or via Burma is an easy route to Madras and by way of Madras and Trichinopoly, with their peerless Hindu temples, back to Bombay, or on through Tuticorin to Colombo. But indeed the possibilities of expanding this tour are endless. Bombay is the best centre for the rock temples of Elephanta Kenilworth Karli Ellora and Ajanta. Calcutta is only a short distance from Puri the one Indian temple where there is no caste, and perhaps the most remarkable Hindu temple in the country. From Calcutta also start the river steamers which thread the steamy plains of Bengal and run to the tea gardens of Assam.

SPECIMEN TOURS

A number of specimen tours in India are given below. They are taken from one of Messrs. Thomas, Cook & Sons Ltd.'s publications from which firm further information may be obtained. The traveller will also find he can obtain assistance from the principal Shipping Agents and Railway Companies, or from Messrs. Cox & Co., Messrs. Grindlay & Co. and Lloyds Bank.

	1st Class.	2nd Class Rail, 1st Class Steamer
FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA		
<i>Via the North-West Provinces to Calcutta (including side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling)</i>		
TOUR 1 —From Bombay per B. B. & C. I. Railway via Ahmedabad, Abu Road (for Mount Abu), Ajmer Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta, thence to Darjeeling, and back to Calcutta.	Rs. 8	Rs. 4

	1st Class.	2nd Class Rail, 1st Class Steamer
FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA— <i>contd</i>		
TOUR II—From Bombay per G I P Railway via Itarsi Gwalior Agra, Delhi Tundia Junction Cawnpore Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta thence to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta	Rs. a. 240 14	Rs. a. 190 13
FROM BOMBAY TO COLOMBO		
<i>Via the North West Provinces Calcutta and Southern India to Colombo (including side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling)</i>		
TOUR III—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (via B B & C I Ry., Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence via Khurda Road for Puri (Jugganath) Madras Tanjore, Trichinopoly Madras, Dautshkodi and Talaimannar to Colombo	425 13	224 2
TOUR IV—From Bombay as in Tour No. II (via G I P Ry., Itarsi Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence as in Tour No. III to Colombo (via Southern India)	423 3	222 12
<i>Via the North West Provinces Calcutta (including Darjeeling), Burma and Southern India</i>		
TOUR V—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (via B B & C I Ry., Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence British India Steamer to Rangoon Rail to Mandalay Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome Rail to Rangoon, British India Steamer to Madras, Rail via Tanjore Trichinopoly Madras to Dautshkodi Steamer to Talaimannar and Rail to Colombo	618 4	430 13
TOUR VI—From Bombay as in Tour No. II (via G I P Ry. Itarsi Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta thence as in Tour No. V to Colombo	630 11	438 7
FROM BOMBAY TO RANGOON		
<i>Via the North West Provinces and Calcutta to Rangoon (including a tour in Burma also including a side trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling)</i>		
TOUR VII—From Bombay as in Tour No. I (via B B & C I Ry. Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence British India Steamer to Rangoon. Rail to Mandalay Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome Rail to Rangoon	454 11	296 7
TOUR VIII—From Bombay as in Tour II (via G I P Ry. Itarsi Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence British India Steamer to Rangoon. Rail to Mandalay, Irrawaddy, Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon	452 3	296 0
FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY		
<i>Via the North West Provinces</i>		
TOUR IX—From Calcutta via Benares, Lucknow Cawnpore, Tundia Agra, Delhi, Rewari, Jaipur, Ajmer (for Udaipur) Abu Road (for Mt Abu) Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay	150 12	79 15
TOUR X—From Calcutta via Benares Moghal Seral Cawnpore Tundia, Agra, Delhi Rewari Jaipur Ajmer (for Udaipur) Abu Road (for Mt Abu) Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay	157 13	78 16
TOUR XI—From Calcutta via Benares Moghal Seral Cawnpore Tundia, Agra, Gwalior and Itarsi to Bombay	139 7	69 12
TOUR XII—From Calcutta via Benares Moghal Seral, Cawnpore Delhi Muttra, Agra, Gwalior and Itarsi to Bombay	153 8	77 11

	1st Class.	2nd Class Rail 1st Class Steamer
CIRCULAR TOUR FROM CALCUTTA.		
TOUR XIII —From Calcutta via Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Tundla, Agra, Bandikui Jaipur, Delhi and Allahabad to Calcutta	Rs 2 178 10	Rs 2 87 15
<i>Extensions Via Southern India to Colombo</i>		
TOUR XIV —From Bombay via Poona, Hyderabad, Wadi, Raichur, Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Danushkodi and Talai Mannar to Colombo	173 5	87 5
TOUR XV —From Bombay via Poona, Hyderabad, Wadi, Guntakal, Bangalore, Brode, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Danushkodi, and Talai Mannar to Colombo	167 8	84 7
<i>Extensions to above Tours</i>		
From Ajmer to Udaipur and return	46 4	28 2
From Abu Road to Mount Abu and return one seat in motor (This excursion is strongly recommended the scenery being very beautiful)	22 0	
From Delhi to Lahore and return via Umballa and Amritsar	41 13	20 15
From Delhi via Bhatinda, Ferozepore to Lahore returning via Amritsar, Umballa to Delhi	41 13	20 15
From Calcutta to Darjeeling and return	42 12	61 4
From Colombo to Kandy and return	12 3	7 10
From Kurda Road to Puri (Jagannath) and return	12	3 14

(All fares subject to change without previous notice)

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA—Ocell, Laurie's Great Northern Metro pole	MUSSOORIE—Ocell, Charleville, Hakman's Grand Savoy
AMERDABAD—Grand	NAINI TAL—Grand Metropole Royal
ALLAHABAD—Central Grand	OOTACAMUND—Metropole Savoy
BANGALORE—Cubbon West End	PRINCEWELL—Deans Hotel
BENARES—Clark's de Paris	POONA—Connaught House Napier Poona
BOMBAY—Apollo Grand, Majestic Taj Mahal, Watson's	RAJPORE—Carlton
CALCUTTA—Continental Grand Great Eastern Spence's	RAWALPINDI—Fincham's
CAWNPORE—Civil and Military	SECUNDERABAD—Montgomery's
COONNOOR—Glenview	SIMLA—Ocell, Grand, Carlton
DARJEELING—Grand (Rockville) Mount Ever est Park	SRINAGAR (Kashmir)—Nedon's
DELHI—Ocell, Elysium, Madams, Savoy	SHIVAPURI—Shivapuri
DHALOW—Grand	UDAIPUR—Udaipur
DUMKARG (Kashmir)—Nedon's	Burma
JAIPUR—Jaipur Kaiser Hind New	RANGOON—Alandale Minto Mansions Royal Strand
JUBBILPORE—Jackson's	MANDALAY—Gambles Hotel
KARACHI—Carlton Bristol, Kilmarnock North Western	MAYMYO—Lizette Lodge
KHANDALLA—Khandalla	Ceylon
KODAIKANAL—Lakeview	ANURADHAPURA—Grand
KUNNING—Clarendon	BANDARAWELA—Bandarawela Grand
LAHORE—Fajetta's Nedon's	COLOMBO—Bristol Galle Face Grand Oriental Galle—New Oriental
LATOUR—Hamilton	HATTON—Adam's Peak
LUCKNOW—Carlton Civil and Military, Hiltons, Royal	KANDY—Queen's, Sulee
MADRAS—Connemara Bosetto	NUWARA ELIYA—Carlton Grand Maryhill, St Andrews
MAHABANHWAR—Rao View, Frederick's	Malaya
MATHERAN—Greenville Rugby	IPOK—Station
MOUNT ABU—Belmontana, Mount	KUALA LUMPUR—Empire, Station
MURREE—Viewforth	PENANG—Eastern and Oriental Bunnymede, SINGAPORE—Adelphi Europe, Raffles Sea View

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India was located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1869 when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible capitals but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction added to its historical associations told in its favour and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject to the Viceroy of India for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empires should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country.

The foundation stone of the new capital were laid by the King Emperor on December 16 1911 the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood has a natural drainage and is not manured. It is not encumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lucas, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.B.I., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March 1913, states that the Committee after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site.

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A report by a Town Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out which gives the motif of the whole is Govern-

ment House, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Mr. Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building will cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups some Rs. 124 lakhs. To the east of the forum and below it will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. A road this main axis will run an avenue to the railway station. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Jama Masjid will form the principal business approach to the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be grouped the administrative and municipal offices, the banks, the shops and the hotels. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 100 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

For a temporary capital for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Alipur Road between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge. The architecture and method of construction are similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1914 but the buildings will outlast the transitional period for which they are intended. They will subsequently be an asset of some value.

In October 1912 by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 578 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911 the population of the area originally included in the Province was 3,98,269 and of the new area 14,652, or a total of 4,12,921. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,39,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the New City.

There was as regards architecture a prolonged battle of the styles over Delhi. Finally to use the language of the architect, it has been their aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument. The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian

features without doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors have since then increased the cost, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 28th March 1921, that the revised estimate then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount includes allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee in its report published in January 1923 estimated the total expenditure at Rs 129 lakhs including Rs 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. This figure still stands. Actual expenditure up to January 1924 the latest date for which figures have been published was Rs 1.43 lakhs of which Rs 1,89,12,000 was spent upon the Secretariat.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will in addition to meeting current expenditure partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts may be expected.

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi has made satisfactory progress having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the return of officers and other establishments to their civil work made possible a considerable speeding up of constructional operations provided money can be provided to pay for them. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October 1924 the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades nearly then completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved for some years in old Delhi entered into their quarters in the new Secretariat on coming down from Simla in November 1923. The present position is that all Government Departments including the Army Department and R.A.F. Headquarters have their offices in the new civil buildings on which the builders are completing the final details but that Army Headquarters continues in the old Temporary Secretariat in Old Delhi. The Members of H. F. the Viceroy's Executive Council except H. E. the Commander-in-Chief live in their new official residences in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy is expected to take up his residence in the new Government House there in the winter of 1929. His Excellency for the present resides at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Commander-in-Chief continues at his old residence Flagstaff House Old Delhi, and will similarly transfer to New

Delhi at the end of 1929. The Government have recently devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 3 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months but up to the end of 1927 had announced no decision.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration will be selected. The various schools of art in India as well as individual artists have been invited through local Governments to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures will be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas and if finally approved by the Committee will be fixed according to the Maroullan process or any other techniques such as fresco or tempera are optional. Artists or schools of art who may send in small scale drawings have to bear the initial expense of preparing them. If these are approved by the Committee the out-of-pocket expenses will be paid in addition to a suitable honorarium. Government undertake to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but do not guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. The Committee will consist of Sir John Marshall K.C.I.E. Director General of Archaeology in India as Chairman and one or more experts to be nominated by him as members. Government have intimated that historical or allegorical subjects will be given preference over religious ones.

Opinion of the Legislature.—Considerable discussion regarding the new works took place in the Assembly in 1921. The following unofficial resolution was carried—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that in the interests of economy and of general convenience alike the execution of the programme of New Delhi works may be expedited and the necessary funds provided or raised so that the Secretariat and Legislative buildings and connected works including residences may be completed as early as practicable.

A non-official Member in the Legislative Assembly on 28th September 1921 at Simla, moved a recommendation to Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the possibility of establishing a permanent Capital of India in a place possessing salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year. This proposal was ridiculed by several of his non-official colleagues and was eventually rejected without a division.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on 12th February 1921 laid the foundation stone of a large group of parliamentary buildings on a site close to the south east of the Secretariat. The building is an imposing pile circular in shape consisting in the main of three horse shoe-shaped Chambers for the Chamber of

Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively and surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers.

H E the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative buildings henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927. The India Legislature began its sessions in them next day.

All India War Memorial.—H R H the Duke of Connaught on 19th February 1921 laid the foundation stones of an All India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building is well forward but for economy's sake is being proceeded with comparatively slowly.

The Memorial will take the form of a triumphal arch spanning Kingway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista. It will generally be similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris but will be simpler in a way which will probably increase its grandeur and dignity. The monument will reach a height of 160 feet and the inner height of the arch will be 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet. Over the arch on both fronts will appear in capital letters the single word INDIA and this will be flanked on each side by the initials MCM (i.e. 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left hand will be the initials XIV (i.e. 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (i.e. 19). Above the Arch will be a circular stone bowl 11½ feet in diameter. This is intended to be filled with burning oil on great anniversaries and other occasions so that there will be a shining fire by night and a column of smoke by day. The memorial is solely Indian in purpose and will bear the names of Indian regiments only.

Educational Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still under consideration. To implement it would require a capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary teaching and residential university of Delhi the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was therefore decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H R H the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November 1922 but this proved impracticable. The site for the new buildings in general has not yet been settled. Government and the University Authorities are examining the point in consultation particularly with reference to the question whether to build in the new capital or in other buildings that may become available elsewhere. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. The report is with Government but up to the end of 1927 had not been published. For the present the University is housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until last year.

Freemasonry in India

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret Esq., authorising him to open a new Lodge in Bengal. Of this personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwiter who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, Lodge was established in 1736 which in the Engraved List is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740 after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Macketh, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta was present at the meeting of that body November 17th 1760 and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the Lodges in the East Indies "Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master. This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M.) in 1767 but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrers in 1762 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the Ajmiral Watson Indianman for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found. Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st 1768 and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774 and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peacefully under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1762. Three others were also established about 1766.

In the same year (Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependence, and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peacefully side by side until the union. Indeed though not generally known these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies the Grand Lodge of England and the Ancient Grand Lodge and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1776 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Undat-ul-Amari, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 17th century Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master James Todd was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 74th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant authorising them to install him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Degree." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge Orion in the West was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 13th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of Orion seceded and formed the Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here Orion unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who

obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion in the West" had reached England nor had any fees been received although those including quartermasters had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 318 in 1838. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded, but in 1838 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, F G M of Western India and its Dependencies No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedal was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr Burnes who in 1848 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1833, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master in partibus infidelium for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges to such an extent that these fell into abeyance in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case indeed a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings and the change was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No 318 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore Scottish Masonry flourished and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St George No 407 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1778 by the initiation of Andat-ul-Amari has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1840 and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1871.

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number

of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

83 Lodges Rt W Bro H R Nevill C.I.E.,
O B I I C S P G D Dy D G M Erle
Strud I C D A-Sist D G M D C Ha
nerjee

Madras

33 Lodges A Y G Campbell C.I.E. O.B.E.,
V D I C S

Bombay

41 Lodges Rt W Bro H E Sir L O Wilson
I C G I E C M G D S O P G D
(Eng) District Grand Master

Punjab

30 Lodges Rt W Bro C A Barron, CSI
C I E C V O I C S District Grand Master

Burma

16 Lodges Rt W Bro The Honble Sir Guy
Rothwell Kt K District Grand Master

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India who is elected by the brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Mr H P Gibbs, A.M.I.L.T. ex J.P. is the present incumbent of the office and controls 71 Lodges under him in several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Genl Sir Claud Jacob G Supdt Northern India
Col C J Inard Central
Major A E Andrews Southern
H L Acton Lancers

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro Arthur
W B Wise J.P. 17 Murchison Road Fort
Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837 but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1862 to establish a Lodge in Bombay but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, viz English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911 however a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge St. Patrick and since that year two other Lodges have sprung into being.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Dublin. There are ten Lodges, 4 in Calcutta, 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under —

Bengal

- 29 Chapters Grand Supdt H R. Nevill, O.L.E.
O.B.E., I.C.S.

Madras

- 17 Chapters. A. Y. G Campbell C.I.E. O.B.E.
V.D. I.C.S.

Bombay

- 22 Chapters M. F. Comp. Major General H
A. V. Cummins C.B. C.M.G., Grand Super
intendent.

Punjab

- 21 Chapters Most Ex. Compn. C. A. Barron
C.B. I.C.E. C.V.O. I.C.S. Grand Superin
tendent.

Burma

- 6 Chapters The Honble Sir Guy Rutledge
Kt., K.C. Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. K. Camp. The Hon. Justice A. M. Kajji under whom there are about 30 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish E. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry — Under England Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

- 30 Lodges C. D. Stewart D. G. M.

Bombay

- 18 Lodges Rt. W. Bro Sir Reginald Spence
District Grand Master

Madras

- 13 Lodges A. Y. G Campbell C.I.E. C.B.E.
V.D. I.C.S., District Grand Master

Punjab

- 15 Lodges Rt. W. Bro Lt.-Col. G. T. Davyatt
O.B.E. District Grand Master

Burma

- 6 Lodges Rt. W. Bro Arthur Blake, District
Grand Master

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but

mostly in B. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent B. A. M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master in S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees — There are many side degrees worked in India of the Ancient and Accepted Rite no degree higher than the 18 is worked in India under England but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish Jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No 43, Bombay

St. Mary's Commandery No 43 Bombay

R. A. Mariner 72 514 and 662, Bombay

R. A. Mariner 61 81 82 and 106 Madras

R. A. Mariner 98 193 219 279 and 429, Punjab

Secret Monitor 14 21 36 37 40 and 42 Madras

Benevolent Associations — Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below —

D. G. S. Bengal

G. H. Davis, 19 Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S. Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Dava P. D. G. W.,
Kodak House Fort Bombay

D. G. S. Burma

E. Meyer D. G. S. E. C. Rangoon

D. G. S. Madras

S. T. Srinivasa Gopalai Chari Freemasons
Hall, Egmore, Madras

D. G. S. Punjab

Jas. J. Evans P. D. G. W. Freemasons Hall,
Lahore

Scottish Constitution — For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Arthur W. S. Wise, J. P., 17, Marban Road Bombay.

Scientific Surveys.

Botanical Survey—The Botanical Survey Department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is assisted by three other officers. They are engaged in the examination and identification of plants and the study of flora. The Director is also in charge of the cinchona plantations in Burma.

In connection with the general question of post war industrial policy the Government of India decided in 1916 that every effort should be made to extend the area under cinchona in India and deputed Colonel A. T. Gage late Director of Botanical Survey of India to explore land suitable for cinchona cultivation. As a result of his recommendations made in 1918 large areas in the Tavoy District of Burma were reserved for cinchona cultivation and the first plantations were started there in 1920. A programme was adopted for planting 500 acres annually which would produce 90 000 lbs per annum from 1928 onwards. Owing unfortunately to excessive rainfall in 1921-22 this plantation was entirely washed away and the Tavoy scheme had to be abandoned. A fresh area was selected however in the Mergui District of Burma and plantations were started there in 1922. The cultivation of cinchona has as still in the experimental stage.

At the instance of the Retrenchment Committee the area to be planted during the first four years has been limited to 250 acres per annum. The Governments of Bengal and Madras are also at the instance of the Government of India extending their cinchona plantations and it is proposed that Bengal should continue its sequence of planting 200 acres every year with cinchona. Madras 230 acres and the Government of India 250 acres annually.

The actual demand for the drug in India is difficult to estimate. Eight million cases of malaria fever go to the hospitals and dispensaries every year. If each of these is treated with 110 grains of quinine which may be taken as the minimum for the cure of a paroxysm the demand for hospital and dispensary treatment alone would be 125,000 pounds a year. Patients do not get as much of the drug as they ought because the cost of quinine is prohibitive. It is estimated that there are 100 000 000 sufferers from malaria who do not attend the hospitals. The potential demand is therefore somewhere between 125 000 pounds and 1 500 000 pounds. When the Italian Government, in 1903 made quinine a State industry and cheapened its retail price consumption in that country enormously increased and malaria mortality was reduced from 15,000 to 9 000 a year. The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India says in a recent report that it may be said that there is no question of the effective treatment of malaria in India until consumption of quinine approximates 500,000 pounds.²

Geological Survey—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country mineral deposits of importance are frequently discovered and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in the capital of Bengal. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Mountain chain. These mountains are comparatively low range running parallel with the Himalayas for a great distance and at a short distance from them. They are in fact a huge bank of detritus washed down during the ages from the Himalayas. They are believed to have covered up in the course of their formation such a quantity of palaeolithic remains as exists nowhere else in the world. The discoveries of skeletons and fossils hitherto made have been the result of washaways after heavy rains or of other accidental circumstances and there exists no organisation or systematic method for either prosecuting discovery or collecting what chance brings to light. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification without fee of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the *Memoirs, Records and Palaeontologia Indica*.

Zoological Survey—A scheme for the formation of a Zoological Survey on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, came into force in July 1916. The proposals as sanctioned by the Secretary of State mainly are as follows—The headquarters of the Survey will be the Indian Museum. The scheme regarding the Zoological Survey entails the breaking up of the organisation now known as the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum into two parts one of which will become a Government department under the title of the Zoological Survey of India and will be primarily concerned with zoological investigation and exercise such advisory functions as may be assigned to it by Government while the other part will remain as the office of the Trustees of

the Indian Museum and will be organised for the present on the lines laid down in the existing by-laws of the Museum. It will be the duty of the Zoological Survey to act as guardians of the standard zoological collection of the Indian Empire and as such to give every assistance in their power both to officials and to others in the identification of zoological specimens submitted to them, arranging if it is requested to do so to send collections to specialists abroad for identification in cases in which no specialist is available in India. The Zoological Survey is also responsible for the Anthropological collections in the Indian Museum and in 1927 the additional appointment on the Staff of an anthropologist was created. The Director of the Survey was Dr. Anandale until April 1924 when he died—within a month of receiving the honour of fellowship of the Royal Society. Dr. Baidi Prasad was appointed Acting Director in his place and continued in that capacity until July 1925 when Lt. Col. R. E. Small, M.A., F.R.S.E. F.L.S. F.Z.S. was made Director.

Mammal Survey—The survey was instituted in the year 1891 with the object of making as complete a study as possible of the occurrence and distribution of Mammals in India, Burma, and Ceylon and with the further object of supplementing the collection of Indian Mammals at the Bombay Natural History Society's Museum and at the British Museum as well as at the Natural History Museum in India, the primary object of the Survey being the furtherance of our knowledge of Indian Mammalian Fauna. Up to 1891 Naturalists in India had to rely for information on Dr. Jerdon's *Mammals of India* published in 1874. In 1884 R. A. Sterndale published his *Natural History of Indian Mammals* a purely popular work which did not add much to Jerdon's book. In 1881 a memorial prepared by Dr. Slater, Hon. Secretary to the Zoological Society and signed by Darwin Hooker, Huxley and other well-known scientists was presented to the Secretary of State for India. The memorial recommended that a series of Volumes dealing with the Fauna of India should be prepared and Dr. Blanford should be appointed its Editor. The memorial resulted in the publication in 1888-1890 of the Volume on Mammals in the Fauna of British India. Series and since 1891 this volume has been the standard work on *Indian Mammals*. Blanford's book was however based on the information then available and the shortcomings of the book have been revealed in the light of more recent research. Further knowledge in regard to distribution and classification and the discovery of new species have rendered Blanford's practically obsolete.

To remedy this defect at the instigation of the authorities of the British Museum the Bombay Natural History Society decided to institute what is now known as the Mammal Survey. Mr. W. S. Millard, then Hon. Secretary of that Society, issued in an appeal to its members to enable the Society to engage the services of trained European collectors so as to make a systematic collection of the mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. The response to the appeal resulted in over a lakh of rupees being raised between 1911 and 1920 partly by subscriptions from the Society's members, contributions from Indian Princes, and grants from the Indian

Government, the Government of Burma, Ceylon, Malay States, and the Provincial Governments. Subscriptions were also received from a few Learned Societies and Institutions in England and America. By the outbreak of the war the Survey had been carried on over large areas of the country. The districts covered being—In Western India a portion of Sind, the whole of Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar, the Southern Mahratta country and Kanara in Southern India, in Coorg and Mysore in the centre large tracts of the Central Provinces and some districts of Bengal and Behar in Northern India. The Society's collectors had worked over Kumaon, Darjeeling and Sikkim and the Bhutan Dwar. In Burma, collections were made along the Chindwin river in Central Burma and in the Shan States, Pegu and a portion of Tenasserim. The whole of Ceylon was also systematically surveyed.

The material which up to the outbreak of War comprised some 17,000 specimens was forwarded to the British Museum where the collections were scientifically worked out by the late Mr. R. C. Wroughton, formerly Inspector General of Forests, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., Curator of Mammals at the British Museum, Mr. Martin C. Hinton and others. The results of their researches were published in a series of scientific papers in the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The enormous mass of material then collected resulted in the discovery of large numbers of new forms and species and by increasing our knowledge of the distribution of Indian Mammals has enabled the revision of Blanford's *Mammals* to be undertaken and early in 1921 the Secretary of State for India commissioned Mr. R. C. Wroughton, since deceased and Mr. M. C. Hinton to undertake the work.

When demobilization rendered it possible the work of the Survey which had been in abeyance during the War was resumed and a collector Mr. C. Limbure was sent to Assam and the Mergui Archipelago and Mr. Oldfield Thomas has written very appreciatively of his work among these islands. Mr. Limbure then began working inland but owing to the impracticability of continuing his work in Burma during the monsoon he was transferred to Gwalior where Mr. H. H. Maharaja kindly accorded permission to work in his territories.

After working a portion of the Eastern Ghats the next move was to the Kungur District in the North West Himalayas and then on to the Punjab Salt Range. Two other collectors worked in Southern India. Permission was once more obtained from the Nepal Government for a collector to resume the Survey work in that country. The work in Nepal was brought to a successful close early this year with a representative collection of interesting mammals and birds.

The Survey now has only one collector who is collecting in the foot hills of Himalayas and the Pindari Valley.

The Board of Scientific Advice—This Board in accordance with a recommendation of the Indraprastha Return Committee is in abeyance. It consisted of the heads of the Meteorological, Geological, Botanical, Forest Survey, Agricultural and Civil Veterinary

Departments, together with such other scientific authorities as might from time to time be invited by the Government of India to serve upon it. It was established in 1902 to co-ordinate official scientific inquiry to ensure that research work is distributed to the best advantage and to advise the Government of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science on the solution of which the agricultural and industrial development of the country so largely depends. The programme of investigation of the various departments were annually submitted to the Board for discussion and arrangement and an annual report was published on the work done.

The Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands) was *ex officio* President of the Board which included the Director General of Observatories, the Director of the Zoological Survey, the Surveyor General of India, the Director Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukdesar, the Inspector General of Forests, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Director General Indian Medical Service, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, the Librarian, Imperial Library and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India who was Secretary to the Board of Scientific Advice.

The Universities Conference representing all Indian Universities which met in Bombay in 1925 recommended the revival of the Board but the technical officers of the Government of India were of a different opinion and the Board continues in abeyance.

The Indian Research Fund—The progress of this Fund and its Association like the Board of Scientific Advice was seriously affected by the policy of retrenchment enforced in pursuance of the recommendations of the Inchaape Committee. Scientific research work is rapidly developing in India. In 1911 the sum of 5 lakhs (£38,000) out of the surplus opium revenue was set aside as an endowment for research into epidemic diseases in connection with the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. It was hoped that this sum might be largely augmented by private subscriptions. An Indian Research Fund Association was constituted and a good deal of work was undertaken. Its objects were defined as the prosecution and assistance of research the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. Fresh investigations into kala azar and cholera were inaugurated, and an officer was deputed at the expense of the Fund to study yellow fever in the regions where it is endemic with a view to taking steps to prevent its introduction into India. A further grant of 5 lakhs (£40,000) was made to the Central Research Fund from the opium surplus of 1911-12. It was decided to devote to research and anti-malarial projects 5 lakhs (£40,000) a year from Imperial revenue commencing in 1913-14. A new periodical, *The Indian Journal of Medical Research* was instituted in 1918 for publication four times annually as the official organ of the Research Fund. The journal was designed to deal with every branch

of research directly or indirectly connected with medical and sanitary science and form a record of what was being done in India for the advancement of this work. In 1922 it was decided to devote the capital funds at the disposal of the Association to the erection of an Imperial Medical Research Institute and to the formation of a fund for its endowments. In the same year valuable results were achieved by Dr. Nishi Kanta Das working in Calcutta on the chemistry of drugs used in treatment of leprosy and on the chemistry of the blood of leprosy and resistant animals. The treatment of cancer of influenza of pneumonia the histology and pathology of deficiency diseases and special problems concerning Indian calicivirus kala azar the action of quinine in malaria treatment were among the particular subjects of investigations specially dealt with by various research experts. In 1922 further substantial grants to the Research Fund have recently been made by Government.

Survey of India—The work of the Survey of India Department falls under various heads namely the trigonometrical survey topographical and forest surveys special surveys and explorations and map production. Cadastral surveys are now carried out by the Provincial Land Records and Settlement Departments.

In 1904 attention was drawn to the defective state of the topographical survey maps and a Committee was appointed to report on the subject. To overtake the arrears of revisional survey and to secure that the map of India should be brought up to date and revised at proper intervals they recommended a considerable increase of establishment and an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,10,000 a year for the next 25 years. They also made recommendations for altering the size and improving the quality of the maps. After further inquiry the Government of India decided that a scale of 1 inch to the mile would ordinarily be sufficient reserved forest and special areas being surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to the mile and the 1 inch scale employed for waste and barren tracts. The work of the Department has in recent years greatly been hampered by the general need for retrenchment in expenditure. On the other hand its organisation has lately been improved by the creation of a new North West Frontier Circle under a separate Director this being the addition of a fifth Circle to the four already existing for all India and Burma. A recent valuable development has been the employment of aviators for survey work from the air in some parts of the country.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. B. Mahalanobis and Dr. J. L. Simonson. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science for this end the Congress is held

at different centres annually and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany (4) Zoology and Ethnography (5) Botany (6) Geology (7) Medical Research when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interest, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association—This Association was formed in 1911. The objects of the Association are the prosecution and assistance of research the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association started a new periodical *The Indian Journal of Medical Research* in 1913 as the official organ of the Research Fund. This journal is published four times a year and deals with every branch of research directly or indirectly connected with medical and sanitary science and forms a record of what is being done in India for the advance of this work. Special Memoirs are also published from time to time by the Association. Certain sums have been reserved for the erection of an Imperial Medical Research Institute but the project had to be abandoned during the post-war depression. It is being reconsidered by an expert Committee during 1928. The activities of the Association which were hampered by retrenchments recommended by the Income Committee have been revived. During 1927-28 84 enquiries are being conducted all over India at an estimated cost of Rs 1,162,265. The enquiries deal with plague, cholera, malaria, the dysentery, nutritional beriberi, febrile and other diseases. A Central Malaria Organisation or Malaria Survey of India has been constituted. This Organisation will stimulate and work in collaboration with provincial organisations of a similar nature. Two malariologists and one entomologist have been appointed to work in it. Raja Sir Krishna Chandra, Gajapati Narayana Deo Gura Rajah of Parlakimedi has given a donation of Rupees one lakh for the furtherance of research into problems of nutrition—the outlook is now brighter than it has been for some time.

The Survey of India—The department is responsible for all topographical surveys, for

explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia for geodetic work, including the main trigonometrical framework which extends in some cases far beyond the frontiers of India and control networks of precise levelling based on tidal observations, tidal predictions and the publication of Tide Tables for nearly 40 ports between Suva and Singapore the Magnetic Survey as trigonometrical observations with semi-magnetic and meteorological records at Dehra Dun and geodetic investigations of an international character in regard to which India enjoys a unique position between the greatest highlands of the world and a deep ocean extending to the Antarctic. Indian survey has thus distinguished by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust which have led to some of the most important developments in modern scientific research.

While expending on topographical and geodetic works all funds allotted by Imperial Revenue the department is steadily developing the policy of a financial survey in various ways on payment by those concerned. These miscellaneous operations include all forest and contour surveys and work for Boundary Commissions many certain irrigation railway and city surveys and surveys of tea gardens mining areas etc. with a great deal of control being due to them. Besides these administrative assistance and others are given to the various surveys of various provinces and States. The Printing office does much work for other Government departments such as printing special maps, illustrations for Archaeological Reports, all diagrams for lectures etc. The Mathematical Instruments Office gives valuable aid to all Government departments by ensuring a high standard of instrumental equipment especially in connection with optical work, and by the manufacture and repair of high class instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the Army and has been rapidly developing measures to meet the greatly increased complexity of modern military requirement especially in connection with air survey. The development of air surveys for various civil purposes is also receiving all possible encouragement and assistance. While the latest methods of stereo photography are being studied experimentally.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. Headquarters are at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General and there are seven Directors one for each of the five Survey Circles into which the country is divided one for the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun and one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta.

Posts and Telegraphs

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. The superior staff of the Direction in addition to the Director General himself, consists on the postal side of two Deputy Directors-General (who are officers of the rank of Postmaster-General) and six Assistant Directors-General (whose status is similar to that of Deputy Postmasters-General).

For postal purposes the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles as shown below each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Deputy Postmaster-General—Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Madras, Punjab and North West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmasters-General are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles with the exception of those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers which are entrusted to three officers bearing the designation of Deputy Postmaster-General Railway Mail Service. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Personal Assistants while those in charge of the largest circles are also assisted by Deputy Postmasters-General. The nine Postal Circles and the jurisdictions of the three Deputy Postmasters-General Railway Mail Service are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service, as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the head quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head Office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post Offices

and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmaster-General. The Presidency Postmasters indeed have one or more Superintendents subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them and if still further relief is required one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school masters, shopkeepers, land holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883 a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows—

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
<i>Letters</i>	<i>Anna.</i>		
Not exceeding two and a half tolas	1	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
Every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight	1		
<i>Book and pattern packets.</i>			
Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	1		

Postcards.

Single — ½ anna
Reply — 1 "

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory)

(a) Parcels not exceeding 40 tolas in weight —

Rs a
Not exceeding 20 tolas 0 2
Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas 0 3
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight 3 anna

b) Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight —
Exceeding 40 tolas but not exceeding 80 tolas Rs 3 0
4 annas for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 800 tolas

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 40 tolas
These rates are not applicable to parcels for Portuguese India

In the case of parcels for Ceylon a registration fee of 2 annas is chargeable on each parcel in addition to the rates shown above

Registration fee

Rs a
For each letter postcard book or pattern packet or parcel to be registered 0 2

Ordinary Money Order fees

On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25 0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 up to Rs. 500 0 4

for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 4 annas or the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas

Telegraphic money order fees—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an Express or as an "Ordinary message"

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below —

Express—Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word

Ordinary—Rs 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India.

Value-payable fees—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders

Insurance fees—For every Rs 100 of insured value 2 annas

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

Acknowledgment fee—For each registered article 1 anna

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except in re-

spect of insurance fees for parcels and parcel postage) is as follows —

Letters.

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other British Possessions and Egypt, including the Sudan. 3 annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

To other countries, colonies or places. 8 annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight

Postcards Single 1½ annas
Reply 8 annas.

Printed Papers—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight

Business Papers—For a packet not exceeding 12 ounces in weight 3 annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna

Samples—1 anna for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter

Parcels

(a) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows —

For
Gibraltar.

For a parcel—	Rs a p
Not over ½ lbs	1 8 0
Over ½ lbs but not over 7 lbs	2 12 0
7 " 11 "	3 15 0
11 " 20 "	6 6 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination

(u)—Parcels which exceed 11 lbs but which do not exceed 50 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P & O S N Co, and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound or fraction of a pound. Parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London if addressed to any place beyond that radius carrier charges are levied from the addressee on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P & O S N Co cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value-payable system.

Limits of Weight

Letters—4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State British Australasian Colonies Hong Kong the Straits Settlements Togo (British) the Union of South Africa Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—3 lbs.

To Ceylon—No limit

To all other destinations—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State Hong Kong the Straits Settlements Togo (British) the Union of South Africa Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—3 lbs

To Ceylon—200 talas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lb

Limits of Size

Letters—1½ feet length by 1½ feet in width or depth If in form of roll ½ feet in length and 4 inches in diameter

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Ceylon—1 foot in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destinations—1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width or depth

If in form of roll dimensions in all cases are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State Ceylon Hong Kong the Straits Settlement the Union of South Africa Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—4 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destinations—1½ feet in length by 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth

If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 1½ feet in length and 6 inches in diameter

Money Orders—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency the rates of commission are the same as in the case of inland money orders

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling the rates are as follows—

On any sum not exceeding £1	Rs 0
“ “ exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	“ 0 5
“ “ “ £2 “ “ £3	“ 0 5

On any sum exceeding £2

but not exceeding £4	0 10
“ “ “ £4 “ “ £5	0 12
“ “ “ £5 “ “ “	0 12

for each complete sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for it shall be 3 annas if it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £4 the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius, Iraq and British Somaliland and of parcels to Portuguese India the Seychelles and Zanzibar—

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 200 Annas 5

For every additional Rs 200 or fraction thereof 6

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries other than those mentioned above and for insurance of letters to the Seychelles and Zanzibar—

Where the value insured does not exceed £12 Annas 5

For every additional £12 or fraction thereof 6

Acknowledgment fee—3 annas for each registered article

Magnitude of business in Post Office—

At the close of 1927 there were 107,421 postal officials, 3,073 post offices, and 181,289 miles of mail lines. During the year 1,293 million articles including 51 million registered articles were posted stamps worth Rs 60 millions were sold for postal purposes over 37 million money orders of the total value of Rs 897 millions were issued a sum of Rs 273 millions was collected from tradesmen and others on 4 P articles over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,432 millions of rupees were handled Customs duty aggregating over 4 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to Rs 15.8 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 13,496 lbs of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1927 there were 2,618 14 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs 2,96 millions and 53,648 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 101 millions

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the

Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs in charge of the two Circles. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction in addition to the Director General himself consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer Telegraphs with two Dy Chief Engineers. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General with an Assistant and an Assistant Director-General. On the 27th March 1920 a Controller of Telegraph Traffic was appointed to assist the Deputy Director-General in the inspection of offices and in controlling telegraph traffic. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India is divided up into five Circles each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster-General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles are divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Deputy Postmaster-General. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions.

The telegraph traffic work is under the control of the Postmaster-General each of whom is assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable staff of attached officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows—

	For delivery in India		For delivery in Ceylon	
	Private and State		Private and State	
	Ex press Rs. a.	Ordinary Rs. a.	Ex press Rs. a.	Ordinary Rs. a.
Minimum charge, 1 word over 12	0 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for				
Additional charges				
Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram			
Notification of delivery				
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas			
Collection	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length			

	Rs.
If both the offices of origin and destination are closed	2
If only one of the offices is closed	1
If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office	1
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed	
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram	The usual in-land charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas
Post hire	Amount actually necessary
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less	4 annas

	For delivery in India		For delivery in Ceylon	
	Ex press Rs. a.	Ordinary Rs. a.	Ex press Rs. a.	Ordinary Rs. a.
Minimum charge	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 2
Each additional 6 words over 48 in respect of India				
Each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon	0 2	0 1	0 2	
The address is free				

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for private and state telegrams to countries in Europe are as follows—

	Ordinary		Deferred		State (British Govt.)	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
All countries in Europe (except France, Russia and Turkey) via Eastern	3	0	1	0	0	8
Do via Indo	3	0	1	0	0	8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland via I.R.T.	—	0	12	0	6	0
Most other countries in Europe via I.R.T.	—	10	0	0	8	0

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegram addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair or Rangoon the charge is ten annas per word in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges for radio telegrams from Offices in India or Burma transmitted to ships at sea from the coast stations mentioned in paragraph 1 above —

	Total charge per word
Rs. a.	
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams excepting those mentioned in (2) to (5) below	0 10
(2) British, Indian or Colonial Government Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Royal Indian Marine ships	0 6
(3) Private Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	0 6
(4) Radio-telegrams to Argentina, Belgium, Chilean, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Rumanian and Yugoslav ships —	
(a) For ten words or less six annas per word plus a fixed charge of Rs. 1 10	
(b) For more than ten words ten annas per word	
(5) Radio-telegrams to Roumanian, Spanish and Swedish ships —	
(i) For ten words or less six annas per word plus a fixed charge of Rs. 1 10	
(j) For more than ten words nine annas per word	

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address the instruction R. P. followed by mention in Rupee and annas of the amount prepaid e.g. R1 10. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter Telegrams in plain language which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week excluding Sundays and telegraph holidays and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee after forty-eight hours. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter Telegram is a quarter of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 20 words at such reduced rate.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines, Daily Letter Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

In the Daily Letter Telegram service the special instructions relating to prepayment of replies are admitted other special services are inadmissible in DLT Telegrams.

Letters and messages intended to be communicated to different persons are not accepted in the text of Daily Letter Telegrams.

Daily Letter Telegrams to Great Britain and India via Eastern or Indian R.T. are accepted at one-fourth the rate for ordinary telegrams subject to a minimum of 20 words per telegram including the indication DLT. The charge for a word telegram to Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 3 annas a word via Eastern or Indian R.T. annas a word via R.T. subject to a minimum of 20 word per telegram including the indication TWT.

TELEGRAMS

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES * *via India*

COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAMS

Effect from 1st October 1927 Subject to revision without notice

	Only	India D.L.T.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Europe —</i>					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 12	0 6	0 3		
Irish Free State	0 13	0 6	0 3½		
Belgium	0 13	0 6½			
Holland France Germany	0 14	0 7			
Switzerland Italy Norway Spain	0 15	0 7½			
Other Countries in Europe	1 0	0 8½			
<i>South Africa Via Empiradio —</i>					
Union of South Africa					
and S.W. Africa	1 7	0 11½	0 6½		
<i>America —</i>					
Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia etc.	1 4	0 10	0 ½		
Maine etc.	1 5	0 12½	0 6½		
Vancouver B.C.	1 10	0 13	0 ½		
New York Boston etc.	1 4	0 10	0 ½		
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	1 0	0 11	0 ½		

* No deferred rate to Yugoslavia and Turkey

† This list is issued by the Traffic Manager, Indian Radio Telegraph Company Ltd. Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

	Ordinary	Deficit	D.L.T.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Chicago	1 8 0	1 0 6	0 6
San Francisco Seattle etc.	1 10 0	13 0	7
Buenos Aires—via L.R.T.			
London Marconi	2 7 1	3 1	
Rio de Janeiro—via L.R.T.			
London Marconi	1 0 1	2 1	
Valparaiso—via L.R.T.			
London Marconi	1 1 3	3 1	
Havana—via L.R.T. London Marconi	1 1 0	14	
Jamaica—via L.R.T. London Marconi	1 1 3		

Week end Telegrams (To Great Britain only) accepted on Saturday or any previous day or delivery on the following Monday—3 annas per word

Daily and Week-end Letter Telegrams—Minimum charge for 20 words

Ordinary rate telegrams may be written in Code

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply paid etc

Full rate published in Post and Telegraph Guide

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1899-98 there were 3030 miles of line and 135,088 miles of wire and cable as compared with 511,867 wire including cable and 84,126 line including cable miles, respectively on the 31st March 1927. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 2,7 and 153 including 53 coast Radio offices respectively while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 3,852

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures—

	1897-98.	1926-27
Inland { Private	4 107,270	14,539,471
{ State	860,382	1,066,063
{ Press	35,910	458,992
Foreign { Private	785,679	2,891,077
{ State	9,898	30,806
{ Press	5,278	38,238
	5,754,415	19,022,602

The outturn of the workshops during 1926-27 represented a total value of Rs. 20,30,853. At the end of the year the total outlay of the Indian P. & T. Department to end of the year staff numbered 14,661, the total capital amounted to Rs. 12,14,31,780. The Net profit for the year was Rs. 10,24,002.

Wireless.—The total number of Departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1926-27 was twenty-four viz. Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Diamond Island, Jutogh, Karachi, Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Mhow, Nagpur, Peshawar, Poona, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (3 stations), Sandheads (two pilot vessels), Secunderabad and Victoria Point of which only Port Blair and Victoria Point worked telegrams direct from the public.

The new Duplex high-speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily the Bandot system being employed generally for this circuit.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1927 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 11 with 15,051 straight line connections and 2,074 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 114 were worked departmentally the number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 16 with 28,384 connections.

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about fifty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill ventilated and over populated, the village

site dirty crowded with cattle choked with rank vegetation and poisoned by stagnant pools and the village tanks polluted and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised.

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd 1914 the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India May 25th 1914*) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found

summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. It is very full early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January 1923 before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance that it has evolved over a complex of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted that it has provided the officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education that it has tried to uphold the ethical standard of western medicine and that in what is ever way it is regarded that an effort of which no Government need be ashamed. He quoted the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 that "in the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

The Public Health Commissioner in his latest published annual report (for 1920) notes the introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and says that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms are in some provinces now in a fair way to maturing but that in other provinces with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation a thir have found it have shown a desire to sweep away some of what they originally possessed. But he says though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems and much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive

criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1905 was nearly twice that of England and Wales her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 24 times that of England and Wales and nearly 41 times that of New Zealand. The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import i.e. plague, cholera, small pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that it was except typhus and yellow fever India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the other and the main reservoir of infection for plague and dysentery. The significance of these facts must add to the Commissioner's obvious to all who think. Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is badly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. Let not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of lying on rocks, a very and harmful of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held in Calcutta in December 1927 urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the department concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no Public Health Act for the whole of India nor and except the administrative arrangements is one immediately possible but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

Province	Birth Rates (per mille)		Death Rates (per mille)	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Delhi	41.80	42.4	29.68	33.57
Bengal	29.60	29.5	24.30	25.9
Bihar and Orissa	36.00	35.7	23.70	29.1
Assam	29.08	31.04	22.52	27.80
United Provinces	32.78	34.72	24.73	28.29
Punjab	40.10	40.1	30.00	43.4
N. W. Frontier Province	26.90	26.0	19.80	31.0
Central Provinces and Berar	43.80	44.18	27.21	32.59
Madras	33.70	34.9	24.40	24.5
Coorg	15.88	21.20	30.39	41.06
Bombay	34.86	35.60	23.86	27.63
Barma	26.36	27.40	18.73	21.54
Ajmer Merwara	33.18	33.33	23.50	24.96

Chief Causes of Mortality—There are three main classes of fatal diseases—specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs and lung diseases, intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1 000 —

Province	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	All other causes
Delhi	50 09	190 26	80 10	8 49.5 16 97	35 71	4 298 8 56	1 480 2 86
Bengal Presidency	34 276 7	17 438 4	9 9	614 228 18 6	21 886 6	27 820 0	133 363 8 9
Bihar and Orissa	17 334 5	14 382 4	6 798 8002	50 224 16 4	25 819 7	6 918 ~	177 762 3 2
Assam	8 293 80	2 745 40		98 015 14 30	9 198 1 34	5 079 81	32 548 4 74
U Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7 653 17	9 373 21	49 001 1 06	875 394 19 30	11 34 ~	26 177 58	145 025 3 19
Punjab	3 049 15	7 038 3	37 680 1 83	401 775 19 08	9 475 40	34 278 65	101 615 4 95
N W F P	116 05	586 27	217 10	35 559 16 61	168 04	1 549 72	4 433 1 98
O P & Benar	1 4 01	3 145 3	5 223 38	204 067 14 11	24 024 1 73	31 710 2 8	110 459 7 93
Madras Presidency	44 815 1 1	20 478 3	2 014 1	316 400 7 7	76 965 1 9	74 591 1 8	468 319 11 3
Coorg	4 0 3	26 16		4 116 20 12	194 1 18	27 1 40	472 ~ 88
Bombay Presidency	37 00	3 644 29	12 601 66	193 764 9 00	20 047 1 08	83 047 4 30	147 801 7 77
Burma	1 932 16	3 82 36	4 064 36	68 845 6 30	6 861 63	10 380 96	107 019 9 89
Ajmer Merwara		1 151 2 32		8 037 16 22	14 29	253 51	2,006 4 13
British India	293 707 1 22	35 290 23	361 943 1 00	4 007 662 16 60	280 222 35	333 636 1 84	1 596 886 6 61
1924-25	115 645 40	85 986 36	117 717 49	3 636 284 10 06	204 412 88	86 507 1 35	1 477 357 6 12

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual review shows that the outstanding statistical data concerning health during the year 1925 are briefly as follows—

(1) The birth rate fell down from 34.40 per mille in 1924 to 33.65 per mille in 1925.

(2) The death rate fell from 28.49 per mille in 1924 to 24.72 per mille in 1925.

(3) The infantile death rate fell from 189 in 1924 to 174 in 1925.

He shows that taking the year as a whole rainfall was within 25 per cent of the normal except in Orissa and the Madras Coast North where it was in moderate excess and in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat where it was in large defect.

Birth ratios exceeded death ratios in all provinces except Coorg, where the death rate was in

excess by 3.03 (Central Provinces (16.63) Delhi (11.94), Bihar and Orissa (11.9), Bombay (11.0) Punjab (10.09), Ajmer Merwara (9.68), Madras (9.3) were among the big birth increases. Deaths throughout British India numbered 3 967 918 as compared with 3 899 286 in the preceding year—a decrease of 911 668. Registered births exceeded registered deaths by 2 157 490 against 1 438 117 in 1924. All provinces excepting Coorg having contributed to this. The death rate was 24.72 as against 28.49 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 27.74. The urban death rate was 29.85 against 31.65 and the rural rate was 24.30 against 28.19 in 1924. In Delhi, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the rural rates exceeded the urban ones. In Coorg the urban rate exceeded the rural one by 28.37. In Burma by 37.45 and in the United Provinces by 11.54.

Of the total mortality 1 416 983 deaths or 23.7 per cent occurred during the first year of life against 1 589 138 and 22.8 per cent respectively in 1924. In England and Wales the corresponding figures for 1924 and 1925 were 11.6 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively. The infantile death rate calculated on the births recorded during the year was 174 as against 189 in 1924 176 in 1923 and 175 in 1922. In British India 702.571 (49.68 per mille) of the infantile deaths occurred during the first month of life against 48.1 in 1924 and 49.5 in 1923. This equals 68 per thousand of live births—a rate again in excess of the total infantile mortality rate in England and Wales, which was 75 per mille births registered. In all towns with over 10 000 inhabitants in the

United Provinces, Assam, Bombay, Central Provinces and the rural areas of Bombay the death rates decreased while in the rural areas in Madras and all similar towns in Burma and Madras they increased. The accuracy of the figures is subject to the known defects in registration as to which the Public Health Commissioner writes. The checking which has been attempted in various provinces varies according to the ideas of the public health departments concerned. The prevailing impression one gathers is that little progress is able to be recorded anywhere and it is very difficult, with economic and other conditions being what they are to visualise any very rapid or drastic amelioration.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY

British.—The average strength of British Troops, R.A. R.A.F. and pensioners and others and included on the strength were also 5,033 women and 7,347 children in India during 1924 was 60 097 as compared with 58 614 in 1924. The following table shows the main facts as regards the health —

	Average Strength	Admissions to Hospital		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Average (constantly) sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1 000	No.	Ratio per 1 000	No.	Ratio per 1 000	No.	Ratio per 1 000	No.	Ratio per 1 000
Officers	27 19	1 600	60.0	14	5.15	46	17.65	1	0.37	60.54	22.27
Other Ranks	57 88	36 069	62.8	166	2.89	972	16.94	25	0.44	1750.1	30.50
Women	632	2 593	40.1	23	4.06	92	16.34	1	0.16	76.79	13.63
Women Parturition		875									
Children	7 747	2 614	33.4	101	13.04	12	1.55	1	0.13	76.94	10.27
R.A. R.A.F. Pensioners Others		901		11							

The health statistics of Officers and other ranks for the quinquennial period 1910-14 1915-19 and 1920-24 are given with those for 1924 separately for purposes of comparison —

Period.	Admissions		Invalids		Deaths	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
1910-14	587.5	567.2	16.30	7.03	5.14	4.36
1915-19	1 063.0	881.7	60.38	26.91	10.54	8.81
1920-24	676.7	791.9	20.99	18.91	6.71	5.24
1925	607.6	623.6	18.02	17.38	5.15	2.80

The proportion of other ranks admitted to hospital was 628.6 per 1,000 compared with 655 in 1914, 595.4 in 1923, 628.9 in 1922, 1,032.3 in 1921 and 540.5 in 1913. The appreciable diminution in disease during 1925 was mainly due to lessened malaria, which remains as before the principal cause of sickness in India. There were 168 deaths or .99 per 1,000 of strength compared with 4.20 per 1,000 in 1924, 3.75 in 1923, 4.72 in 1922, 6.96 in 1921 and 4.36 (average) in 1910-14. The figure for 1925 constitutes a record. The number invalided was 997 or 17.38 of the total strength, compared with 15 per 1,000 in 1924, 15.51 in 1923 and 8.03 (average) for 1910-14. The increase in this figure was solely due to diseases of the ear. In 1914 men invalided for diseases of the ear numbered 100 and in 1925 this figure rose to 404. Of all the invalids, 55% had less than one year's service in the country and of these 137 suffered from diseases of the ear. The

average number constantly in hospital and the average sick time to each soldier were approximately the same as before the war.

An analysis of the different causes of sickness shows an enormous preponderance of disease due to bites of mosquitoes and sandflies and shows the importance of preventive measures directed against these pests. The large number of hospital admissions for inflammation of areolar tissue is also attributed in some measure to the same causes on account of the irritation of the bites and subsequent scratching and infection. The Northern Command as usual had the greatest incidence of malaria and Burma District of venereal disease. The figures for Waziristan are remarkably good and it is pointed out that most of the British troops there are concentrated at Koznak, a hill station. They are 44 per cent better than in 1914 and improvement attributed to better housing and an increase in the ration allowance.

Indian.—The outstanding feature of the statistics for 1925 in regard to the Indian Army is that the ratios per 1,000 for admissions, deaths and average constantly sick are in each case a record low figure in the annals of the Indian Army. The following table shows the main health statistics by years:—

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invaliding	Average constantly sick	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH				Average period of illness of each soldier calculated on average strength.	Average duration of each case of sickness
						Admissions.	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick		
1910-14 (Average)	110,081	71,210	5.73	699	2,602	144.6	4.39	6.4	20.7	7.11	13.50
1911-19 (Average)	204,295	161,028	3.42	4,929	779	788	16.81	23.6	38.1	13.9	17.03
1920	216,445	164,967	2.124	4,584	9,265	782	9.41	21.1	42.8	17.62	20.59
1921	173,384	119,211	1.782	3,638	6,031	879	10.16	20.7	34.4	12.55	19.47
1922*	147,840	77,406	1.014	2,650	3,639	124.0	0.86	18.0	24.0	8.08	17.10
1923*	143,234	66,841	856	2,328	2,935	438.7	1.48	16.3	20.6	7.04	16.13
1924*	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	424.1	5.73	12.8	18.0	6.61	10.61
1925*	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,019	356.8	4.01	12.5	10.04	5.99	15.39

*The figures for stations outside India i.e. Aden and Basra have been included.

The admission rate (for 1925) is 356.8 per 1,000 and shows a decrease of 66.3 per 1,000 as compared with 1924. The ratio per 1,000 for deaths is 4.01 as compared with 5.73 and the ratio per 1,000 for average constantly sick 16.04 as compared with 18.05 in 1924.

The ratio per 1,000 for invalids is 12.5 and is the lowest since 1914. However it is still more than double the figure for the quinquennial

period 1910-14. The hospital admission ratios for the chief diseases show a marked fall in the incidence of Malaria. The early and short monsoon did not favour the occurrence of a malaria epidemic. There is a welcome improvement in the incidence of small pox and of venereal disease. A slight increase is shown in influenza, the entire group of fevers, sandfly fever and diarrhoea.

MORTALITY FROM WILD ANIMALS

The total number of persons killed by wild animals in British India during 19.5 amounted to 1 982 as against 2,587 in the previous year. Tigers were responsible for 974 deaths, leopards for 151 wolves for 265 bears for 52 elephants for 78 and humans for 6. Deaths were highest from tigers in Madras from leopards in the Central Provinces and Berar from wolves in the United Provinces, from bears in Bihar and Orissa and from elephants in Assam. Of the 6 deaths from other animals 73 were assigned to wild pigs and 98 to crocodiles and alligators. The highest number of deaths from all wild animals occurred in Madras (402), Bihar and Orissa the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar coming next in order. The mortality from elephants showed a marked increase in provinces where these animals are found wild. There has been a not

noticeable decrease in deaths from all other animals except bears in almost all provinces.

Deaths from snake bite fell from 19,367 to 19,338. Decreases occurred in Madras the United Provinces the Punjab Burma Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam but Bombay and Bengal have reported slight increases.

During the year 1,805 wild animals were reported to have been destroyed of which 1,609 were tigers, 4,650 leopards 2,485 bears and 2,391 wolves. A sum of Rs 1,50,667 was paid in rewards against Rs 1,89,720 in the previous year. The number of snakes destroyed in India proper decreased from 47,106 to 41,004 and the rewards paid for their destruction were Rs. 1,57,939 as against Rs 1,40,130 in the previous year.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

There were 8,966 State Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in India at the end of 19.5 as compared with 5,669 in 19.4 an increase of 28%. The total number of patients treated was 41,13,578 (732,970 in patients and 40,402,60 outpatients) as compared with 38,68,249 (694,831 in patients and 38,088,49 outpatients) in 19.4. The increase was noticable in all provinces except Assam and the United Provinces. The greatest reduction was in the district of Assam partly due to the levy of a fee of one anna per out-door patient on each new case.

The number of Mental Hospitals throughout British India was 20, compared with 22 in 1924 and their total population 10,992 against 9,712 in 1924. The criminal population of the mental hospitals numbered 1,641 in 19.5 against 369 in 19.4.

There were in 1925 eight Medical Colleges in India and 38 Medical Schools. There is at Dehra Dun an X Ray Institute wherein training is given in radio-diagnostic radio- and electric therapy and radiology the number of students in 19.5 being 62. There are officially maintained X Ray installations at Delhi and Sholna.

LEPROSY IN INDIA

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of leprosy in the Indian Empire to-day. The census figures of 19.1 give the total as 10,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it is doubtful if this figure represents anything more than the more advanced cases and possibly a majority of this number are the beggars and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr K. Muir M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine says that we think that it would not be an over estimate to put down the number of leprosy in India somewhere between a half and one million.

Early in the year 1924 the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. R. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. R. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

His Excellency is its President and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh I.M.S. Honorary Secretary of the Association.

A special research worker on a salary of Rs 1,00-75 1,000 has been appointed for five years who is working under Dr K. Muir M.D., F.R.C.S., in the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Calcutta where doctors are trained in the special treatment of leprosy.

The whole of the first year of the Indian Council was occupied with preliminary organizing work and very early in its second year 1926 it began to put its work into operation. The General Committee is under the finally adopted scheme vested with the task of promoting research preparing and publishing propaganda material and arranging for the training of doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. Measures for the accommodation and treatment of leprosy patients and other schemes of purely local interest are the concern of Provincial Committees working as agents of the Indian Council. One of the early decisions of the Council therefore related to the apportionment of the revenue of the Fund as between the Central and Provincial Governments. It was decided that the total revenue less the income of contributions received from Ruling Princes, which according to their wishes has been earmarked for the promotion of research under the direction of the Central Committee should so be allocated that the amount distributed to

Provincial Committees should not be less than 50 per cent. of the total.

Two circulars were early in 1926 issued to the Provinces setting forth in detail the approved plan of action for the Central and Provincial Committees. In pursuance of the proposals made in it permanent local Committees to administer the funds to be allotted to them from the head quarters and to direct and control the anti leprosy campaign in their respective provinces were formed and by the close of the year all the Provinces had constituted branches. In order to secure uniformity in certain broad principles relating to the anti leprosy campaign to be undertaken by the Provincial Committees and with a view to its conformity with the latest scientific information about the nature of the disease, the Indian Council issued in the early part of 1926 a Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti leprosy campaign in India. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the bases upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest —

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community

(2) Segregations is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation can be controlled by treatment

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council therefore while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should for the present, at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced more infectious and less remediable and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generation will become fewer

The Provincial Committees have all placed this question of the training of doctors and the starting of treatment centres where facilities will be available for the proper diagnosis and treatment of the disease in the forefront of their programmes and their resources have in many cases been supplemented by local Governments by the grant of substantial financial assistance.

A general appeal for funds was made on the formation of the Indian Council and closed in January 1926. Realisations produced Rs 20 00 000. This was invested and forms the capital of the Association to which it yields an annual revenue of Rs 1 10 000.

CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling infant mortality. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chalmers and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India. The inauguration of an all India Baby Week, an undertaking to which Her Excellency the Governor of Bombay has devoted great and successful enthusiasm has also given a stimulus to the work and progress of an important personal aid to its progress. In all the vast centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infantile hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful signs of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in the numbers. But such is the magnitude of the

task that and consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children. The admirable work done year by year by the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is recognised by the Government of India which subsidises this organisation with a grant of Rs 3 70 000 a year for the maintenance of the Women's Medical Service of India.

Centres of Activity—The Child Welfare Directory gives the following list of places where the movement is already at work.

Bombay—The centre of much active and enthusiastic welfare work, the Lady Willington Maternity Home near the people's bazaar being unique of their kind in India. The Bombay Infant Welfare Society founded by Lady Lloyd has already established 8 Infant Welfare Centres where prenatal, maternal and child welfare work is being carried on.

Poona—The work carried out by the Serva Sadan Society of Poona deserves special mention in this connection. Child welfare centres have been established in several places throughout the Presidency and are in charge of Public

Health Nurses trained by the Seva Sadan Society. Certain of these Child Welfare centres are subsidized by the Bombay Branch of the Red Cross.

Surat.—The Henderson Ophthalmic Scheme for treating Ophthalmia Neonatorum and stemming the enormous amount of preventable and curable blindness that is laying its shadow over the health, happiness and usefulness of this great portion of our Empire.

Bijapur.—Mr Henderson I.C.S. has now started the same beneficent work for blind babies as in Surat.

Delhi.—Work was started in 1914 by two lady health visitors brought out from England by the Government of India. Their salaries are now met by the Delhi Municipality, a substantial grant being paid towards them by Government. Three infant welfare centres have been established and a comprehensive scheme for the training and supervision of indigenous *dais* is carried on. A training school for health visitors and midwife supervisors has been established in connection with this scheme and is financed by the Lady Chelmsford League. All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary Lady Reading Health School Vice-regal Institute Simla (and Imperial Secretariat, De li).

Madras.—Under the Provincial Branch of the Lady Chelmsford League and of the Red Cross Society a number of Infant Welfare Centres have been opened in the City also a school for training health visitors under Mrs Chinnappi M.B. the Medical Superintendent of the Co-operative Midwives Scheme by means of which trained midwives are provided for the City and much antenatal, maternity and infant welfare work is carried on. There are also local centres of both the Red Cross and the Lady Chelmsford League in the Madras mofussil.

Punjab.—The Punjab Branch of the Lady Chelmsford League was founded in 1921 and has established an Infant Welfare Centre and a school for training health visitors in Lahore under two health visitors brought from England. Its object is to establish child welfare centres with a trained health visitor in charge in each district.

United Provinces.—Infant Welfare centres exist in the following places—Agra, Allahabad Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dabra Dun, Gonda, Ghazipur Lucknow. Other places are also taking up the work and decrease in infant mortality is noted as a result of the work in many places.

Bengal.—Work is undertaken by the Corporation of Calcutta, and by the Indian Red Cross Society in that town. The latter body is now also financing a Health School for the training of

workers. A centre at Titagarh financed by The Duff & Co. Ltd. cares for the infants of the operatives in the Jute Mills. A flourishing centre exists at Dacca where excellent work is being done.

Sind.—Karachi has two trained Health Visitors as well as 8 nurses, and there is a large amount of maternity work. Hyderabad is noted specially for its work among indigenous midwives.

Central Provinces.—In Nagpur city the work is being carried on by the Municipality very successfully. The Red Cross has also opened a centre in Civil Lines.

Rajputana.—Ajmer is the only centre at present.

N.W.F.I.—Dera Ismail Khan has a flourishing work, much appreciated by the people. Peshawar centre has had to be closed for want of a suitable worker.

Baluchistan.—A centre was established in Quetta in 1922 and has done steady work.

Central India.—Indore has a centre financed by the Red Cross Society.

Bombay.—Has an enthusiastic Committee with two Health Centres.

Indian States.—The following have undertaken definite Child Welfare work while trained midwives are employed in a number of others: Kolhapur, Baroda, Jalpur.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to combating the prejudices of the mothers in respect of new born children. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty under-nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots: medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds etc. etc. But these are not yet its preliminary task. It is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly under-developed incompetent citizens.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final

report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and War-torn Expedition in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919 an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India the invitation was accepted thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920 and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest as far as possible for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society its activities are completely de-centralised and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1 The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces whether still on the active list or demobilised.

2 The care of those suffering from Tuberculous, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease in active service or not.

3 Civil welfare.

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments etc. for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5 Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work auxiliary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6 Home Service Ambulance Work.

7 Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000 Rs 5,000 Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and anything between Rs 1 and Rs 50 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 60.

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is the Hon. Mr. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt. C.B. 108 and the Organising Secretary Colonel Bhola Nauth, C.B. 118 (Retd.).

Finances—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56,33,000 and Rs 8,01,500 + 6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances in the end of December 1928 stood at a capital investment of the face value of Rs 7,53,000 0 0. The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is \$4 lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central Our Day Fund. A sum of Rs 70,000-0-0 was so distributed to the Provincial Branches under this arrangement during the year 1928.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION. (Indian Council)

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877 by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering first aid in cases of accidents or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured.

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room.

(c) The manufacture and distribution by sale or presentation of ambulance material and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic.

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps and Nursing Corps.

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted in 1910. It has since issued 1,20,468 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and 5,944 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions,

Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival or during the intervals between his visits.

In 1928 the Indian Council spent Rs 4,23,57 in furthering its objects and closed the year with Govt securities of the face value of Rs 70,000. The Association has five grades of members namely, Patrons, Honorary Councilors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000 Rs 500 Rs 100 Rs 5 and Rs 2.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin and Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood as President, Lady President and Chairman respectively with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon. Mr. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt. C.B., 108, is the Chairman and Colonel Bhola Nauth, C.B. 118 (Retd.) the General Secretary.

LUNACY AND ASYLUMS IN INDIA

The accommodation for mentally afflicted persons in British India is like that for those afflicted bodily very inadequate. In the Native States the condition of affairs as regards the provision of institutions for the care and treatment of the insane is still worse as no Asylums exist there at all so that those whose malady is such as to render their freedom a public nuisance are for the most part confined in the local jails.

According to the Census Reports of 1921 out of a total population of 318,942,440 (India

and Burma) there are 72,907 persons insane making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000.

In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000 while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the feeble-minded an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

INDIA

Provinces States and Agencies		General population			Insane population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Provinces under British Administration.	British	139,243,124	131,70,310	271,940,434	44,673	28,234	72,907
States and Agencies		4,53,431	3,230,616	4,764,047	9,478	5,520	15,398
Total for all India		163,996,554	164,946,926	318,942,480	64,151	34,154	88,305

For the care of the 88,805 insane of India and Burma, there exists accommodation in Asylums for roughly 97,12 hence only one person in ten out of the total insane population of the country can be afforded accommodation in the institutions that exist especially for their care and treatment.

The following table gives the number of Lunatic Asylums in each province during 1924

the total population of such institutions in each province and the number discharged cured and died.

The number of a yuma has not changed

There has been a decrease in the admissions and re-admissions during the year largely accounted for by the decrease in the admissions of military insane.

Province	No. of Mental Hospitals	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospital			Discharged cured	Died	Daily average		Criminal Lunatics	
			Males	Female	Total			Strength	Sick		
Bengal	4	2,4	290	173	1,12	81	5	97.05	59.01	568	
Assam	1	70	110	97	207	4	22	430.97	332.78	220	
Bihar and Orissa	1	70	300	54	354	3	3	201.61	94.20	159	
United Provinces	3	296	1,201	809	1,600	172	148	1,237.16	204.8	1,235	
Punjab	1	322	629	264	1,193	144	99	870.27	304.17	187	
Central Provinces	1	99	346	93	439	80	17	361.94	117.0	172	
Bombay	6	536	5,529	4,3	2,002	240	150	1,484.6	66.8	278	
Madras	3	1,337	953	812	1,290	140	107	941.08	125.47	190	
Burma	1	204	934	166	1,150	78	103	944.76	117.98	433	
Total	1923	22	2,133	7,790	1,950	9,640	972	629	7,605.23	780.90	2,431
	1924	22	2,157	7,771	1,941	9,712	1,017	676	7,805.94	738.68	2,501

The administration of Asylums is under the direct control of the Provincial Administrative Medical Officers. In the case of the so-called "Central" Asylums, that is to say the Asylums at Madras, North Yeravda (Bombay Presidency), Lahore (Punjab) Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) Berhampore (Bengal) and Rangoon (Burma) as well as the Asylum at Ranchi the charge of the institution is in the hands of a whole-time medical officer who is termed the Superintendent. He is usually but by no means always, a trained alienist. The remaining Asylums are in the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. Not one of the existing Asylums in British India can be said to be up-to-date as regards construction, organisation, staffing or equipment. In every instance even including the new Asylum for Burma which is now under construction in Rangoon the custodial aspect of the institution has received the greatest amount of consideration with the result that only a very little attention has been paid to all that goes towards the remedial requirements of the institution. It will probably take some years yet to obtain in India proper recognition of the fact that an Asylum for persons suffering

from mental diseases should be a "hospital" in every sense of the term hence its main raison d'être is to treat and to cure, and that every other consideration must be made secondary to this fundamental concept. Indeed in almost every country in the world which makes any pretension to be regarded as civilised the term Asylum has now been abolished for all institutions dedicated to the care and treatment of the insane. Owing to the lack of interest in Psychiatry and all that this term generally connotes in Europe and America the nomenclature that is still followed in the classification of mental diseases renders all official returns that are supposed to deal with the types of insanity occurring in the various Asylums in India, comparatively worthless. Even were a less obsolete classification of the varieties of mental diseases introduced it would not be possible in the existing absence of properly trained alienists to render information that would be of any great statistical value from a psychiatric stand point.

The following table shows the classification of the types of insanity recorded in the reports published by every Province in India in the year 1924-25

The principal types of insanity treated during the year 1924-25 in the Lunatic Asylums in the Provinces of—

	Bengal	Assam	Bihar & Orissa	United Provinces	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	Central Provinces	Burma
Idiocy	24	5	12	128	100	61	125	3	63
Mania	304	217	144	463	650	341	195	229	432
Melancholia	139	188	29	165	361	160	79	96	290
Epileptic Insanity	80	21	27	100	93	69	77	30	81
Other forms of Insanity	383	74	126	657	381	487	231	36	197
Dementia	433	-	70	167	437	278	486	16	126

It will be seen from the foregoing that the largest number of cases in the Asylums are shown as Mania and Melancholia. These terms Mania and Melancholia are nowadays regarded as obsolete. For purposes of comparison of the terms that are nowadays employed to distinguish psychopathic states with those that are still permitted to hold good in India the following extract has been made from a recent report published by the Union of South Africa:—

Infection Psychoses.
Exhaustion Psychoses.
Intoxication Psychoses.
Thyroidogenic Psychoses.

Dementia Præcox.
Dementia Paralytica.
Organic Dementias.
Involution Psychoses.
Manic-depressive Psychoses.
Paranoia.
Epileptic Psychoses.
Psychogenic Neurosis.
Constitutional Psychopathic State.
Psychopathic Personalities.
Defective Mental Development.

As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation no really reliable information is obtainable in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general population that come under observation. On the other the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1911 to be as follows

INDIA

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the insane by age per 10 000 of each sex	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEARS				
0-5	8..	484	102	139
5-10	2,905	1,882	547	506
10-15	4,098	2,733	893	876
15-20	4,366	3,016	940	1,025
20-25	5,518	3,379	1,118	1,095
25-30	5,881	3,58..	1,270	1,013
30-35	7,21	3,849	1,316	1,126
35-40	5,601	2,940	916	790
40-45	5,516	3,436	960	996
45-50	3,332	2,167	514	571
50-55	5,13..	2,492	555	706
55-60	1,465	1,036	239	297
60-65	1,683	1,411	567	786
65-70	602	439		
70 and over	1,070	1,008		
unspecified	270	133		
Total for all India	54,151	34,134		

A further result of the general apathy, both official and non-official, towards matters pertaining to psychiatry, the subject of 'feeble-mindedness' has not yet come to be recognised as one that has any practical bearing on the welfare of the state as a whole with the result that there is no official institution for the care and education of feeble-minded children.

As regards the relation of insanity to crime, and more especially as regards the confinement of criminal lunatics in jails this report of the re-

cent Commission of Enquiry into the subject of Indian Jails (published in 1920) contains some valuable suggestions. As things are the ideas both as regards the theory and the practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India, embodied in the existing legislation can only be described as archaic.

(See also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G. & W. Ewens, I.M.S. and "Lunacy in India" by Major A. W. Overbeck Wright, M.D., D.P.S., I.M.S.)

The Women's Medical Service for India.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer Women's Medical Service (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively in the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who are in the service of or who have rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund are to have the first claim to appointment and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India. (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry. (c) She must be a first class medical woman i.e. she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who in the opinion of the Council are of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed. The services of officers may be lent to Local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions which may be responsible for whole or part of the pay.

Pay.—The rates of pay are as follows—
1st to 3rd year Rs 450 per month
4th to 6th " " 500 "

	7th to 9th year	Rs	550 per month
10th to 12th	"	600	"
13th to 16th	"	650	"
16th to 18th	"	700	"
19th to 21st	"	750	"
22nd to 24th	"	800	"
25th and after	"	850	"

also an overseas allowance of Rs 100 per month to those below 12 years service and Rs 150 per month to those of 12 years service and over. But no member can be confirmed in the 500 rupee grade unless she has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe. In addition furnished quarters are provided free of rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it.

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with. Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five. An officer whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England.

Leave Rules.—(a) Casual Leave which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days, and is not supposed to interrupt duty. (b) Leave on average pay is granted up to 211 of an officer's period on duty according to Pundamental Rules. More than eight months leave on average pay is not granted at one time. (c) Study leave may also be granted up to twelve months during the whole service. An allowance of 12 sh per day is granted in addition to the average pay during study leave. (d) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee. (e) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions—(i) on medical certificate without limit of amount and (ii) otherwise than on medical certificate for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. (f) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave is granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 12 months. (g) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which she took before it was due. There are no allowances during extraordinary leave. A doctor appointed in England receives a sum of £100 to cover her passage and incidental expenses. There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road.

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent of her salary the Association contributing an equal amount and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, or at such rate as the Council can invest without risk to the funds of the Association.

The officer loses her contributions if she remains (except on account of ill health) before completing five years' service or in the event of dismissal. On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her.

FREE PASSAGES—Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all India services. The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four the first falling due after 4 years' service.

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital—The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911 of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees in all have been given for these purposes mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914 it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director General Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All India Association of Medical Women and the Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. The Honorary Secretary who is also a member of the Governing Body is the Deputy Secretary in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Deputy Accountant-General Central Revenues acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi (Nasirina) within easy reach of the old city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot however be guaranteed in the case of students. As the

hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 300 in-patients and a commodious out-patients department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 3,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M.B. B.S. degree of the Punjab University with which the College is affiliated.

SENIOR STAFF

Principal and Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology—Miss C. J. Campbell M.D. Ch.B. (Glas.) Women's Medical Service.

Vice-Principal and Professor of Surgery—Miss E. Peil M.B. B.S. (Lond.) W.M.S.

Professor of Medicine—Miss N. E. Trouton M.B. B.S. (Lond.) M.R.C.P. D.T.M. Calcutta.

Professor of Ophthalmology—Miss R. Boulton M.B. Ch.B. (Glas.) D.O. (Oxon.) W.M.S.

Professor of Pathology—Miss L. S. Chatterji M.B. Ch.B. (Aberdeen) D.P.H. (Cambridge).

Professor of Anatomy—Miss K. J. McDermott M.B. B.S. (Punjab) W.M.S.

Professor of Physiology—Mrs. Munday M.B. Ch.B. (Liverpool) W.M.S.

Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics and Superintendent of the Science Department—Miss J. H. Ross M.A. B.Sc. (Glas.).

Lecturer in Chemistry—Miss Sothiella Ram M.A. (Cantab.).

Lecturer in Biology—Miss C. O. Burt B.Sc. (Edin.).

Lecturer in English—Mrs. (Cotton) M.A. Manchester.

Bursar and Warden—Miss M. W. Jesson, M.A. (Cantab.).

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurses and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1889, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India, and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition Branches were formed in each Province, each Branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants in aid to several Provincial Branches; it gives scholarships to a

number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi; it gives post-graduate scholarships for study in the United Kingdom. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants in aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial Branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors

and a Junior service of 17 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H E Lady Irwin or The Hon Secretary is the Surgeon to H H, the Viceroy and the Secretary Dr A C Scott C M O W M S.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1902, in order to

secure a certain amount of improvement in the prevailing state of India. A sum of about 64 lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Amalgamation of Administration—At a general meeting held in Simla in July 1923 it was decided that the administration of the Funds for the physical welfare of Indian women under the Presidency of the Viceroy's wife should be administered by a single committee and with identical rules. These funds are the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Women's Medical Service for India, Victoria Memorial Scholarship

Fund Lady Cheshamford All India Maternity League and Lady Headley Women of India Fund. The President of the Amalgamated Committee is H E the Lady Irwin and the Hon and Joint Secretaries are respectively Lt Col Norman Walker I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy and Dr A C Scott W.M.S. The Hon Treasurer is Sir Frederic Gauntlett.

NURSING

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St George's Hospital Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom South Africa New Zealand, Australia Canada and Burma and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Nursing Bodies—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution is Mr A R Nicholson Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hun-

gerford Street Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses 144 Russa Road South Nurses Academy 6 Suburban Hospital Road and Nurses Bureau, 37 McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 82 nurses the Government Maternity Hospital the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpank, the Royappa Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital also the Lady Amphilil Nurses Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated) (President Her Excellency Lady Godan). The Association has under its management—The Lady Amphilil & Co. Private Institute Western Castle Mount Road Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians always available. The Lady Wellington Nursing Home Western Castle Mount Road Madras and Nurses Nursing and Convalescent Home Ootacamund for Medical Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nigiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr I. R. W. Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Alfred Hospitals and after wards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards as the work grew it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1880. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions.

towards the maintenance of their work. The Associations are as follows —

St George's Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary F B Thornely Esq
Bombay

Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association,
Bombay Hon Secretary Dr M V
Mehta F.R.C.P.

Gonaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary G A Thomas Esq
108 Old Custom House Bombay

Cama Hospital Nursing Association Bombay
Hon Secretary H C B Mitchell,
Esq

Seasoon Hospital Nursing Association
Poonas Hon Secretary A C Wild Esq
I.C.S.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association,
Karachi Hon Secretary H H
Hood Esq

Nasik Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Nasik

Ahmedabad and Lely Memorial Nursing
Association Ahmedabad Hon Secretary
Civil Surgeon Ahmedabad

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary Civil Surgeon Bijapur

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary Civil Surgeon
Dharwar

Prince of Wales Nursing Association Aden
Hon Secretary E Somerville Murray
Esq Aden

Kanara Nursing Association Karwar Hon
Secretary D S Dhavi Esq Karwar

Voluntary Nursing Association Sholapur
Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon Sholapur

Dyramjee Jeejibhoy Hospital Nursing
Association Mathuran. Hon Secretary
Lt.-Col B B Paymaster I.M.S.

Ahmednagar Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Ahmednagar Hon. Secretary
Civil Surgeon

Panch Mahals Nursing Association
Godhra Honorary Secretary Civil Surgeon

After further experience it was felt that it is undesirable to have a considerable number of detached and independent nursing associations training and certifying nurses without any common standard of entrance examination or certification. It was therefore decided to establish the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association which came into existence in the year 1910.

The principle on which the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association works is a central system of examination certification registration and control. It is now the only nursing, examining, registering and certifying body in the Bombay Presidency. At the same time, the local associations retain entire charge of their local funds excepting Provident funds which have been transferred to the Central fund, and also entire control of the nurses when they are in their

employment. Proposals are now before Government for absorbing the personnel of the local associations into a Presidency Nursing Association. This will not however affect the individuality of local associations which will continue to control their own funds and to exercise control over local establishments, subject in the latter case to such limitations as a revision of the nature in question will require.

The Association commenced its operations on the 1st April 1911. The institutions recognized under the by laws for the training of nurses at present are—St George's Hospital, J J Hospital, Cama and Albion Hospital, Bai Modlalal Hospital, Bombay, Huttlings and Premabai Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, Civil Hospital, Belgam, Moradbad, Vrijbhukhandas Hospital, Surat, Karachi Civil Hospital, Karachi, Seasoon Hospital, Poonas, State General Hospital, Baroda, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sholapur, V J Hospital, Ahmedabad, Civil Hospital, Nasik, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parcel, Bombay, Zeenana Mission Hospital, Bombay and the following for the training of Midwives: M V Hospital, Civil Hospital, Surat, Victoria Jubilee and King Edward VII Hospital, Ahmedabad, Bai Motilal Hospital, J J Hospital, Cama and Albion Hospital, Bombay, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Seasoon Hospital, St. Margaret's Hospital, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poonas, Civil Hospital, Belgam, Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur, Wadia Maternity Homes, Supari Bag, Parcel, Bombay, (11) Hospital, Ahmedabad, Civil Hospital, Nasik, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sholapur, Arbathal, Giribahal, Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, Zeenana Mission Hospital, Broach.

Provision for retiring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident Fund and a Nursing Reserve has been established for employment in emergencies such as war pestilence or public danger or calamity.

Address—The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Secretariat, Bombay.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated replacing the Punjab and Up country Nursing Association for Europeans in India which Society established in 1892 had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The names of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs Cottrell while Mrs. Sheppard, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organization, but mainly owing to financial reasons she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognizing the need for expansion consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co-

operation towards this project and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut. Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time. The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association.

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Lady Irwin is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary Lt.-Colonel Hay Thorburn, I.M.S.

Hon. Treasurer W. J. Lister Esq., O.P.R. C.I.E.

Chief Lady Superintendent Miss G. Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I. N.A. Victoria Lodge Simla or Delhi.

Hon. Secretary Home Committee: Lt.-Col. Sir Warren R. Crooke-Lawless O.B. O.M. O.M. LL.D., House Governor Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Secretary Home Committee Miss M. E. Ray B.R.C. 54 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

Nurses Organizations—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses Association of India and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting esprit de corps among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 (including nurses trained in ten or more different countries: Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians). The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses Association was started in 1908 and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

President Mrs. G. D. Franklin 33, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Miss Gadsden General Hospital Madras.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Within the abnormally short period of nine years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in six of its most progressive Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Mohammedan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahmin by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the mind was psychological for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete self-government but only men were

being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1700 women are qualified

to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 twenty-two women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards, four of whom were elected by Bombay City voters the others having been nominated.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex Dr Besant stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for India was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic All India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.

Our interests as one half of the people are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu Muslim Reform) scheme (1. 8) that the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible and in the Memorandum (3) that the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people. We pray that when such a franchise is being drawn up women may be recognized as people and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens and we urgently claim that in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1919 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All India Women's Deputation yet when the Scheme of Reforms drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India, was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919 a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Harabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should decide by a resolution in favour of women's franchise women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore a very progressive Indian State was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920 and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar. In the first session of the Legislative Council in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution in the Madras Legislative Council to remove the disqualification of sex existing in regard to the Legislative Council franchise. During the month that must legally intervene between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and its introduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public propaganda and canvassed the important members of the Council. The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion in which it was evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation of womanhood and an expression of faith in its future when the division was taken it resulted in the resolution being carried by a majority of 34. Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its women, and it has done so ungrudgingly and

unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men.

Mr Trivedi brought forward a Woman Suffrage Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council during the same session but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order. In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Sahab Harilal Desai, Harilal Desai of Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council. As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part and for a suffrage meeting of Marathi and Gujarati women in Poona when over 800 women showed the greatest enthusiasm for the movement.

The Bombay Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members. The result was satisfactory to the suffragists the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral. Thus Madras and Bombay Presidencies gave the lead to the other Provinces. In September 1922 Mr. M. Bose in the Bengal Council moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes. A bloc of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against it. In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38.

Mr Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes majority.

These Debates proved so educational to their respective Provinces that the Bengal and Behar Provinces have since granted qualified women the Municipal vote.

In February 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the unanimous vote of the United Provinces Legislative Council in favour of Woman Suffrage.

In 1926 the Punjab granted woman suffrage without a division, thus there now remain in India only the Central Provinces and Behar where women are still unenfranchised.

The new Reform Bill for Burma has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women and further made provision for their election as Councillors. If the Council passes a Resolution desiring their admission and if that Resolution is approved of by the Governor.

In April, 1922, the Mysore Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suffrage Resolution. The vote for the Representative Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922. The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H. H. The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923. In October 1924 Assam Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrage for

its Province by 26 to 8. It also has been the first Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members.

There is little doubt that it will be only a few years at most before all the provinces of India will have granted woman suffrage and the right to vote will advance the interests of women immensely along the lines of education, health, housing, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India where the sex disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for election to the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it, and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonam Lukhose became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Barber Physician. She is Minister for Health to the State. Cochin State has nominated Mr. Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament and the gaining of this right remains as a far her objective of the women suffragists. Many large influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces. Accordingly in November 1923 women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities.

In April 1926 as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms the Bill was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council, on the 17th July was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership. Bombay and the Punjab have followed its lead in August and October respectively. This has enabled women to become members of the new Councils which will function

for the next three years. But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success so the Women's Indian Association is asking that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which have voted to admit them and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus this year marks another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces the Punjab and Bengal all granted the Franchise to women so that at the end of 1927 the only unenfranchised Province is Behar and Orissa. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first Woman member to a Legislative Council in British India the recipient of the honour being Dr Muthu lakshmi Ammal and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council to the Office of Deputy President of the Council.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who

have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood. As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and will be adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association is the only defined suffrage Society almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement. Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadashivale, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs Tata, Mrs Wadia, Mrs Jinarajadas, Mrs A. Besant, Mrs M. R. Cousins, Mrs Srinangama, Mrs Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Scrappi, Mrs Khedkar, Dr Mistry, Dr Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhuri, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Chaff, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs. Rustonji Faridoonji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc.

PROVING OF WILLS

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16 1/2 years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 10,000 the probate duty payable is 2% between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is 2 1/4%. Over 50,000 rupees the duty payable is 3%. In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted —

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances

2. The amount of funeral expenses
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

Warrant of Precedence.

A new Warrant of Precedence for India in supersession of the notification published on February 10 1899 which has been approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India was published in 1922. Henceforth the following table will be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons named, as under —

- 1 Governor General and Viceroy of India
- 2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges
- 3 Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal
- 4 Commander-in-Chief in India
- 5 Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Behar and Burma
- 6 Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam
- 7 Chief Justice of Bengal
- 8 Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India
- 9 Members of the Governor General's Executive Council
- 10 Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies
- 11 President of the Council of State.
- 12 President of the Legislative Assembly
- 13 Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal
- 14 Bishops of Madras and Bombay
- 15 Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors Political Resident in the Persian Gulf Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore and Commissioner in Sind,—within their respective charges
- 16 Chief of the General Staff Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officer Commanding Northern, Southern Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General
- 17 Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras Bombay and Bengal
- 18 Members of the Executive Council and Ministers United Provinces Punjab, Burma and Behar
- 19 Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana Central India and Baluchistan Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
- 20 Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers Central Provinces and Assam
- 21 Presidents of Legislative Councils within their respective Provinces
- 22 Chief Judges of Chief Courts and Puisne Judges of High Courts
- 23 Lieutenant-Generals
- 24 Comptroller and Auditor General President of the Public Service Commission and President of the Railway Board.
- 25 Bishops of Lahore Bangalore, Lucknow and Nagpur
- 26 Members of the Railway Board Railway Financial Commissioner, and Secretaries to the Government of India
- 27 Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, Commissioner in Sind, Financial Adviser Military Finances, Judges of Chief Courts and Members of the Central Board of Revenue.

28 Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Chief Commissioner of Delhi—within their respective charges Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras Bombay and Bengal Agent to the Governor General Punjab States when within the Punjab

29 Commissioner of Revenue and Customs, Bombay Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Development Commissioner Burma Director of Development Bombay Director General Indian Medical Service Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Financial Commissioners Judicial Commissioners of Oudh Central Provinces Sind and Upper Burma Major Generals, members of a Board of Revenue Surgeon-Generals.

30 Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities

31 Agents of State Railways Controller of the Currency Additional Judicial Commissioners Agency Commissioner Madras Commissioners of Divisions and Residents of the 2nd Class,—within their respective charges.

32 Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years standing (not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant)

33 Advocate General, Calcutta

34 Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay

35 Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam

36 Bishops (not territorial) under Homage from the Crown

37 Accountants-General Class I Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India Archdeacons of Calcutta Madras and Bombay Census Commissioner for India Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department Colonels Commandant and Colonels on the Staff Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, Director, Intelligence Bureau Director General of Archaeology in India Director of the Geological Survey Director Royal Indian Marine when an officer of the Royal Navy of rank lower than Rear Admiral or an officer of the Royal Indian Marine Educational Commissioner with the Government of India His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner Calcutta Inspector General of Forests Military Accountant-General Opium Agent Benares, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor General of India.

38 Additional Judicial Commissioners, Agency Commissioner Madras, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans Chief Commissioner of Delhi Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam Commissioners of Divisions and Residents of the 2nd Class

39 Private Secretary to the Viceroy Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments.

40 Accountants-General other than Class I Chief Auditors Eastern Bengal Railway and North-Western Railway Chief Conservators of Forests Chief Engineers (Chief Engineer Telegraphs Colonels Command Controllers of Military Accounts, Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Directors, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic and Establishment and Railway Board Director-General of

Commercial Intelligence, Director-General of Observations, Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments, Director, Zoological Survey, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors General Civil Hospitals, Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province, Inspectors General of Prisons under Local Governments, Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years Civil service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant, Mint Masters Calcutta and Bombay, President of the Forest College and Research Institute, Provincial Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways

41 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

42 Solicitor to the Government of India and Standing Counsel to the Government of India

43 Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur and Presbytery Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland

44 Chairmen of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency towns Rangoon and Karachi, Members of the Public Service Commission, Non-official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency towns and Rangoon within their respective municipal jurisdiction, Settlement Commissioners, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency towns and Rangoon within their charges, and Chief Inspector of Mines

45 Collectors of Customs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Deputy Commissioner Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class) —within their respective charges, Commissioners of Income Tax, Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments

46 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, Director Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, Establishment Officer in the Army Department and to the Railway Board

47 Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Director of the Indian Institute of Science and Principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee

48 Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns and Rangoon, Comptroller Assam, Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Marine Accounts, Controller

Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Director-General of Post Office, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Deputy Military Accountant-General, Director Medical Research, Director of Writers, Directors of Telegraph Engineering, District Controllers of Military Accounts, Lieutenant-Colonels, Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department of 18 years Civil service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant, Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, Postmasters-General and Superintending Engineers.

49 Assay Master Bombay, Chief Auditor, Odish and Rohilkhand Railway, Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India, and Deputy Controller General

50 Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Presidency towns and Rangoon, Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Director Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, Directors of major Laboratories, Director of Public Instruction, North West Frontier Province

51 Private Secretaries to Governors, and Secretaries and First Assistants in 1st Class Residences

52 Administrators-General, Chief Presidency Magistrates, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways, Deputy Directors, Railway Board, Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, and Officers in Class I of the General of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department

53 Commissioner of Labour, Madras, Controller of Patents, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Directors of Agriculture, Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras, Directors of Industries, Directors of Land Records, Excise Commissioners, Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Inspectors-General of Registration, Principal Research Institute, Cawnpore, and Registrars of Co-operative Societies

54 District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts

55 First Assistant to the Residents at Aden, Baroda and in Kashmir, Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar and Chairman of Port Trust, Aden

56 Military Secretaries to Governors

57 Senior Chaplains other than those already specified

58 Sheriffs within their own charges.

59 Collectors of Customs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents, Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class) and Settlement Officers.

60 Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, 1st grade, Chief Forest Officers, Andamans and Nicobars Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence Deputy Director-General of Archaeology Deputy Director of Industries United Provinces Deputy Postmasters-General 1st grade, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies United Provinces Deputy Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India Managing Director Optium Factory Bhanipur Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing Principals of major Government Colleges Registrars to the High Courts Secretaries to Legislative Councils, Senior Inspectors of Mines Assistant Collectors of Customs Divisional Engineers and Assistant Engineers, Telegraphs Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division Officers of the Archaeological and other Scientific Departments Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service Officers of the Indian Forest Department Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of a similar status and Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of 20 years standing Principal School of Mines and Geology Instructor Wireless, Wireless Research Officers, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Officers of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department of 20 years standing Superintendent of the Government Test House

61 Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, Assistant Director Public Information Government of India and Under Secretaries to the Government of India

62 Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office Chief Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Bombay, Consulting Surveyor to the Government, Bombay Directors of the Persian Gulf Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Directors of Survey Madras and Bengal Keeper of the Records of the Government of the India and Librarian, Imperial Library

63 Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, District Judges not being Sessions Judges, Majors and Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years standing

64

65 Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, 2nd grade, Assistant Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India, Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories Deputy Postmasters-General, 2nd grade, Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 10 years stand-

ing; Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office Presidency Postmasters; Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 20 years' standing Assistant Collectors of Customs Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Officers of the Archaeological and other Scientific Departments Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department Officers of Class II of the General or Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Forest Department Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department and Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of similar status of 12 years standing Examiner of Local Fund Accounts Madras Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax Instructor Wireless Wireless Research Officers, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless Officers of the 1st Division Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department Forest Engineers of 12 years' standing Works Managers, Indian Ordnance Factories

66 Assistant Commissioners (Senior), Northern India Salt Revenue, Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms Assistant Directors, Railway Board Assistant Financial Adviser Military Finance Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise Calcutta, Chief Chemical Examiner Central Chemical Laboratory Naini Tal Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers in Bengal and Bombay Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Curator of the Bureau of Education Deputy Administrator General Bengal, Deputy Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, Deputy Director of Land Records Burma Deputy Sanitary Commissioners Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons not belonging to the Indian Medical Service Director Vaccine Institute Belgium Emigration Commissioners, Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Examiner of Questioned Documents Executive Engineers of less than 12 years standing First Assistant Commissioner Port Blair Honorary Presidency Magistrates Judge of the City Civil Court Madras Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes Lady Assistants to the Inspector General Civil Hospitals Legal Assistant to the Legislative Department of the Government of India Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale of upwards, Presidency Magistrates, Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration Calcutta, Protector of Emigrants, Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind Registrars to Chief Courts, Registrar of Companies, Bombay Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal Secretary, Board of Examiners Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Service Senior Income-tax Officer,

Bombay, and Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale and Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

1. The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non official community resident in India who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified it shall be entered in the table in Italy's provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasions of intercourse with Indians and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

8. The following will take courtesy rank as shown —

Consuls-General Immediately after article 37 which includes Colonels Commandant Consuls Immediately after article 40 which includes

Colonels Vice-Consuls, Immediately after article 43 which includes Majors.

Consular officers de carrière will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carrière.

9. The following may be given by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England knights of the Garter the Thistle and St Patrick Privy Councillors Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. — Immediately after Members of the Governor General's Executive Council article 9.

Baronets of England Scotland Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patent. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire Immediately after the Commissioner in Hind (Article 15) Knights Commander of the Bath Knights Commander of the Star of India knights Commander of St Michael and St George Knights Commander of the Indian Empire knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire and Knights Bachelor — immediately after the Residents of the Second Class Article 31.

10. All ladies unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor General's Executive Council.

SALUTES

Persons	No of guns
Imperial salute	101
Royal salute	31
Members of the Royal Family	31
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21
Maharajahiraja of Nepal	21
Sultan of Muskat	21
Sultan of Zanzibar	21
Ambassadors	19
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17
Governor of Portuguese India	17
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15
Plantationaries and Envoys	15
Governor of Damran	9
Governor of Idku	9

Occasions on which salute is fired

When the Sovereign is present in person
On the anniversaries of the Birth Accession and Coronation of the reigning Sovereign the Birthday of the Consort of the reigning Sovereign the Birthday of the Queen Mother Proclamation Day

On arrival at or departure from a military station, or when attending a State ceremony

Persons	No. of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Viceroy and Governor General	31	On arrival at, or departure from a military station within Indian territory, or when attending a State ceremony
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Residents, 1st Class	13	} Same as Governors
Agents to the Governor General	13	
Commissioner in Sind	13	
Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)		Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K. R.)
G.O.C. in C Commands (d)	15	} On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	
Major Generals and Colonel-Commandants Commanding Brigades (d)	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

<i>Salutes of 21 guns</i>		Cutch	The Maharao of
Baroda	The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	Jalpur	The Maharaja of
Awahor	The Maharaja (Scindia) of	Jodhpur	(Marwar) The Maharaja of
Hyderabad	The Nizam of	Kanauj	The Maharaja of
Jammu and Kashmir	The Maharaja of	Kotah	The Maharao of
Muscat	The Sultan of	Patiala	The Maharaja of
Mysore	The Maharaja of	Rewa	The Maharaja of
		Tonk.	The Nawab of
<i>Salutes of 19 guns</i>		<i>Salutes of 15 guns.</i>	
Bhopal	The Begam (or Nawab) of	Alwar	The Maharaja of
Indore.	The Maharaja (Holkar) of	Banswara.	The Maharawal of
Kalat.	The Khan (Wali) of	Bhutan	The Maharaja of
Kolhapur	The Maharaja of	Datla	The Maharaja of
Travancore.	The Maharaja of	Dewar (Senior Branch)	The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar)	The Maharana of	Dewar (Junior Branch)	The Maharaja of
<i>Salutes of 17 guns</i>		Dhar	The Maharaja of
Bahawalpur	The Nawab of	Dholpur	The Maharaj Rana of
Bharatpur	The Maharaja of	Dungarpur	The Maharawal of
Bikaner	The Maharaja of	Idar	The Maharaja of
Bundi	The Maharaja Raja of	Jaisalmer	The Maharawal of
Cochin	The Maharaja of		

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals

Khairpur The Mir of.
 Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
 Orphha. The Maharaja of.
 Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
 Rampur The Nawab of.
 Sikim The Maharaja of.
 Sirrol. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns

Benares The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar The Maharaja of.
 Cooh Behar The Maharaja of.
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.
 Jaora The Nawab of.
 Jhalawar The Maharaj-Rana of.
 Jind The Maharaja of.
 Junagadh The Nawab of.
 Kapurthala The Maharaja of.
 Nabha The Maharaja of.
 Nawanshar The Maharaja of.
 Palanpur The Nawab of.
 Porbandar The Maharaja of.
 Rajppla The Maharaja of.
 Ratlam The Maharaja of.
 Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
 Alwarpur The Raja of.
 Baoni The Nawab of.
 Barwan The Rana of.
 Bijawar The Maharaja of.
 Bilaspur The Raja of.
 Cambay The Nawab of.
 Chamba. The Raja of.
 Charkhari The Maharaja of.
 Chhatarpur The Maharaja of.
 Faridkot. The Raja of.
 Gondal. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Janjira The Nawab of.
 Jhabua The Raja of.
 Maler Kotla The Nawab of.
 Mandi The Raja of.
 Manipur The Maharaja of.
 Morvi. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Narsinggarh The Raja of.
 Panna The Maharaja of.
 Pudukkottal The Raja of.
 Radhanpur The Nawab of.
 Rajgarh The Raja of.
 Sallana The Raja of.
 Samthar The Raja of.
 Sirmur The Maharaja of.
 Sitaman. The Raja of.
 Suket. The Raja of.
 Tebri The Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Belashoor The Nawab (Babi) of.
 Banganapalle The Nawab of.
 Banda. The Raja of.
 Baranndha The Raja of.
 Barya. The Raja of.
 Chhota Udepur The Raja of.
 Danta The Maharana of.
 Dharampur The Raja of.
 Dhrol The Thakur Sahab of.
 Fadthi (Shukra) The Sultan of.
 Halpaw The Sawbwa of.
 Jawhar The Raja of.
 Kelghandi The Raja of.
 Kengtung The Sawbwa of.
 Khilchipur The Rao Bahadur of.
 Kishn and Socotra. The Sultan of.
 Lahr (or Al Haura) The Sultan of.
 Limbdi The Thakur Sahab of.
 Loharu The Nawab of.
 Lunawada The Raja of.
 Mulhar The Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of.
 Mong Nal. The Sawbwa of.
 Mudhol The Raja of.
 Nagod The Raja of.
 Palitana The Thakur Sahab of.
 Patna. The Maharaja of.
 Rajkot. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Sachin The Nawab of.
 Sangli. The Chief of.
 Savantvadi The Bar Desai of.
 Shehr and Mokalla The Sultan of.
 Sonpur The Maharaja of.
 Sunth The Raja of.
 Vankaner The Raj Sahab of.
 Wadhwan The Thakur Sahab of.
 Yawaghuwa The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.*Salutes of 21 guns*

Indore His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao
alias Pals Sahab of.
 Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan,
G.C.M.E. Bahadur
 Travancore His Highness the Maharaja of.

Udaipur (Mewar) His Highness Maharaja
 Churaja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur,
G.O.S.I., G.O.I.M. G.O.V.O. Maharana of

Salutes of 19 guns

Likaner Major-General His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, *G.O.S.I., G.O.I.M.,
 G.O.V.O., G.B.R., K.C.B., & D.C., Maharaja of*

Kotah Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Bahadur G.C.I., G.C.I.E. Maharaja of

*Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammaul Avaru Vanivila Sannidhana C.I. Maharani of

Nepal General His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana G.C., G.C.I. G.O.M., G.O.V., D.C.I., Prime Minister Marshal of

Patiala Major General His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahinder Bahadur, G.C.I. G.C.I.E., G.O.V. G.S.E. A.D.C. Maharaja of

Tonk H. H. Amin ud Daula Wazir ul Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Sanat Jung, G.C.I., G.C.I.E. Nawab of

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar Colonel His Highness Sowai Maharaja Shri Jay Singhji G.C.I.E. Maharaja of

Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sri Bewal Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Dhar Sir Jal Deo, G.C.I. G.O.V. Maharaja Rana of

Khangarh Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Umdae Rajabae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I. G.C.I.E., Maharaja of

Orissa His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sowai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.I. G.C.I.E., Maharaja of

Roohi His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.I. Ex Maharao of

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Farbu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I. G.C.I.E., Maharaja of

Jind. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur G.C.I.E., G.C.I. Maharaja of

Junagadh His Highness Valli Abad Mohabat Khanji Rasulkhanji Nawab of

Kapurthala Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.I. G.C.I.E. Maharaja of

Nawanagar Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji G.C.I. G.B.E., Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Age Khan, His Highness Age Sir Soltan Muhammad Shah, G.C.I., G.C.I.E. G.O.V., of Bombay

Bariya Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Manasinhji, G.C.I.E., Raja of

Chitral His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul Mulk K.O.I.E., Mehtar of

Lavej (Al Hauia) His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl bin Ali, K.O.I.E. Sultan of

Lunawada. His Highness Maharaja Shri 9 r Wakhatasinghi Dalolasinghi, K.O.I.E., Raja of

Sachin Major His Highness Nawab Siddi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakut Khan Mubassarat Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur Nawab of

Shehr and Mokalla H. H. Sultan Oomer bin Awad Alkafy Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Sultan of

Vankner Captain His Highness Raj Sahab Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji K.C.I.E., Raj Sahab of

Salutes of 9 guns

Daabahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of

Dhala Amir Nasir bin Shaif bin Set bin Abdul Hadi Amir of

Jamkhandi Captain Moharban Sir Parasabhaivram Ramchandrarav K.O.I.E. Chief of

Kanker Maharajadhiraj Kamal Deo Chief of Loharu Nawab Sir Amir ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur K.O.I.E. ex Nawab of

Tawangpong Hkun Hsang Awn K.S.M., Sawbwa of

Local Salutes

Salutes of 21 guns

Shopal The Begum (or Nawab) of Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of.

Bikaner The Maharaja of.

Cutch The Maharao of

Jaipur The Maharaja of

Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of

Patiala The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of

Khalpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of

Bhavnagar The Maharaja of.

Jud. The Maharaja of

Junagadh The Nawab of

Kapurthala The Maharaja of

Nahla The Maharaja of

Nawanagar The Maharaja of

Patnam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Bushire His Excellency the Governor of At

the termination of an official visit

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

* Conferred in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore and in the capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime

Savantvadi The Sar Desai of	<i>Salutes of 11 guns</i> Within the limits of his own territory, permanently
Abu Dhabi The Shaikh of	<i>Salutes of 5 guns</i> Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief
Bunder Abbas The Governor of Lingah The Governor of Muhammerah The Governor of	} At the termination of an official visit.
Muhammerah Eldest son of the Shaikh of	
	Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative
Ajman The Shaikh of Dibal The Shaikh of Bas-al-Khelma The Shaikh of Sharjah The Shaikh of Umm ul Qawain The Shaikh of	<i>Salutes of 3 guns</i> } Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifa K O I D C S I Shaikh of Bahrain	<i>Salutes of 11 guns</i> Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief
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(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat	<i>Salutes of 17 guns</i>
The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family	<i>Salutes of 13 guns</i>
The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat when not a member of the ruling family	<i>Salutes of 9 guns</i>
Bahrain The Shaikh of Kuwait The Shaikh of Muhammerah The Shaikh of Qatr The Shaikh of	<i>Salutes of 7 guns</i>

Bahrain Eldest son of the Shaikh of or other member of the ruling family Kuwait Eldest son of the Shaikh of or other member of the ruling family	<i>Salutes of 5 guns</i> } Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs
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Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

H M Excellency Shaikh Sir Khar'al Khan, G O I E, K O S I Shaikh of Muhammerah	<i>Salutes of 13 guns</i> Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief
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Indian Orders.

The Star of India

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1876, 1907, 1902 and 1911 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire of not less than thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India) the first class of forty five Knights Grand Commanders (23 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and twenty five Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white roses and in the centre an Imperial Crown all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order *Reason's Light our Guide* also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon set in a perforated and ornamental oval containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cord of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander and pendant therefrom a badge of a smaller size (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears from his left breast a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendant to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery or if the recipient was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Glorious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of

India, the Right Honourable Lord Irwin P.C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E.

Officers of the Order—*Registrar* Col the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Crichton K.C.V.O. Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood St James Palace London W 1.

Secretary The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson K.C.I.E. Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. I. M. the Queen Empress
H. E. H. The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan G.C.I.E. Sardar Aqdas Shaikh of Muhamed dependencies
Prince Ismail Mirza Motamad ed Dowleh Amir Akram son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza Yemin ed Dowleh Ali es Sultan of Persia
General Sir Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana K.C.V.O. of Nepal
General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana G.B.E. K.C.I.E., of Nepal.

Honorary Companions.

H. E. Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah K.C.I.E. Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependencies
H. H. Salyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us Salyid Turki K.C.I.E. Sultan of Masqat and Oman.
Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah son of the Shaikh of Bahrain.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda
H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur
Baron Harris
H. H. the Raja of Cochlin
Baron Amptill
Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Prime Minister Marshal and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal
H. H. the Maharaja of Orissa
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
H. H. the ex Begum of Bhopal
Baron Sydenham
Sir Arthur Lawley
Sir John Hewitt
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. Maharao of Kotah
General Sir Edmund George Barrow
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad
H. H. the Aga Khan
H. H. the Nawab of Tonk
H. H. the Maharao of Ootch
Baron Willington
H. H. The Maharaja of Benares
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur

Lord Chelmsford
The Earl of Ronaldshay
H. H. The Maharaja Jam Sahib of Navanaga
The Maharaja of Alwar
Baron Lloyd
Viscount Innes
Viscount Lee of Fareham
The Earl of Lytton

Knights Commanders (K C S I.)

Sir Philip Percival Hutchins
Sir William John Cunningham
Sir Henry Martin Winterbotham
Sir James Montagu
Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson
Sir Hugh Shakespeare Barnes
Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel
Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
Sir James Thomson
Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller
Lieut. Col. Arthur John, Baron Stamfordham
Sir Charles Stuart Bayley
H. H. Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar
H. H. Raja of Jind
Sir George Stuart Forbes
H. H. Raja of Ratlam
Sir Harvey Adamson
Nawab of Murshidabad
Sir John Ontario Miller
Sir Lionel Montague Jacob
Sir Murray Hamrick
Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter
Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler
Sir Robert Warrand Carlisle
Sir Reginald Henry Cradock
Sir James McCrone Donie
Lord Meston of Agre and Dunottar
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Maharajahdhiraja of Burdwan
Sir Elliot Graham Colvin
Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne
H. H. Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)
Sir John Nathaniel Atkinson
Sir William Thomson Morrison
Sir M. F. O. Dwyer
Sir Sayid Ali Imam
Sir Michael William Fenton
Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burnard
Sir William Henry Solomon
F. M. Sir W. R. Birdwood
Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
Sir Edward Albert Galt
H. H. Nawab of Maler Kotla
H. H. Maharaja of Sirmur
Sir William Henry Clark
Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
Sir Steyning William Edgerley
Sir Harrington Verney Lovett
Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan
Maharaj Sir Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur
Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Dalry
Sir C. H. A. Hill
H. H. Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib
Fuar Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch)
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadbra
Lieut. Col. Sir F. B. Youngusband
Sir T. Morrison
Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick
Major-Gen. R. O. O. Stuart
Sir George Rivers Lowndes

H. H. Maharajahdhiraja Maharawal Sir
Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer
Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
Sir John Stratheden Campbell
Sir Frank George Sly
H. H. the Maharaja of Datta
H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
Lieut. General Sir William Raine Marshall
Sir William Vincent
Sir Thomas Holland
Sir James Rennett Brunyate
Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlett
Sir Oswald Vivian Rowanquet
Gen. Sir Alexander Stanhope Cobbe
Sir G. Carmichael
Dr. Sir M. E. Sadler
Major Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
Major Gen. Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough
Lieut. Colonel Maharaja Sir Daulat Singhji of
Idar
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala
Achariyar Avargal
Sir George Barnes
The Right Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna
Baron sinha of Rajpur
Sir Edward MacLagan
Sir William Morris
Sir N. D. Beaton Bell
Sir L. J. Kershaw
Sir G. S. Curtis
Sir L. Davidson
The Hon'ble Sir C. G. Todhunter
Sir Henry Wheeler
H. E. Sir H. C. Dobbs
Maharaj His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ran
Singhji Maharajji, Raja of Baria, Bombay
Khan Bahadur Doctor Mian Sir Muhammad
Shah
H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailey
Sir Hamilton Grant
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maharaja* &
Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja of
Mahmudabad
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bhai
H. E. Sir John Henry Kerr
Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Ludovic Porter
Major General Sir Havelock Charles
Rao Bahadur Sir B. N. Sarma
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla
The Hon. Sir Charles Innes
General Sir C. W. Jacob
The Maharaja of Sirohi
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla
Sir Frederick Nicholson
H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur
Sir Frederic Whyte
The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward
Sir Abdur Rahim
H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur
H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh
The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett
H. E. Sir Henry Lawrence
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman
H. H. The Maharaja of Bawa
Sir Phupendranath Mitra
Sir Chimal V. Mehta.
Sir G. P. O. Donod

* Personal hereditary title is Raja.

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond
The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad
Habibullah

Companions (C S L)

Col Charles Edward Yate
Lieut.-Col. Henry St. Patrick Maxwell
Sir Arthur Upson Fanshawe
James Fairbairn Phuley
Henry Aiken Anderson
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles William Odling
David Norton
Sir Edward Richard Henry
Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers
Henry Farrington Evans
Sir Frederick Styles Philip Lely
George Robert Irwin
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Lloyd Reilly Richardson
Robert Burton Buckley
Charles Gerwien Rayne
Hartley Kennedy
William Charles Macpherson
Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
Col. James White Thurburn
William Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
Sir Louis William Dane
Raja Ram Pal of Kuthihr
Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
John Mitchell Holmes
Lt.-Col. Willoughby Pittenirn Kennedy
Raja Narendra Chand
Arthur Dewval Younghusband
Oscar Theodore Barrow
Francis Alexander Blake
Percy Comyn Lyon
Algernon Robert Sutherland
Sir George Watson Shaw
William Arbuthnot Inglis
Komer Edward Younghusband
Major-General Sir Herbert Mullaly
John Alexander Brown
Col. Henry Finnis
Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred William Lambert Bayly
Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington
Hawkes
Francis Capel Harrison
Comdr. Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith
Andrew Edmund Castle Stuart
Norman Goodford Cholmsley
Walter Francis Blee
Sir Haviland LeMesurier
Cecil Edward Francis Buebury
Major-General Reginald Henry Mahor
Rear Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
Henry Walter Badock
James Mollison
Sir John Walter Rose
Charles Ernest Vear Goument
Herbert Lovely Kales
George Moses Harriott
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
James Peter Orr
Herbert Alexander Cawson
William Axel Herts

Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaudhary
Brevet-Colonel Oliver Wigram
Herbert Thompson
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Dr. Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut.-Col. Philip Richard Thornhagh Gordon
The Hon ble Khan Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan
Surgeon General George Francis Angelo Harris
Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel
Sir John Stuart Donald
Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
Arthur Crommelin Hankin
Yavab Sir Faridoon Jang Bahadur
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang
Bahadur
Sir Horace Charles Hulse
H. H. Raja Sir Bije Chand Raja of Bilaspur
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge
Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
John Charles Burnham
Col. Thomas Francis Bruce Benny Tailleur
Michael Kennedy
Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de
Lotbiniere
Col. Robert Amelton MacLagan
Lieut. Col. Charles Mowbray Dallas
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
Oswald Campbell Lees
Lieut. Col. Albert Edward Woods
William Exall Tempest Bennett
William Ogilvie Horne
William Harrison Moreland C.I.E.
Col. Leacock Hamilton Reid
Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson
Honorary Lieut.-Col. Raja of Lambagraon
Lieut. Col. Donald John Campbell MacNabb
Lieut. Col. Henry Walter George Cole
Henry Venn Cobb
Frederick William Johnston
William Henry Lucas
Arthur Leslie Saunders
Raja Sir Dajit Singh of Jullunder
Sir Walter Mande
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
Sir William James Beld
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwallis Godley
A. Butterworth
Lt.-Col. F. H. Elliott
The Hon ble Sir Herbert John Maynard
Lt. Col. A. B. Dew
Sir Hugh T. Keeling
Sir Henry Sharp
Sir Robert E. Scott
Col. Sir J. W. E. Douglas Scott Montagu
Beaulieu
Rear Admiral Arthur Hayes Sadler
Laurence Robertson
Sir John Ghest Cunningham
Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Apin
Sir James Home-Mayne DuBoulay
Sir John Barry Wood
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
T. A. Chalmers
C. C. Watson I.O.S.
Lt. Colonel T. H. Keynes
R. J. H. Dodd
Major H. G. Vaux

R. Burn
 Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell
 Major General Sir W. C. Knight
 Lt. Col. Sir Cecil Kaye
 Sir Patrick James Fagan
 Col. Sir Horganji Edulji Banatwalla I.M.S.
 Lt. Col. Lawrence Impey
 Col. Benjamin William Marlow
 Lt. Col. Harold Feuton Jacob
 Lt. Col. Francis Beville Pridoux
 Lt. Col. Stuart George Knox
 Col. Sir Hugh Whitechurch Perry
 Henry Cecil Ferard
 Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham
 Sir Evan Macdonochie
 Francis George French
 Lieut. General Sir Charles W. G. Richardson
 Lt. Col. A. P. Trevor
 Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
 Major-General J. C. Rimington
 Colonel H. E. Hopwood
 Brig. General R. E. W. Hughes
 L. E. Buckley
 C. H. Bompas
 M. M. S. Gubbay
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Wap-hare
 Major Gen. J. M. Walter
 Brig. General W. G. Hamilton
 Lieut. Col. A. W. N. Taylor
 Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson
 Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
 Brig. General W. N. Campbell
 Col. Thomas A. Harrison
 Major General L. C. Dunsterville
 Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux
 Col. Charles Batzray
 Evelyn Berkeley Howell
 Major-General Felix Fordati Bready
 Col. Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
 Lieut. Col. Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut. Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Colonel Charles Macgarratt
 The Hon. ble Sir John Perronet Thompson
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
 Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman
 The Hon. ble Sir Reginald Arthur Mant
 Colonel Alexander John Henry Swinney
 Major General James Wilton O Dowda
 Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 Colonel (temporary Colonel on the staff) Charles
 Ernest Graham Norton
 Captain Wilfrid Nunn
 Major General Hubert Isaacs
 Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
 Colonel (temporary Brigadier Gen.) William
 Kelly McLeod
 Col. Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Scoble
 Colonel Alan Edmondson Tate
 Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt
 Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh
 Bray
 Col. (Honorary Brigadier-Gen.) Arthur Howarth
 Pryce Harrison
 Colonel (temporary Major-Gen.) Frank Ernest
 Johnson
 Major General Robert Archibald Chasels

Frederick Campbell Rowe
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fromantle
 Peter William Monie
 Major General Charles Astley Fowler
 Major General Harold Hendley
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major General Edward Arthur Fagan
 Colonel Herbert William Jackson
 Lt. Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 The Hon. ble William Fell Barton
 C. F. Payne
 Colonel J. L. Rhu
 W. J. J. Howley
 Sir Benjamin P. Standen
 Sir John L. Maffey
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French Mullen
 Lt. Col. J. L. B. Gordon C.B.
 Colonel C. W. Probst
 H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal
 H. M. R. Hopkins
 R. A. Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir George Rainy
 Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke
 Lieut. Col. D. Donald
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan
 Quilbath of Lahore
 Col. G. B. M. Bareil
 Col. E. E. Coningham
 Col. D. A. D. McVean
 Col. H. G. Purdard
 Col. J. H. Foster Yakini
 Col. (temporary Col. Comdt.) G. A. H. Leatty
 Sir Robert Holland
 J. J. Halifax
 Major General H. F. Cooke
 Lieut. Col. E. M. Pross
 L. T. Harris
 Sir Albyn Rajkumar Banerji
 The Hon. ble Mr. E. I. R. Glancy
 W. B. Courlay
 Major General K. Wigram I.A.
 Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
 Captain H. H. Raja Narendra Sah of Tehri
 (Garhwal)
 The Hon. ble Sir Arthur Bowland Knapp
 Norman Edward Marjoribanks
 Sir Denys de Saumarez Bray
 Charles Montagu Kinn
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul of
 the Punjab
 S. E. Hignell
 James Corrat
 Colonel S. F. Muspratt
 W. E. Cockston
 Frederick B. Evans
 Colonel Comdt. Rivers Berney Wergan, C.O.
 Major General W. O. Black
 G. R. Lambert
 B. O. Allen
 J. R. Webster
 T. E. Moir
 Diwan Bahadur Haghunatha Rao Ram Chandra
 Rao Avargal
 Major C. C. J. Barrett
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan Chief
 of Bugti Tribe
 Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas Bart
 Capt. Dudley Burton Napier North
 Sir Edward M. Cook L.O.S.
 H. E. Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell, L.C.S.

F C Griffith
 Maharaja Shri Fateh Singh
 J Hullah
 The Hon'ble Mr S E Pearn
 Sir John F Campbell
 Sir George F Paddison
 J Milne
 The Hon'ble Mr J Donald
 Lt-Col Sir W F T O'Connor
 E S Lloyd
 L F Morehead
 H D Craik
 H A Smyth
 Colonel W H Jefferoy
 C G Adam
 Diwan Bahadur T Baghavayya Pantulu Garu
 Raja Elaz Basul Khan of Jehangirabad
 D H Lees
 H P Tointon
 A W McNair
 F Noyce
 W Sutcliffe
 Captain E J Headlam
 S F Stewart
 D T Chadwick
 M E Couchman
 F G Pratt
 B Oakden
 The Hon'ble Major General T H Symons
 F Lewisohn
 W P Sangster
 T Emerson
 The Hon'ble Mr A. H. Ley
 R Burdon
 The Hon'ble Mr J E B Hotson
 A W Pim
 The Hon'ble Mr A W Botham
 G G Sim
 L Birley
 N MacMichael
 The Hon'ble Mr A Y G Campbell
 The Hon'ble Lieut Col S D A Patterson
 The Hon'ble Mr J T Marten
 B Foley
 A Langley
 Lieutenant Colonel M L Farrar

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, Jan 1st, 1878, and extended and enlarged in 1885, 1887, 1892, 1897, and 1902 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire and consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal) one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute 20 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st 1909 commemorative of the 60th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Govt in India.

The insignia are (1) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown the whole linked together with chains (2) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver,

having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Austriacae*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold (3a) The BADGE consisting of a rose enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Austriacae* surmounted by an Imperial Crown also gold (3b) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

A Knight Commander wears (4) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (5) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver

The above mentioned insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery or if the knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta

A Companion wears from the left breast a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India
Grand Master of the Order—H. E. the Viceroy Lord Irwin

Officers of the Order—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G C I E.)

The Duke of Connaught
 H. B. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G C I E.)

H. E. Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Mohammurah and Dependencies
 H. H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal al-Saudi Sultan of Nejd and Dependencies

Honorary Knights Commanders (K C I E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas
 Dr Sir Sven Von Hedin
 Cavaliere Sir Filippo De Filippi
 General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
 General Sir Juddha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
 H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fakhri bin Ali, Sultan of Labé
 Sir Alfred Martineau
 Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
 Genl Sir Taz Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
 H. E. The Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependencies
 H. E. General Sir Yang Tseng-shan, Chiang Chun and Governor of Hain Kiang Province

General Sir Mohan Shamshere Jung Bahadur
Rana of Nepal

H H Saifud Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin us
Saifud Turki C. I. Sultan of Muscat and
Oman

H H. the Maharaja of Chhatarpur
Sir Edward Grimwood Mears
N E Marjoribanks

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.L.E.)

H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch
Lord Harris

H. H. The Nawab of Tonk
H. H. The Wali of Kalat

H. H. The Maharaja of Gomul
H. H. The Maharaja of Benares
H. H. The Maharaja of Orissa
Lord Amptthill

H. H. The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington

H. H. The ex Begum of Bhopal
Lt. Col. Sir Edmund Ellice

Sir Walter Laurence
Sir Arthur Lawley

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. The Maharaja of Kotah

Lord Sydenham
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur

Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parsh. d
Lord Hardinge

Sir Louis Dane
Lord Stanfordinham

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H. H. The Maharaja of Udaipur

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
H. H. The Raja of Cochin

H. H. The Raja of Pudukottai
Lord Willington

The Yuvaraja of Mysore
Sir Charles Stuart Bayley

Maharaja of Darbhanga
H. H. The Maharaja of Jind

Lord Chelmsford

The Earl of Ronaldshay
Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali Prince of Arcot
Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox

H. H. Tukoji Rao III ex Maharaja of Indore
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin

H. E. Sir George Ambrose Lloyd
H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda

H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

Lord Lytton
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhargadhira

The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Earl of
Earl of Cromer CVO

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, K.C.B.,
Kt. I.O.B.

H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Reginald Craddock

Bt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chandra

Bahadur of Burdwan
H. E. Viscount Gooch

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur
H. E. The Bt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson

Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.)

Sir Arthur Baron Carmock

H. H. The Raja of Lunawara
Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant

Sir Henry Seymour King
Baron Incheape

Ex Nawab of Loharu
Sir Manchery Bhowanagore

Col. Sir Thomas Holdich
Sir Andrew Wingate

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia
Sir Alexander Cunningham

Sir James George Scott
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins

Sir Herbert Thirkell White
Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson

Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe
Raja of Shahpura

Sir Gangadharwar Ganesh, Chief of Mira
(Senior Branch)

Brevet-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott
Col. Sir John Walter Otley

Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Sir Fredric Styles Philip Lely

Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Sir Francis Whitmore Smith

Dr. Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Nawab Sir Muhammad Ali Beg

Raja of Mahmudabad
Sir Trevredyn Eschleigh Wynne

Sir Richard Morris Dane
Sir Theodore Morison

Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallan
Rear Admiral Sir Edmund John Warre Blade

Sir Aroddale Earle
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson

Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover
Sir Charles Rait Cleveland

Field Marshal Earl Haig
Lieut. Col. Sir Hugh Daly

Sir Henry Percall Burt
Sir James Housemayne DuBoulay

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill

Sir Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora

H. H. The Raja of Sitamau
H. H. The Raj Sahab of Waukanet

Rear Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel
Sir John Stanley

Sir Saint-Hill Rardley Willmot
Sir Francis Edward Spring

H. H. The Maharawal of Partabgarh
H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar

Sir John Twigg
Sir George Abraham Grierson

Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Sir Henry Alexander Kirk

Dr. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates

Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan

Maj. Gen. Sir George John Younghusband
Sir Brian Egerton

Sir Stephen George Sale
Sir Prabhachand D. Pattani

Maharaja of Kasimbazar
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay

Sir William Maxwell
Sir Fardoonji Jamsheji, C.B.I.

Sir Mokahagundam Vivekavaraya

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Sir George Cunningham Buchanan	Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur
Major Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon	Sir John H. Biles
H. H. The Raja of Baggarh	Lieutenant Colonel Sir T. W. Haig
Rana of Barwani	H. E. Sir John Henry Kerr
Maharaja of Bompur	Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey
H. H. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir	H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim
Sir John Barry Wood	The Chief of Sangli
Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant	Major Nawab Malik Sir Khuda Baksh Khan Tiwana
Thakur Sahab of Rajkot	Sir H. F. Howard
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Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake	H. E. Sir H. L. Stephenson
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Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Musammilullah Khan of Bhikranpur U.P.
Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams	Sir Chimanlal H. Satalvad
Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur
Sir William Sinclair Morris	Sir H. McPherson
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Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh	Sir R. E. Holland
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah I.S.O.	The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoi
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Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham	The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal
Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson	Sir S. P. O'Donnell
Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson	Sir B. P. Standen
Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight	Sir Dony Bray
Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Aveling Batitt	Sir H. N. Bolton
Sir Herbert Guy Daring	The Hon'ble Sir M. V. Joshi
Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland	Raja Sir Panaganti Ramaswaminagar Raja of Tanagall
Baron Montagu of Beaulieu	The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson	Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency
2nd Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raja Ghorpade Raja of Mudhol	The Hon'ble Sir William Barton
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Major Gen. Sir Wilfrid Malleson	
Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Mohr	
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H. H. The Nawab of Palampur	
Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Skeen	
H. H. The Maharaja of Sirmur	
H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla	

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 Dr. Jean Etienne Justin Schneider
 Haji Mohammad Ali Rais-ul-Tajjar of Mubamrah
 Shaik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of Bahrain
 Haidar Khan, Chief of Hayat Daud—(Persian Gulf)

* Personal hereditary title is Raja.

Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam Dy	Dr Waldemar M Hoffhine
Governor of Bandar-Abbas	Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta
Commanding-Col. Ghana Bhikram	Khan Bahadur Manoharji Rastamji Dhedu
Lieut.-Col Partab Jung Bahadur Rana	Sir Benjamin Robertson
Major Alfred Paul Jacques Mason	Sir Duncan James Macpherson
Lieut.-Col Gen Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese Army	Sir Robert Warford Carlyle
Lieut. Richard Baumbach—(Europe)	Henry Cecil Perant
Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Bazy—(Europe)	Charles George Palmer
Lieut. Col Bhuban Bikram Rana—(Nepal)	Lieut. Col Samuel John Thomson
Lieut. Col Shamshere Bikram Rana—(Nepal)	P. C. H. Snow
Lieut. Col Dumber Shumshere Thapa—(Nepal)	Lieut.-Col A. B. Minohia
Lieut.-Col Bhatrab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana—(Nepal)	W. T. Van Someren
Lieut. Col Madan Man Singh Basniat—(Nepal)	Charles Still
Lieut. Col Gambhir Jung Thapa—(Nepal)	Col. H. K. McKay
Lieut.-Col Chandra Jung Thapa—(Nepal)	Lieut.-Col W. B. Browning
Major Uttam Bikram Rana—(Nepal)	Robert Giles
Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat—(Nepal)	Madhava Rao Vishwanath Patankar
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Tao-yin Ohur Chu Jui-Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashiagar	Lieut. Col Sir Frank Popham Young
Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalawi, Amir of Hama	Lieut. Col Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet
Nobumiche Sakemobe	Lieut.-Col Malcolm John Meade
Major Masanosuke Tsunoda	Edward Louis Caprell
His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Shaukat ul-Mulk	George Moses Harriott
His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad al Jabir, Shaikh of Kuwait and dependencies	Henry Marsh
Khan Salih Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo M.B. (Persian Gulf)	Lieut. Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gordon
Gurujji Hemraj (Nepal)	Henry Felix Hertz
Mir Suba Austaman Singh (Nepal)	Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett
Bada Kazi Marichiman Singh (Nepal)	Rear Admiral Walter Somerville Goodridge
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	Henry Alexander Blin
	Col. John Crummin
	Lieut.-Col. Granville Henry Loch
	Sir William Jameson Boulshay
	Col. William John Read Balmford
	Lieut. General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott
	Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell
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	Sir Murray Hammick
	Alexander Lauson Pendock Tucker
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	Lieut. Col. George Hart Desmond Gimlette
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	George Herbert Daeges Walker
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	Col. Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bates
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	Charles Brown
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 Charles Edward Pittman
 George Felton Mathew
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 Sir Rayner Childre Barker
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Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell	Nawab Kassar Khan, Chief of the Magasai Tribe
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Lt.-Col. Alexander John Macnells MacLaughlin	Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop
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Col. David Melville Babington	Col. Henry Burden
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Lt. Col. John Norman Macleod	Hugh Murray
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Ralph Bulter Hughes Bulter	Lieut. Col. Ernest Douglas Moncy
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Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey	Lieut.-Col. Richard Godfrey Jones
Lieut.-Col. Sir Denys Brooke Blakeway	Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts
Mang Bah To	Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impey
Regdler-General Ernest William Stuart King	Arthur Ernest Lawson
Maconochy	Sir Alibon Balkumar Banerji
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 Christopher Addams Williams
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 Hammett Reginald Gode Bailey
 Robert Thomas Dundas
 Reginald George Kilby
 Robert Egerton Purves

- Arthur Bradley Kettlewell
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Khan Bahadur Dr Mian Sir Muhammad Shauk
Hugh Aylmer Thornton
Charles Stewart Middlemiss
Major Frederick Norman White
Sir John Leeder Mailey
Diwan Bahadur Tiwari Chhajuram
Seth Chandmal Dhudha
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William Newton Maw
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Lt Col J W B Menzies
Lt-Col Ambrose Boxwell
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Lt-Col William Gillitt
Major G B Power
Brig-General A Roy Charles Brownlow
Temporary Major H W Bullard
Lt-Col F W Radcliffe
Lt-Col E L Bagshawe
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James Crerar
Col Henry Robert Orathwaite
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Taw Sein Ko
Shams ul Ulama Jivanji Jamshodji Modi
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Pachaskar
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gondal Puttanna Chetty
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James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick
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Lieut Colonel Terence Humphrey Keyes
Lieut Col. Harold Hay Thorburn
The Hon ble Major Khan Muhammad Akbar
Khan
Hony Capt Muhi ud Din Khan Sardar Bahadur
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dur
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Girdhar Singh Sardar Bahadur Lt. Col
Haider Ali Khan Sardar Bahadur Lt Col
Philip James Griffiths Pipon
Tempy Capt Cecil Sutherland Waite
Lieut.-Col James Ainsworth Tades
Air Commodore David Munro
Reverend William Robert Park
Brevet Col. Francis William Pirrie
Capt. Hubert McKenzie Salmon
Lt. Col. Felix Oswald Newton Mell
Hony Lt-Col Seaborn Guthrie Arthur May
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Col Bhola Nauth
Major Harold Richard Patrick Dickson
Major (Tempy Brig General) Henry Owen
Knox
Major General James Archibald Douglas
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Major Lewis Cecil Wagstaff
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Sao Kawn Kiao Intalang Sawbwa of Kengtung
The Hon ble Mr Arthur Herbert Ley
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The Hon ble Mr James Donald
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Harchandral Vishindas
Lt-Col. Bawa Jivan Singh
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Arthur William Botham
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Lt Col William Byam Lane
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Lt Col. Henry Smith
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Lewis Wynne Hartley
Rai Bahadur Pandit Sir Gopinath
Jhala Sri Mansinghji Suraj Singh
Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Das
Brig General John Latham Rose
Lt-Col Roger Lloyd Kensington
Lt-Col Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough
Tempy Major Sir John Arnold Wallinger
Major Edward William Charles Noel
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- Lieut.-Col. J. R. Darley
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 Lieut.-Col. J. G. Goodenough Swan
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 Henry Ralke Alexander Irwin
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 John Desmond
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 A. V. Venkataswama Aiyar
 Ali Khan Sardar Bahadur late Major General
 Kashmir State Forces
 Hony Lieut. Qadir Baksh Khan Bahadur
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 Hony Brigadier General Robert Fox Sorbie
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 Col. Comdt. Richard Stinklev. St. John
 Brevet-Lieut. Col. S. S. W. Paddon
 Lieut.-Col. Walker Mason
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 Khan Bahadur Nawab Mania Baksh of Batala
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 Lieut. Col. W. H. Hamilton
 Lieut. Col. C. A. Sprawson
 Major H. O. Prescott
 Commander J. C. Ward
 Temporary Major C. F. Macpherson
 Captain F. O. C. Balfour
 Col. P. L. Bowers
 H. A. Sams
 H. F. Forbes
 Lt. Col. C. L. Peart
 Hony Brigadier General H. De C. O. Grady
 Lieut. Col. A. de V. Willoughby Osborne
 Hon. Brigadier General J. E. Gausson
 Major G. B. Murray
 Sir Turushottamdas Thakurdas
 N. B. Marjoribanks
 R. D. Bell
 Raf Bahadur Raja Ram
 Lieut. Col. H. C. Beadon
 Lt. Col. H. C. Barnes
 H. Clayton
 C. B. Petman
 F. A. M. H. Vincent
 Sir R. Clarke
 M. J. Cogswell

- Lieut.-Col J J Bourke
 Lieut.-Col J Stephenson
 H. H. Haines
 R. S. Hole
 Curreoaji Nowroji Wadia
 E Telohman
 Dr D Clouston
 Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray
 Col. R. A. Needham
 J Crosby
 The Hon ble Sir Charles Innes
 P P J Wodehouse
 Captain E I M. Barrett
 S F Stewart
 Lieut.-Col P L O'Neill
 Major G G Jolly
 Major A P Manning
 Major H H F M Tyler
 Col H W R Senior
 Lieut.-Col R H Maddox
 Col H W Bowen
 Col J B Keogh
 Col E A Porch
 Col A B Fry
 Col A V W Hope
 Lieut.-Col L E Gilbert
 Lieut Col W D A Keys
 Lieut-Col. W M. Anderson
 Major H Murray
 Major C de L. Christopher
 Major F M. Carpendale
 Major A H C Trench
 Temporary Major L F Nalder
 Captain C G Lloyd
 Temporary Captain E. Marks
 G Evans
 Lieut. Col S H Slater
 Agha Mirza Muhammad
 Sir E Bonham-Carter
 Lieut.-Col J H Howell Jones
 Col W E Wilson-Johnston
 Major W B R May
 W B. Dockrill
 G M O Rorke
 Capt. C R Watson
 Capt. C Mackenzie
 Major J B Hanafi
 Major M C Raymond
 W H J Whinney
 Lieut.-Col J R Jameson
 Major-General A G Wauchope
 Col G F White
 Hon Major E. W. Hildyard Morris
 Hon. Lieut. Mehr Mohammad Khan Sirdar
 Bahadur
 Col. R. M. Betham
 Major-General W C Black
 Col. E B. P. Bollean
 Col W L J Carey
 J A Cherry
 Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) G Christian
 Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) H R. Cook
 Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) F W H Cox
 Col G M Duff
 Lieut. Col E G Hall
 Lieut.-Col. D B Hewitt
 Lieut. Col. L. Hirsch
 Col C Hodgkinson
 Major G Howson
 Lieut.-Col. K M Kirkhope
 Lieut.-Col F C Lane
 Lt. Col. J H Lawrence-Archer
 Col. R. S. MacLagan
 Lt. Col. G C Maclean
 Lieut.-Col. C N Moberly
 Col H C Nanton
 E P Newnham
 Lieut. Col. S J Rennie
 Lieut Col J R. Reynolds
 Hon Lieut Col The Hon ble Justice Sir Stuart
 Lieut Col J W Watson
 R. B. Wilson
 Major Gen N G Woodyard
 Lieut.-Col. H. N. Young
 Lieut.-Col E L Mackenzie
 Lieut Col C N Watney Habibur Rahman
 Khan
 Bessalder Hon Capt Khan Sahib Sirdar
 Bahadur
 Col Charles Fairlie Dobbs
 Lieut. Col George Stuart Douglas
 Lieut.-Col Charles Edward Edward Collins
 Col. Hugh Edward Herdon
 Major Harold Berridge
 Major Genl M. R. W. Nightingale
 Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sundar Singh
 Majithia
 The Hon ble Sir H Moncreiff Smith
 Sir F St J Gebbie
 Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Khan
 Muhammad
 S S Ayyangar
 The Hon ble Mr J A Richey
 F W Woods
 A T Holmes
 G G Sim
 Lieut.-Col C A Smith
 Lieut. Col F R. Nethermole
 B S Troup
 K. B. W. Thomas
 Lieut.-Col. J A Stevens
 A Brehner
 V Dawson
 Sir G Anderson
 Col. Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh
 Saiyid Nur ul-Huda
 Col John Anderson Dealy
 Major-General Harry Christopher Tytler
 Major General A L Tarver
 Major General Cyril Norman Macmillan
 Col Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird
 Col. Cecil Norke Baker
 Col Harry Dixon Packer
 Temporary Lieut.-Col. John Francis Haswell
 Col. Harry Charles Swinburne Ward
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Wickham
 Lieut.-Col. Duncan Ogilvie
 Major James Scott Pittsathly
 Lt.-Col Charles Edward Bruce
 Major Alexander Frederic Babonau
 2nd Lieut. Arthur Vernon Hawkins
 Colonel Campbell Coffin
 W C Benoit
 Sorabji Benooji Mehta
 Lt. Col. B. Verney
 E. C S Shuttleworth
 Lt.-Col C. R. A. Bond

- J Reid**
C W R. Cotton
G. M. Hutchinson
Lieut. Col Sir F H Humphrys
Major F W Gerrard
E S Pearson
O T Allen
O B La Touche
A. E. Maltra
Col. Leslie Waterfield Shakespeare
Col. C B E Francis Kirwan Macquoid
Capt E J Calveley Hordern
John Gwynn Higgins
John Harry Hutton
John Brown Marshall
Major Clendon Turberville Dawkes
Col (temporary Brigadier General) G P Camp
bell
Lieut. Col H L Croshawalt
O Lattimer
Col E H Payne
Lieut. Col G E B Steele
Col T Stodart
Lieut. Col E C W Conwa Gordon
Col C Hudson
Col H Ross
Col D M Watt
Lieut. Col Khal Muhammad Khan
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai
The Hon ble Mr Michael Keane
James David Bilton
Lieut. Colonel Philip Sykes Murphy Burton
Sir Charles Morgan Webb
David Thomas Chadwick
Harry William Maclean Ives
Charles Maurice Baker
William Alexander Marr
The Hon ble Mr Geoffrey Latham Corbett
The Hon ble Lieut. Col Edmund Henry Salt
James
John Tudor Garryan
Lieut.-Col. Frederick O Kinealy
Lieut. Col William Frederick Harvey
Honorary-Col. Lionel Augustus Grimston
Lieut. Col John Lawrence Van Geysel
Colonel Sydney Frederick Muspratt
Major Henry George Vaux
Arthur Charles Bumball
Hugh Charles Sampson
Doctor Edwin John Butler
Alexander Waddell Dods
Sir Dadabhai Mirwanji Dalal
Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Muxumdar
Jehangir Behramji Murshid
Narayan Malhar Joshi
Ramid Khan
Sir Harry Evan Auguste Cotton
The Hon ble Mr Frank Herbert Brown
Colonel Arthur Holroyd Bridges
Colonel Clement Arthur Millward
Colonel Arthur Hugh Morris
Lieut.-Col. Henry Warwick Mills
Major Frederick Lawrence Gore
Major Alexander Henderson Burn
Lieut. Col Alfred Eugene Barry
Lieut. Colonel Maxwell McKelvie
Lieut.-Col. Charles Harold Amys Tuck
Colonel Henry George Young
Lieut.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray
Revel Colonel Sir Edward Scott Worthington
John Edwin Clapham Jukes
Ernest Burdon
Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan
Herbert Edward West Martindell
Alexander Montgomerie
Evelyn Robins Abbott
James Cowlishaw Smith
John Richard Cunningham
Stephen Cox
Leslie Maurice Crump
Hugh Kynaston Briscoe
Major-General Rivers Nevill
Major General Benjamin Hobbs Deane
Henry Vernon Barstow Hare-Scott
Captain Lewis Maclefeld Heath
Major Lionel Edward Lang
Rai Bahadur Milkhi Bani
Rao Bahadur Kesho Govind Damle
James Walls Mackison
Arthur Lambert Playfair
Doctor Mohendra Nath Banarjee
Col (Honorary Brigadier General) Henry
Arthur Lane
Ba Ji John Gould
Major General John Blackburn Smith
Major-General Francis Hope Grant Hutchinson
Francis Pepps Rennie
The Hon ble Lt Col Stewart Blakely Agnew
Patterson
Malcolm Caird McAlpin
Edward Arthur Henry Hunt
Lieut.-Col. James Enfrican
Alexander Carmichael Stewart
Walter Frank Hudson
Adrian James Robert Hope
John Willoughby Meares
Major Kenneth Oswald Odell
Edward Francis Thomas
Edward Luttrell Moysey
Thomas Stewart Macpherson
Manug Po Hia
Arthur Campbell Armstrong
Horace Williamson
Alexander Newmarch
Gerard Anstruther Wathen
Khan Bahadur Mirshaharab Khan
Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur
Raja Manohar Singh Roy
Khan Bahadur Dr Nasarvanji Hormasji
Choker
The Hon ble Raja Chandra Chur Singh, of
Atra Chandanur
William Scott Durrant
Archibald Gibson McLagan
Alexander Marr
Lawrence Morley Stubbs
Colonel Robert St John Hickman
James Macdonald Dunnett
Lieut. Col Michael Lloyd Ferrar
Levett Mackenzie Kaye
Coryton Jonathan Webster Mayne
Walter Swain
Major Cyril James Irwin
Lancelot Colin Bradford Glascock
Edwin Leesware Price
Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Basu
Gavin Scott
Horace Mason Haywood
Major the Honourable Piers Walter Leigh
Harry Tomkinson
Arthur Edward Nelson

Alexander Shrirey Montgomery	Lieut-Col Sir G. E. Hearne
Kunwar Jagdish Prasad	C. E. W. Jones
Lieut-Col Andrew Thomas Gage	Major-General R. Heard
Lieut-Col John Phillip Cameron	U. L. Majumdar
Frederick Alexander Leete	P. E. Percival
Lieut-Col Henry Rose	L. O. Clarke
Captain Victor Felix Gamble	K. N. Knox
Major-General Alfred Hooker	E. Corman Smith
Arnold Albert Musto	Major G. C. S. Black
Abdool Bahlm	Mirza Mohamed Ismail
John Arthur Jones	J. M. Ewart
The Reverend Canon Edward Gofford	Rai Bahadur T. N. Sedhu
Keshab Chandra Roy	W. J. Litter
Major Henry Benedict Fox	B. Venkatasathiraju (Iaru)
U. Po Tha	P. Clayton
Captain Albert Gottlieb Pusch	Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa K. Rodia
Naraji Bapooji Sakatwala	F. Young
William Stantiall	Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali
Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid	A. W. Street
Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh	G. D. Pucklin
W. Alder	R. B. Thakur Mangal Singh
T. R. Martin	Diwan Bahadur P. K. Sava Pilli Aravali
Lt-Col D. G. Mitchell	A. R. I. Tottenham
Lt-Col R. H. Chenevix Trench	A. A. L. Parsons
R. G. B. Peel	J. C. Turner
The Hon. Mr. F. P. Sladen	J. A. J. Swan
A. F. L. Brayne	H. G. Billson
C. G. Barnett	Colonel C. H. Bensley
Lt-Col A. Leventon	E. G. Turner
Lt-Col T. Hunter	T. G. Rutherford
Lt-Col R. McCarrison	Lieut-Col O. D. Ogilvie
J. W. Blore	Lieut-Colonel R. C. G. Maddock
H. G. Haig	F. Anderson
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazilul Sahib	G. Cunningham
R. M. Maxwell	Major C. K. Daly
J. H. Beeble	Lieut-Colonel J. C. S. Vaughan
Major D. P. Johnstone	F. C. Crawford
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Khan	H. Calvert
Major the Rev. G. D. Barnes	U. Me
J. Evershed	Lieut-Col the Rev. W. T. Wright
Saw Eke Swaba	Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose
L. Graham	Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri
C. A. H. Townsend	Diwan Bahadur T. Bangachariyar
E. W. Leigh	W. L. Travers
The Hon. Mr. Justice H. P. Duval	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar Singh
J. O. Ker	(Captain) Hiseam ud Din Bahadur
F. F. Mon	Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto
W. S. Bremner	Rao Bahadur D. B. Baghbir Singh
P. S. Keeler	Khan Bahadur K. Rustumji
Colonel W. M. Coldstream	Lieut-Col. E. P. Wilson
C. W. Gwynne	G. R. Thomas
E. B. Ewbank	H. Tireman
Dr. B. L. Dhillon	A. D. Ashdown
Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar	T. H. Morony
Maulvi Nizam ud Din Ahmed	C. W. Lloyd Jones
Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan	H. A. Crouch
P. G. Rogers	W. Taskell
O. W. Dunn	D. G. Harris
E. E. Gibson	Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hingston
Lieut. Col. G. H. Russell	B. P. Hadow
B. J. Glancy	Lieut. Col. W. D. Smiles
H. B. Clayton	J. M. Clay
E. W. P. Sims	Lieut. Col. J. A. Brett
Mannu Mang Bys	Major H. R. Lawrence
Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh	A. M. MacMillan
W. T. M. Wright	Khan Bahadur Qazi Ahsanuddin Ahmad
A. N. Moberly	Oscar De Glanville
The Rev. E. M. Macphail	K. B. Nawabzada Sayid Ashrafud Din Ahmad
	K. B. Behramji Hormasji Nanavati

Surendra Nath Mullik
J. E. D. Gilmour
Col. S. H. E. Nicholas
H. A. F. Lindsey
The Hon. Lieut. Col. A. D. Macpherson
Kashinath Bhikram Jatar
Rao Bahadur Vengal Thiruvunkata Krishnama
Acharya A. Vargal
G. Wilkes
Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan
B. R. Fov
B. A. Collins
R. R. Macdonachie
P. Hawkins
J. Wilson Johnston
O. M. King
H. W. Emerson
P. A. Kelly
Lieut. Col. J. W. D. Megaw
B. S. Kisch
I. D. Ascoli
Major B. R. Reilly
H. S. Crosthwaite
Lieut. Col. R. H. Bott
Jadu Nath Sarkar
P. Hyde
F. W. Sudmersen
The Rev. A. L. Brown
Ramswami Srinivasa Sarma
B. H. Kealy
T. R. S. Venkatarama Sastrigal
M. Irving
H. O. B. Shoubridge
Col. A. V. Kukday
S. W. Goodie
A. H. W. Bentinck
H. L. L. Allanson
Khan Bahadur P. M. Hosain
G. S. Lalpaa
W. H. A. Webster
Rao Bahadur H. K. Raha
J. C. B. Drake
Lieut. Col. T. W. Harley
G. Clarke
Major D. G. Sanfeyman
H. J. Bhabha
Sardar Mir M. A. Khan
Abwaja Nazim-ud Din
A. C. Woolner
A. L. Covertan
P. S. Burrell
H. Denning
W. B. Brander
G. W. Hatch
C. U. Willis
H. A. Lane
K. S. Frampl
Col. W. H. Evans
G. E. Fawcus
F. Armitage
T. C. Simpson
Lieut. Col. A. C. Tancock
Brevet Lieut. Col. H. L. Haughton
Lieut. Col. H. D. Marshall
H. D. G. Law
B. W. Hanson
H. B. Wilkinson
Lieut. Col. J. W. Cornwall
R. D. Anstead
D. Milne
W. Roche
Rao Bahadur

Rai T. P. Mukharji Bahadur
G. A. Dewdhar
Chaudhari Chhaju Ram
J. E. R. Fraser
Lt. Col. J. C. H. Leicester
C. W. C. Carson
J. V. Gupta
G. A. Sweeney
H. C. Liddell
A. G. Edin
J. B. G. Smith
D. J. Drake-Brockman
D. M. Stewart
R. J. Chalks
J. A. Baker
Lt. Col. R. W. Macdonald
C. S. Whitworth
A. B. Briggs
Lt. Col. L. P. D. Lenfestey
J. F. Armstrong
R. J. Hirst
F. P. V. Gompertz
Major A. G. Treaskill
Captain (Temp. Major) A. F. R. Lumby
P. L. Ord
Rao Bahadur Janak Singh
Diwan Bahadur T. K. Mohita
A. G. Clow J. C. S.
W. D. R. Prentice L. C. S.
A. H. Lloyd J. C. S.
A. T. Stowell
H. I. Gowan J. C. S.
Colonel C. C. Palmer
J. Heriot J. C. S.
G. T. Hoag J. C. S.
C. W. A. Turner L. C. S.
Lt. Col. L. L. Dunn L. C. S.
A. L. Astbury
J. N. G. Johnson J. C. S.
Major G. E. T. Erskine
R. O. Chandler
L. M. Berthoud J. C. S.
R. A. Horton
W. H. Booth
J. F. Mulla
C. Morgan
Rao Bahadur Mahendra Chandra Mitra
Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh of Mahajan
K. B. Chong
E. W. Thomas

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

This Order was instituted Jan. 1, 1875, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen and Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order

THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen
H. M. the Queen of Norway
H. B. H. the Princess Royal

H. R. H. the Princess Victoria
 H. M. The Queen of Roumania
 H. R. H. Princess Beatrice
 The Rt. Duchess of Cumberland
 H. R. H. The Princess of Hohenlohe-
 Langenburg
 H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of
 Argyll)
 H. I. & R. H. the Grand Duchess Ayrl of
 Russia
 Lady Patricia Ramsey
 H. H. the Princess Marie-Louise
 Baroness Kinross
 Lady Jane Emma Crichton
 Dowager Countess of Lytton
 Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala
 Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava
 H. H. Maharani of Cochin-Bihar
 Marchioness of Lansdowne
 Baroness Harris
 Constance Mary Baroness Wenlock
 H. H. Maharani Sahib Chhima Bai Gackwar
 H. H. Rani Sahib of Gondal
 H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysore
 Lady George Hamilton
 H. H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur
 Alice Baroness Northcote
 Amelia Maria, Lady White
 Mary Katherine, Lady Lockhart
 Baroness Amptill
 The Lady Willington
 Countess of Minto
 Marchioness of Crewe
 H. H. Begum of Bhopal
 France Charlotte, Lady Chelmsford
 Countess of Reading
 H. H. Maharani Sahiba, Raja Sahiba Sundia
 Akshah Bahadur of Gwalior
 H. E. The Lady Irwin

Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of Diwan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur,

Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib and Rao Sahib. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914 states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they

should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words *For Distinguished Service*. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in wide with blue edges $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837 to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the stars surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one third in the pay of the recipient and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points $1\frac{1}{2}$ in in diameter having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold within a gold circle and the inscription *Reward of Valour*, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver with the wreaths of laurel in gold and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in in width with red edges bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army. Since 1878 however any person European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star $1\frac{1}{2}$ in in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion statant guardant upon a ground of light-blue enamel within a dark blue band inscribed *Order of British India*, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{3}{4}$ in in diameter through which the ribbon, once blue now red is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in in diameter with dark blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title *Sirdar Bahadur*, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day

and the Second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. Medal but the annuity attached to it will cease On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind encircled by the

legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base having a star beneath between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service Within the palm wreath is the word India The medal is in diameter is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1½ in wide The medals issued during the reign of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDS or GEORGE V.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

This decoration was instituted in 1900 the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as follows:—Whereas We taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created and by these presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India and consists of two classes. The Medal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India It is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon

Recipients of the 1st Class

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur Thumalal Desai
Achariyar Diwan Bahadur V. Krishna
Ayyangar Ramanna
Adami, M. S.
Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Qazi Khalil ud Din
Alvar Mrs. Parvati Amroal Chandra S. Khara
Alexander A. L.
Allen Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D.
Amarchand Rao Bahadur Ramharayan
Amphill, Margaret, Baroness
Anderson The Rev. H.
Ashton Albert Frederick
Ayyar Dr. P. S. A. Chandrasekhara
Baird Smith J. B.
Balfour, Dr. Ida
Banerji, Sir P. O.
Banks, Mrs. A. E.
Barber Benjamin Russell
Barber, Rev. L.
Barr Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.
Barnes Major Ernest
Barton, Mrs. Evelyn Agnes

Basu Mr. Kallias Chandra, Rai Bahadur
Beals Dr. American Marathi Mission Bombay
Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
Beatty Francis Montagu Algernon
Beck Miss Emma Josephine
Bell Lt. Col. Charles Thornhill
Benson Doctor (Miss) A. M.
Benson Lady
Bentley Dr. Charles Albert
Bertram Rev. Father F.
Bestall A. H.
Bhandari Raj Bahadur Gopal Das
Bhanir Maharaja of
Bingley Major General Alfred
Biswakar Sardar Parashram Krishnarao
Blanche Annie Sister
Blowers Commissioner Arthur Robert
Bonington Max Carl Christian
Booth Tucker Frederick St. George de Lautour
Bosanquet, Oswald Vivian
Bott, Captain R. H.
Brahmachari Rao Bahadur U. N.
Bramley Percy Brooke
Bray, Denis DeSaumarez
Broadway Alexander
Brown, Rev. A. E.
Brown Dr. Miss E.
Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
Brunton James Forest
Buchanan Rev. John
Bull Henry Martin
Burn Richard
Burnett General Sir Charles John
Caleb Dr. C. C.
Calnan Denis
Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
Campbell, Dr. Miss S.
Campion John Montfaucon
Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D.
Carleton, Marcus Bradford
Carlyle, Lady
Carmichael Lady
Carter Edward Clark
Castor Lieut. Col. E. H.
Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
Chand Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
Chapman E. A. B.
Chatterton The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D. D.
Chatterton, Alfred
Chatterton Mrs. L.
Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Rai

Chetty Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna	Hamilton Major Robert Edward Archibald
Chinnavia, Sir Shankar Madho	Hankin E. H.
Chikara, William	Hanson The Rev. O.
Comley, Mrs. Alice	Harper Dr. R.
Commissionariat (Miss) Sherin Hormuzahaw	Hart Dr. Louisa Helena
Copeland Theodore Benfey	Harvest Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Vere
Coppel Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephens	Harvey Miss R.
Corbett (Capt J. E. (Retd.))	Hatch Miss Sarah Isabel
Cousens, Henry	Hawker Miss A. M.
Coz, Arthur Frederick	Henrietta Mother
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 Sahai, Ram
 Sahas, Ram Kall
 Sahay, Lala Deonath
 Saliervala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Al-dul Hussain
 Sant Monica, The Rev Mother
 Salamattulah, Capt Mohammed
 Salkield, Tom
 Samarth, Wasudeo Mahadeo
 Samuels, Joseph
 Sankara, Kandar kandaswami Kandar
 Savidge, Rev Frederick William
 Saw, Ba La
 Sawhney, Lala Isher Das
 Schultze, The Rev Frederick Volkmar Paul
 Scott, Dr D. M.
 Scotland, Lieut Colonel David Wilson
 Shah, Babu Lal Behari
 Shah, Moosamed Kama
 Shah, Mohammad Nawaz
 Shah, Reverend Ahmad
 Shammath, Bal Bahadur
 Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali Mrs
 Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne
 Sheard, Mr E
 Shroors, William

Shroff Dr E D
 Shruker Ciel Perceval Vapentre
 Shyam Kish, Raja Francis Xavier
 Shyam Sunder Lal
 Simcox, Arthur Henry Adlonbrooke
 Simkins Charles Wykios
 Simon Ester M
 Simonsen J L
 Simpson, Miss J P
 Sinclair Reginald Leahy
 Singh, Kanwar Ghamandi
 Singh, Ajli Dhol
 Singh, Babu Kesbo
 Singh, Babu Ramdharl
 Singh, Bhas Gangra
 Singh, Bhai Lekha
 Singh, Bhai Takbut
 Singh, Makhsos
 Singh, Rev P L
 Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar
 Singh, Rukhmins
 Singh Rikhsdar Major Haumant
 Singh Sardar Gurdit
 Singh Sitla Baksh
 Singh Q Eher
 Singh, Sohan
 Singhe Miss L. N V
 Singel J
 Small Miss J M
 Smith, Miss Ellen
 Smith E G
 Smith The Rev Frederick William Ambrey
 Smith Dr Henry
 Smith Miss Katherine Mabel
 Smith Miss Jesse Edith
 Solomon Dr Jacob
 Sommerville The Rev Dr James
 Spencer Mrs E M
 Sri Ram Kunwar
 Stanley Mrs H A
 Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist
 Steel Alexander
 Steele, The Rev John Ferguson
 Stephens, John Hewitt
 Stephens Mrs Grace
 Stevens Miss L K
 Stevens Mrs (Ethel)
 Stevenson Surgeon-General Henry Wickham
 Stewart, Miss R F
 Stewart Major Hugh
 Stewart Mrs. Lillian Dorothea
 Stewart, Thomas
 Stillwell Dr (Miss) Effie M L
 St Gregory Rev Mother
 St Joseph, J D
 Stockings The Rev H M
 Strip Samuel Algernon
 Strong Mr W A
 Strutton Rev H H
 Stuart, Dr (Miss) Gertrude
 Sultan Ahmad Khan
 Sunder Lal
 Sundrabal Bai
 Susie Miss Sorabji
 Swain Mrs Walker
 Swainson Miss Florence
 Swift Miss Eva
 Swinchart, O H
 Swinboe R O J
 Swire, Miss Emily Constance
 Symes, Miss Kathleen Mabel
 Symons, Mrs. Mary Langhorne

Talcherkar Mr M O A
 Talyarkhan Mrs M
 Taleyarkhan, Mr Manekabhai Cawacha
 Talib Mahdi Khan Malik
 Tambe Dr Gopal Rao Ramchandra
 Tarafdar Mr S K
 Tarajurwalla, Fardunji Kuvarji
 Taylor Rev Alfred Prideaux
 Taylor Mrs Florence Prideaux
 Taylor John Norman
 The, Maung Po
 The Maung Shwe
 Thein Maung Po
 Theobald Miss
 Theobald Dr Miss
 Thomas Miss Frances Elizabeth
 Thomas Mrs Mabel Fox
 Thomas Samuel Gubert
 Thompson Mrs Ahoo
 Thompson E. C
 Thompson The Rev G Nicholas
 Thoy Herbert Domitlick
 Timothy Samuel
 Todd Capt
 Tomkins, Lionel Jinton
 Tomkinson, Mrs Edith
 Tudball, Miss Emma
 Turner Mrs Vera
 Tulpi Rama Rao
 Umar Khan Malik Zorawar Khan
 Vajifdar Mrs. Hormusji Manockji
 Vale, Mrs. K
 Valentine Capt O B
 Valpy Miss K
 Varma Babu Mahendra Deo
 Vaughan-Stevens Dudley Lewis
 Vijayaraghava Acharyar
 Viney, Thomas Humphrey
 Visvesvaraya, Mokshagundam
 Virghese Drwan Bahadur George Thomas
 Wait, William Robert Hamilton
 Wakefield George Edward Campbell
 Walayatullah Khan Bahadur Haiz Muhammad
 Walawalker P Babura
 Walker Frederick Chighton
 Walters Miss W E
 Ward Mr W A I
 Warren Miss Hamund
 Warren Donald Horne
 Webb-Warr Mrs Dorothy
 Wighell Miss Anna Jane
 Western Miss Mary Fritilla
 Weth Mrs Rosa
 White, Miss J
 Whitman, Miss Elizabeth Annie
 Wilkinson Mrs A
 Wilson Francis Henry
 Wilson Miss Anna Margaret
 Wilson Mrs E R B
 Wince Miss Jane
 Wiseman Capt Charles Sheriffe
 Wiser Mrs C V
 Woerner Miss Lydia
 Wood The Rev A
 Woodward Dr Miss Adelaide
 Wright, Mrs B
 Wylie, Miss Mrs Eleanor
 Wynnes, Mrs Ada
 Yaw, Maung
 Yerbury, Dr J
 Young, Dr M. Y
 Zahir-ul-Husain Muhammad.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911 that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following —

Subedar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan 139th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell Sepoy Khudadad though himself wounded remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 139th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Fesembert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and although wounded in two places in the head and also in the arm being one of the first to push round each successive traverse in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jemadar) Mir Dast 55th Coy. Rifes.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 28th April 1915 when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jemadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mangusart. When himself wounded, on the 35th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather he brought him out through the German wire and leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance Naik) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance Naik Lala insisted on going out, his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When

this was not permitted, he strapped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warm and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches and then returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naik Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line with in 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks and worked his gun single-handed after all his men except two belt-fillers had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun ammunition and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance Dafadar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot and he was compelled to finish his journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers

and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Reesalder Badlu Singh 14th Lancers attached 26th Lancers—For most conspicuous bravery and self sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918 when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan between the river and Kh es Bamarneh Village. On nearing the position Reesalder Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered

to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobhar Sing Negi 2nd Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1916 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh 28th Punjab—For devotion and bravery quite beyond all praise in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet called to his assistance two men and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded him with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

A—British Subjects

1 British Indian passports are only issued to British subjects and to British protected persons.

2 The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to obtain passports before embarking from any port in British India but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports for landing, intending travellers are advised to have passports before embarkation. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service travelling on duty, and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom at Government expense need not have passports.

3 Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to British ports in India or to Burma or Ceylon nor are passports required by British Indian subjects travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements unless they propose to continue their journey onward.

4 As a passport is valid for five years there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing and much inconvenience and in some cases serious trouble will be avoided by early application. A notice of at least four days should be given for the preparation of a new passport and at least two days for an endorsement renewal or visa.

5 In order to obtain a passport an application form showing among other things the destination, route and reasons for the proposed journey must be filled up by the applicant and certified by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below

the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of this form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay by personal application at the Passport Office, or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay. Two unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs 8 should be submitted with the application form. Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque.

6 The application form when filled up should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay or should be presented in person at the Passport Office, Bombay.

7 The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat. The office is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily except on Saturdays when it closes at 1 p.m. and on Sundays and public holidays when it is not open at all.

8 The Passport Officer cannot issue passports outside the working hours shown above and the preparation of a passport takes time. Applicants therefore who postpone application to the last moment do so at their own risk.

Iraq

9 Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Forces in uniform and *bona fide* Muhammadan pilgrims travelling in organised parties and holding a pilgrim pass do not require passports for the journey to Iraq. All other travellers must be in possession of passports which except in the case of *bona fide* representatives of firms, persons on a short visit to Iraq or merely passing

through Iraq en route to another country will not be granted without the previous permission of the local authorities in Iraq. The Passport Officer will on request ask for this permission by post or if the applicant is prepared to defray the cost of a telegram by cable. Applicants must state clearly the nature of their business and one or more references in Iraq from whom the local authorities can make inquiries regarding the bona fide of their journey.

10. Restrictions also exist on travel to various parts of the British Empire and to certain foreign countries. Amongst these may be mentioned Australia, Canada, Constantinople, Egypt, Gibraltar, Mohammedan and Abadan, New Zealand, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South West Africa and the United States of America. The restrictions apply particularly to Indians. Detailed particulars with respect to each country will be supplied on application.

Foreign Countries

11. Passports for journeys to or through foreign countries require after issue the visa of the Consul concerned. The addresses of the foreign consulates in Bombay are shown below. Visas are however not necessary for Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg provided the names of these countries are entered on the passport.

Renewal

12. Passports issued before the 1st December 1925 were valid for periods of two years only whilst those issued after that date are valid for five years. All passports however may be renewed for periods of from one to five years at the option of the holder from the date of expiration but in no case can a passport be extended beyond two years from the original date of issue. On expiration of that period or if at any time the space provided for visas is covered and the holder wishes to travel to countries for which fresh visas are required a new passport must be obtained. Application for renewal must be made in the prescribed form copies of which may be had from any of the officers mentioned in paragraph 5 above. The fee for renewal is Re 1 for each year or portion of a year for which the passport is renewed.

Endorsements

13. A passport is valid only for the country or countries endorsed on it and fresh endorsements from British Passport authority are not needed during the validity of the passport for subsequent journeys to these countries. Fresh endorsements may however be obtained on the passport for additional countries. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territories

under British protection or mandate not how ever to Palestine, Iraq or Egypt for which countries the passport must be specially endorsed. No fee is payable for an endorsement.

Marriage

14. A lady on marriage or re-marriage requires a fresh passport.

15. In the case of a joint passport issued in favour of a husband and wife the latter cannot travel alone on it but should take out a fresh passport surrendering the joint passport for cancellation of her name from it.

B—Foreigners.

16. No foreigner can hold a British passport.

17. Foreigners proceeding direct to their own countries or to or through any other foreign countries do not require a British visa on their passports. The nationals of the following countries do not require a British visa for travelling to the United Kingdom (This concession also applies to certain nationals proceeding to certain British Dominions and Colonies and information on this point can be obtained from the Passport Officer) —

Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg.

18. Foreigners who are subjects of the countries shown below and who are travelling to British territory for which a British visa is necessary should first obtain passports from their consular representatives and should then present them to the Passport Officer for visa together with a written statement of the reasons for the journey. If the passport of a foreigner bears a British visa which terminates in India and the holder desires to undertake another journey to a territory under British jurisdiction he should first obtain an endorsement from his consular representative and then present it to the Passport Officer for visa. There are three kinds of visas granted viz. the Non-Transit, Transit and Transshipment visas for these vary according to rates charged to British subjects by the foreign countries concerned.

19. Other foreigners should apply for Identity certificates through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay or where such foreigners reside in the mofussil through the District Magistrate of the district in which they are residing. Two copies of the applicant's photograph should accompany the application. The fee for a certificate of identity is Re 1-8-0.

20. The holder of a foreign passport who has obtained a visa granted by a British Passport Authority outside India for a destination which involves landing in or passing through India does not need a further visa from the authorities in India.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY

Afghanistan — Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Austria — C/o S. Stella & Co., Taj Building, Wallace Street.
Belgium and Luxembourg — Central Bank Bldg., Top Floor, Meadow Street, Fort.
Brazil — Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Denmark — Shaw Wallace & Co., Ballard Estate, Whitel Road.
Cuba — Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
Czechoslovakia — 28, Rampart Row, 8rd Floor.

<i>Ireland</i>	—Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
<i>France</i>	—17 Caffe Parade Calais
<i>Germany</i>	—Earl Kaji Narandas Building Snett Road
<i>Italy</i>	—Asian Building, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
<i>Japan</i>	—Dwarkanath Building 19L Hornby Road
<i>Liberia</i>	—Eastern Bank Building 241 Hornby Road, Fort
<i>Netherlands</i>	—Exchange Bldg Sprott Road Ballard Estate.
<i>Nicaragua</i>	—Lee Building Hornby Road Fort
<i>Norway</i>	—Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
<i>Peru</i>	—Sea Side Lungalow 2nd Floor Middle Calaba
<i>Portugal</i>	—Ormsby House Ormiston Road Apollo Bunder
<i>Siam</i>	—C/o Wallace & Co Home Street Fort
<i>Spain</i>	—Morarjee Gokuldas Cloth Market 1st floor Kalbadvi Road
<i>Sweden</i>	—Volkmart Bldg No 19 Graham Road Ballard Estate
<i>Switzerland</i>	—Do 110
<i>United States of America</i>	—J. Langhri Wadia Building 4th Floor Leplandre Road

Status having consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay

<i>Sri Lanka Republic</i>	—5 Kalra Place
<i>Russia</i>	—7 Park Road
<i>Chile</i>	—17 Stephen Court Park Street
<i>Costa Rica</i>	—10 1st floor Kumar, Tagore Street
<i>Greece</i>	—Mission Tower
<i>Guatemala</i>	—10 Praunoo Kumar Tagore Street.
<i>Mexico</i>	—8 Rose Villa Quila
<i>Panama</i>	—14 4 Distann Mansions
<i>Peru</i>	—11 2 Lansdowne Road
<i>Russia</i>	—10 Leplandre Mansions
<i>Salvador</i>	—10 Praunoo Kumar Tagore Street
<i>Venezuela</i>	—140th House 7 Park Lane

The School of Oriental Studies

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1918. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature History Religion and Customs of those peoples especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research commerce or a profession and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School possesses noble and adequate buildings in Finsbury Circus provided by the British Government under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912. The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parlia-

ment. The School buildings are quiet, although they are in the heart of the City. The School provides teaching in more than sixty subjects. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken as it is the aim of the School to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is now a whole time lecturer in Phonetics, the class for which are numerically larger than in any other subject. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientologists not on the staff. Various Scholarships are given.

Patron, H. M. The King. *Chairman of the Governing Body* Sir Harry L. Stephen. LL.M. *Director*, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., F.R.S.

Teaching Staff

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	Sir Thomas W Arnold CIP M.A., D Litt F.R.S.	Arabic (Classical)	Professor
2	T Grahame Bailey M.A. B.D. D Litt	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Reader
3	L D Barnett M.A., Litt D	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer
4	C O Blagden M.A. D Litt	Malay	Reader
5	J Percy Bruce M.A. D Litt	Chinese	Professor
6	G H Darab Khan	Persian	Lecturer
7	Caroline A F Ellis David M.A. D Litt	Pali	"
8	W Dodderet M.A. F.R.S. (retired)	Gujarati	
9	H H Dodwell M.A.	History	Professor
10	Sheikh Kadhim Dajani	Arabic (Mesopotamian)	Lecturer
11	E Dora Edwards, M.A.	Chinese (Mandarin)	
12	H A R. Gibb M.A.	Arabic (Classical)	
13	J Withers Gill O.B.E.	Hausa	
14	Sir Wolsley Haig K.C.I.E. C.B.I. C.M.G., O.B.E. M.A.	Persian	
15	W A Hertz O.B.E.	Burmese	
16	G B Iles O.B.E. M.A.	Arabic	
17	Commander V E Isenminger R.N. (retired)	Japanese	
18	Sheikh H Abdel Kader	Arabic (Egyptian)	
19	S G Kanhere	Marathi and Sanskrit	
20	G E Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	
21	A Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	
22	Count Leon Ostrogoff LL.D.	Ottoman Law	Hon. Lecturer
23	W Sutton Page O.B.E. B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Reader
24	T G F Palmer	Hindustani	Lecturer
25	Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	"
26	Sir R Denison Ross C.I.E. Ph.D.	Persian	Professor
27	A Sabonadiere L.O.S. (retired)	Indian Law	Lecturer
28	C O Sha	Mandarin and Chinese Class.	"
29	S Topalian	Armenian and Turkish	"
30	R I. Turner M.C., M.A.	Sanskrit	Professor
31	L Wartski B.A.	Modern Hebrew	Lecturer
32	Alice Werner LL.B.	Swahili & other Bantu languages	Professor
33	Mary Werner	Swahili	Lecturer
34	M de Z Wickremasinghe M.A.	Tamil and Telugu	Reader
35	Do	Sinhalese and Malayalam	Lecturer
36	S Yoshitake	Japanese	

- 1 University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher
- 2 University Reader and Appointed Teacher
- 3 Recognised Teacher in the University of London
- 4 University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher
- 5 University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher
- 6 Abad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew
- 7 University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher
- 8 University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher
- 9 University Professor of Swahili and other Bantu languages and Appointed Teacher

The fisheries of India, potentially rich as yet, yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh from the growing populations of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system however exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and the fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who, alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse from amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of association with the low caste fishermen and except in the case of joint stock companies to engage in large operations, it now lies to these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

The first local Government to lead the way was that of Madras which in 1905 initiated an investigation of the industry both marine and fresh water appointing Sir L. A. Nicholson to supervise operations. Bengal followed suit in 1906 and from these beginnings have sprung the local Fisheries Departments of Madras, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Bombay, the remaining seaboard province has comparatively small fresh water interests compared with Madras and Bengal and as it happens that her marine fisheries are favoured with good harbours and the most enterprising race of sea fishermen in India there was less urgent need for State help in the industry. Fisheries there were a subject of Government solicitude for five years after the war but they finally ceased to receive any attention after the abolition in 1924 of the short-lived Department of Industries to which this subject was allotted.

Madras

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 sq miles outside of a mere fringe inshore; this vast expanse of fishable water has little and unproductive. The Gulf of Bengal Coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based and so from Canjiam to Negapatnam the unmanageable catamaran composed of logs tied side by side, is the only possible seagoing fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured

From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. The people of this coast are fond of fish and no difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. The 1921 Census gave 66,684 adults as subsisting on fishing industries in Malabar and South Kanara, a small number after all considering the immense wealth of these seas. The chief fishes are sardines, mackerel, catfishes and jewfishes (kora or gol) the two first overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. The 1925-26 season was a slight improvement over that of last year for 4,880 tons of oil and 9,850 tons of manure were manufactured as against 2,650 tons of oil and 4,000 tons of manure in the previous year. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratanagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, soer and other medium sized fishes. These strangers are entering fishing and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres the material is largely cured for export.

Fish Curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coast. Its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government and from 1888 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present about 10% of 500 yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein. The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1925-26 was Rs. 3,95,270 and expenditure Rs. 3,70,949. The credit balance on the year's working was therefore Rs. 18,321.

Pearl and Shank Fisheries.—The antiquities of 1,425 were more than realised in the remunerative and successful pearl fishery which was held at Tuticorin last February and March.

The last pearl fishery of any consequence was in the year 1883 more than quarter of a century ago. Under the British Rule there have been 18 pearl fisheries including the present in magnitude the fishery held in 1923 stands fourth. The three previous fisheries which yielded a larger revenue were in the years 1807, 1810 and 1860-61. In the last 100 years the 1923 fishery ranks second and in the last half a century it is easily the first.

The total number of oysters fished was 14,06,439. The fishery yielded a substantial net revenue of Rs. 1,80,267,511 indicating both the value of scientific control by a technical department and the efficiency and accuracy of the inspection surveys and estimates. A cursory examination of the pearl banks this year so far as monsoon permitted shows the continuance of oysters on the Tholayram Par (bank)

and consequently the possibility of another fishery early next year.

Though the best chank season (February and March) was spent in pearl fishing the premature closure of the pearl fishery and the long spell of good weather extending till the middle of May combined with the fact that the divers were in the department's employ enabled the prosecution of chank fisheries to maximum advantage in Ramnad where very nearly the average number of chanks in normal chank fishery years may be fished in spite of the pearl fisheries. The net receipts therefore from chank fisheries amounted in the year to Rs 2,342 11 6 against Rs 3,844 in 1924-25. The net profit for 1925-26 was therefore only Rs 1,64 8 10.

The Inland Fisheries of Madras comparatively unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water, only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year a glut for a few days and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the murrel, notable for its virtue of living for considerable period out of water, various carps and catfishes, the hilsa (in East Coast rivers only) and the catla. In the Nigiris the Rainbow trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nigiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. The net profits on inland fishery in 1925-26 were Rs 8,87.

The Madras Department of Fisheries. As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson who from 1906 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1906 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities. In 1907 a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr James Hornell F.L.S., as Director and is now controlled by his successor Dr B. Sundara Raj M.A. Ph.D. The higher staff consists of a Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, three Assistant Directors and a Cannery Superintendent. These are respectively in charge of (a) the departmental fisheries (pearling, chanks

beche-de-mer etc.) (b) the co-operative and socio-economic side of the Department's operations (c) inland pisciculture (d) deep-sea fishing and salt-transport and (e) the experimental and demonstration fish cannery at Chulivam in South Malabar. Other officers have charge respectively of sections dealing with education and industrial work, which include a Training Institute for village teachers, fish curing yards and oil and guano factories. All the public fish curing yards till now under the control of the Salt and Abkari Department have passed into the charge of the Fisheries Department. It is now possible to introduce the better methods of cure and improved hygiene which the Department has been striving to popularise in all the yards. Due to the transfer of the yards the Fisheries Department has a large ramified staff of yard officers (Salt Sub-Inspectors, Petty Yard Officers and peons) in almost every large fishing village on the coast. Besides the direct work of issuing salt for curing the Department will now set itself to train these officers into expert advisers in curing methods and marketing fish, social workers for the inculcation of thrift, co-operative and progressive ideas and new industries and lastly as trained observers for recording and reporting on various biological questions connected with fish and fisheries and collecting statistics regarding the value and quantity of sea fish caught and landed.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish oil trade, the creation of a squalene industry, the establishment of a fish cannery and the development of canned goods other than sardines which alone had been canned previously in Malabar and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions (for details see the Bulletins of the Department issued from the Government Press Madras) seventeen volumes have been issued to date and the eighteenth volume is in press. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of suitable accommodation for the research staff.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is well said about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent Government Museum Madras and was thrown open to the public on 31st October 1909. The Superintendent Government Museum had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries.

Ever since its opening being the first of its kind in Asia it has been immensely popular with the public. The number of visitors rose during the year to 111,931 from 88,627 in the previous year. Two rates of admissions are charged, viz. one anna and four annas. The latter rate is charged on Fridays for the benefit of those who would like to see the Aquarium under less-crowded conditions. The net profit realized last year was Rs 8,961.

Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago, these tanks are

now being reacquainted by Government in order that they may be restocked periodically by the Department the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry three fish farms are in operation and the construction of three more is in progress. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami obtained from Java the Murrel and *Kribia* surinensis, which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water. All three protect their eggs well, developing a useful habit both the Gourami and *Kribia* are largely vegetarian in diet. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes specially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvae of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito haunted sheets of water. These anti-malarial operations have proved most successful in those places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given. The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it being specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages in training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of colleges, classes and museums. The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe.

The development of deep sea fishing is engaging the attention of Government since did travel grounds are indicated off Cape Comorin extending over an area of some 4,000 square miles. Other prominent areas are known elsewhere but so far the limiting factors are the lack of cold storage accommodation at any port in the Presidency and the want of a deep water harbour in the south where steam trawlers can discharge direct into stores. An experiment in deep sea fishing made recently with the help of a motor launch and Danish beam net failed due to the unsuitability of the launch employed. For the purpose of deep sea fishing experiments and for other requirements of the Department such as economical salt transport and pearl fishery a second hand admiralty trawler T.L.S. was purchased during the year and reconditioned at a cost of Rs. 850. The trawler arrived at Tutuam on the 1st April. As the South-west monsoon was to commence shortly she could not be kept at the open roadstead in Tutuam and was therefore brought to safe anchorage at Pamban. She proceeded to Colombo in the second week of October for bottom cleaning in the Government slipway there and having returned to Pamban she will be engaged from the 15th November till the end of March 1926 in transporting salt from Tutuam to the fish curing yards on the west coast. With the help of this vessel, it is also proposed to carry on researches regarding the location of shoals and migration or important edible fish.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the depart-

ment has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the west coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1925-26 was 60. These societies it is reported worked satisfactorily, allowance being made for the inexperience and illiteracy of the members. But the formation and working of co-operative societies are not the only social activities among the fishermen. There is a vigorous temperance society at Manakore. The Collector of South Kanara has granted sites for the construction of village halls for the fishermen in two villages and the fishermen have themselves collected Rs. 3,000 for the building. In another village Kizhur the fishermen have already completed a building in which they hold meetings while one elementary school carries on its work in the same building. In Madras itself at Nadakkuppam a temperance organisation has got to work with the assistance of the Fisheries Department. To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery stations at Tannur and Chullyam. They are given practical instructions in fishing a boat having been purchased for the purpose. By the end of June 1925 11 schools for the fisherfolk were being maintained by the department on the west coast with a total of 2,294 pupils. In some places the villages themselves start the schools and then hand them over to the department. In other places schools were opened by the department at the request of the fishermen. Local men are appointed as honorary managers of schools.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels and swamps—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 60 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency. Raj Shahi and Dacca Divisions 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish, and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious in his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Opsanus beta*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla*

called *ratigola* (*Cirrhion ratigola*) prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the *bekti* (*Lateolabrax*) and the mullets are the most esteemed apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea fishes are the *manca* fishes (*Polynemus*) pomfrets. The sea fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save *tatazars* of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1908 by Sir K. G. Gupta an investigation of the steam trawl possibilities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Government has ordered that the Bengal Fisheries Department be reconstituted on an improved basis as soon as funds permit. A Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without extreme difficulty and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish byproducts. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the *muhajans* (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work but the old Department made a beginning and once a few societies can be made successful the news of the benefits conferred on

the members will constitute the best possible form of propaganda. The temporary abolition of the Bengal Fisheries Department was regretted by many and it is hoped that it will soon be revived. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come of intensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present ordered principally to inland waters those of Bombay are concerned save in Sind almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft a fair weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the other Presidencies. Bombay sea fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and though there is less necessity for a special department to develop marine industries there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods in introducing canning, and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products. With this end in view the Director of Industries administered the subject of Fisheries from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922 and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling supplying ice and stores and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the medieval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish such as karela, *patu*, *tambura* and particularly the ray or skate which formed in the average 25 per cent of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs for a rupee.

Owing to retrenchment the appointments of Fisheries officers have been abolished.

The more important sea fish are pomfrets, soles and sea perches among which are included the valuable Jew fishes (*Siganus* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "scounds,

largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassin and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the month of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow-nets which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are Bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrits and jew fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Patbhari and Rajapur make use of another and better class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito are (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and rayfish. For the latter especially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the last season when fishing is not usually remunerative many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters a fact which shows how large they run in size.

In Sind considerable sea fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, as shark, rays and jew fishes. The edible oyster trade of Karachi was once extensive, the creeks of the Indus producing a species of oyster superior to that found in Bombay and Madras backwaters and estuaries. Unrestricted exploitation of this of limited extent inflicted great harm and now when various salutary restrictions are imposed the beds are slow to respond. Occasionally large deposits of the wind wane oyster (*Pinctura pinnata*) are found in the Indus creeks and as these produce good pearls in abundance, Government leased the beds to the Luckhjee Huddar. The pearls are largely exported to China for use in medicine. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus chiefly for the fish known as palla which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs 20,000.

In the Gulf of Kutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster the other for the window pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1900 obtained the services on deputation of Mr J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras for the purpose of examining the marine potentialities of this Baroda territory in Kathiawar. One of the consequences was the discovery of large deposits of pearl-bearing window pane oysters until then unknown. Of late years these beds have produced annually from Rs 1,000 to Rs 25,000 in revenue, perhaps the best example we have in India of the profitable nature of well-directed scientific enquiry into fishery problems. The Baroda Government continuing their enlightened interest in the fishery developments, have had two officers trained in the Madras

Fisheries Department and now employ them in development work on the Baroda coast.

Experiments in canning are now in progress at one of the chief fishing centres on the Southern Kathiawar coast and already promise considerable success particularly with regard to pomfrits.

Burma

The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma being by custom of the country to Government and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish. The work of the Burmese Government in this respect is a Herculean task involving as it does the taking of a line is generally viewed with disfavour by the Burman Buddhists. In certain tracts this attitude is intensified where the proportion of the fisher folk is not only small but their economic conditions are more or less demoralised. Though fishing is generally denounced by Burman Buddhists, yet they consume the fish. The usual argument of the conservatives is that they have not taken the life of the fish and therefore have committed no sin. Where fishing is the principal means of livelihood of the majority as in the Delta Districts religious scruples tend to disappear.

Revenue.—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can to some extent be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yield a substantial revenue (about one-eighth of the total land revenue) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. There are two methods of catching fish, namely by nets in the rivers and seas and by traps in coastal fisheries. The fishery revenue derived from net fisheries amounts to over four lakhs while that from the leased dredge amounts to more than 44 lakhs. Of this 10 per cent. comes from the Irrawaddy Division. The largest revenue comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl fishing industry carried on but also extensive collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued. Open lak, a pools of water and small rivers are leased as lease fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidder at public auction. Here the Irrawaddy Division equals in importance the rest of the province and of the five districts in the Irrawaddy Division, Maubin District alone yields as much as half of the whole division. Maubin District therefore stands easily first in respect of fishery revenue and out of the total collected in any year from the whole province this district alone contributes at least a quarter.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the north-east and west. In the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fish come down-country from Upper Burma.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea coast are (1) haddock (2) katha haung and (3) Kathahmwin. These are generally made into salt fish which fetch Rs 2 to Rs 3 per viss. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally ngaklin ngayay and nway. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish

retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosions and sudden floods

(c) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example as the teak forests of Burma the sal forests of Northern, Central and North Eastern India and the deodar and pine forests of the North Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood fodder grazing and other produce for local consumption these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) Pasture lands—These are not forests in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object

Administration—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education Health and Lands. The Inspector General of Forests is the head of the Forest Department and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject to Bombay and Burma where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India recommended that they be transferred to other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province

Territorial charges—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles each in charge of a Conservator of Forests provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters

Non-territorial charges—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties

The Forest Service—The Forest Service comprises three branches—

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 999 officers consisting of the Inspector General of Forests

Chief Conservators Conservators Deputy and Assistant Conservators Of these 353 are to be recruited direct to the service and the balance obtained by promotion from the Provincial Forest Service The officers of this service are recruited as probationers—

- (a) by direct appointment in the United Kingdom and India and
- (b) by promotion from the Provincial Forest Service in India

Recruitment in the United Kingdom and in India of candidates nominated for direct appointment is carried out under regulations laid down by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India respectively Candidates for direct appointment in the United Kingdom are required to have obtained a degree with honours in some branch of Natural Science in a University of England Wales or Ireland, or have passed the final B.Sc. examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science is not considered as fulfilling these conditions Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight is attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry

Candidates for direct appointment in India are required to possess an Honours or a first class degree in Science or an M.Sc. degree of any class of a University incorporated by law in India

Probationers are at present trained at a University possessing a forest school approved by the Secretary of State (Oxford Cambridge and Edinburgh at present) this training being supplemented by a practical course, partly on the continent of Europe

The process of Indianisation is steadily proceeding, as may be judged from the fact that out of a total of 7 probationers recruited in 1924 four were Indians. In addition two more Indians who were fully trained were appointed on probation. The strength of the directly recruited cadre is according to the latest official return 314 while 19 probationers are under control in Great Britain

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service—This service was created in 1919 and at present consists of 17 Forest Engineers

(3) The Provincial Service—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Imperial Forest Service in 1920 except for five unpromoted officers the class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion to 14 per cent of the posts in the Indian Forest Service such promotion being made by local Governments. These officers are recruited and trained in India their recruitment being a matter for the local Governments. A certain number of posts in this service are filled by the

promotion of specially promising Rangers. A two years course of training for the Provincial Service is conducted by the Government of India at the Forest Research Institute and College Dehra Dun and it is open to local Governments on payment of prescribed fees to depute candidates to undergo that course provided they are qualified for admission under the rules governing the course.

(4) The Subordinate Service consisting of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pymmana (for Burma) and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Research.—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Rardly Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute which is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests is in the charge of a President. There are five main branches of research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. In addition specialists are appointed temporarily when necessary and are attached to the Institute to carry out investigations in subjects of particular economic importance. Thus a paper pulp expert has been employed for some time to investigate possible new sources of paper making materials of which the forests of India contain abundant supplies. Besides this there are the Seasoning, the Timber Testing and the Wood Preservation experts engaged temporarily on short term contracts. Indian Assistants have been appointed under them to receive the necessary technical training and experience in these subjects with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired on which new buildings are being built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this and the employment of specialists in Seasoning, Timber Testing and Wood Preservation steady progress is being made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 31st March 1924 the latest date for which statistics are available was 36,06,40,000 cubic feet against an average of 30,72,00,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium. The highest figure ever attained under this head occurred in 1921-22 when a total of 16,13,43,000 c.ft. was reached, the year 1922-23 coming next with 35,38,90,000 c.ft. The figures for 1921-22 and 1922-23 represent respectively 2.5 and 2.4 c.ft. per acre of all classes of forests. For the year 1923-24 the yield in 1923-24 was 3.7 c.ft. per acre as compared with 3.5 c.ft. per acre in 1922-23, the last year of the last preceding quinquennium. This year 1923-24 was marked by a phenomenal output of teak in Burma, viz. 60,00,000 tons (30,00,00,000 cubic feet) which was more than 74 per cent above the average annual output of the preceding quinquennium. With the output of teak for the year the revenue in Burma soared to Rs. 2,1,18,784 and the surplus to Rs. 1,70,33,632. The total outturn for the five years amounted to 1,47,83,49 tons, an increase of 7,01,000 tons or 44 per cent over the output in the preceding quinquennium.

The figures for the last quinquennium show that in 1923-24 the rate of timber extracted by Government agency to that removed by purchasers was 5 to 2.5 compared with a ratio of 6 to 2.7 in 1919-20. During the period the outturn removed by Government agency rose by 41 per cent, whilst that removed by purchasers increased by 19 per cent. Timber and fuel to the value of Rs. 11,140 lakhs and minor products including bamboos and grass valued at Rs. 375 lakhs were removed by purchasers during the period. For the quinquennium 1914-19 the figures were Rs. 10,190 lakhs and Rs. 350 lakhs respectively.

Reviewing the figures of outturn Government in a report issued in October 1925 says: "The results on the whole considered, the general trade depression are most satisfactory and point to more intensive working of the forests and to better exploitation."

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized. Thirteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons, while 3,000,000 persons earning £30,000,000 a year were employed in working up the raw material yielded by the forests. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftmen and others working in and near them, employment on an excessive scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rop-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and

many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Native States, but these are probably below the actuals as much forest labour is not whole-time labour devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests the extension of systematic working the wider use of known

products and the possible discovery of new products a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results—The steady growth of forest revenue expenditure and surplus during the past 50 years is shown in the following statement which gives annual averages for quinquennial periods—

Financial Results of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 to 1923-24 (in lakhs of rupees)

Quinquennial period	Gross revenue (average per annum)	(Expenditure average per annum)	Surplus (average per annum)	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
1864-65 to 1868-69	27.4	25.8	13.6	36.4
1869-70 to 1873-74	53.3	39.3	17.0	30.2
1874-75 to 1878-79	66.6	45.8	20.8	31.1
1879-80 to 1883-84	88.1	56.1	32.1	36.4
1884-85 to 1888-89	118.7	74.3	42.4	36.2
1889-90 to 1893-94	150.5	86.0	78.5	48.1
1894-95 to 1898-99	177.2	88.0	79.2	44.7
1899-1900 to 1903-04	196.6	112.7	63.9	42.7
1904-05 to 1908-09	227.6	141.0	116.0	45.1
1909-10 to 1913-14	266.0	163.7	132.3	44.7
1914-15 to 1918-19	371.3	211.1	160.2	42.1
1919-20 to 1923-24	551.7	367.1	184.6	38.5

The gross revenue and surplus were Rs 484.2 lakhs and Rs 179.4 lakhs in 1918-19 and Rs 544.9 lakhs and Rs 195.6 lakhs in 1923-24 respectively. The surplus rose from Rs 1.79 42.725 in 1918-19 to Rs 2.19 12.540 in 1919-20 but during the next three years it steadily decreased again, again to Rs 1.84 60.547 during the last year of the quinquennium. The surplus in 1923-24 represents an average of 2.1 annas per acre of all classes of forest against 1.8 annas in 1918-19. The total surplus rose from Rs 1.79 42.725 in 1918-19 to Rs 1.95 60.943 in 1923-24. Government, reviewing the figures state, "Financially the Forest Department has had during the quinquennium to undergo a severe strain even since the slump set in following on the short lived post-war boom in trade. But development solely with a view to increasing the resources and earning capacity of the forests has never been lost sight of. Judging by the perceptible improvement in the general financial results all round it is confidently expected that the improvements initiated in this quinquennial period will produce much better results when the slump ends."

Prospects.—The past work of the Forest Department has already borne fruit not only in a steady rise of revenues but also in the improved condition of the forests resulting from careful protection and tending. Much has been done in the way of opening up the forests to regular exploitation but there is still room for enormous development in this respect for there are extensive areas of valuable forest as yet almost untouched and these represent a vast capital locked up and not only lying idle

but even deteriorating. Perhaps the two most pressing needs at present are the introduction of improved silvicultural systems and the extension of roads and other export works to facilitate and cheapen extraction. These two must proceed simultaneously since they are inter-dependent for it is obvious that timber and other produce can be extracted far more economically if it is available in large quantities within a limited radius than if it is scattered in small quantities over large tracts of country. Indeed this question must often decide whether extraction is possible or not. Silviculture teaches us how to effect this concentration and is therefore the bed rock on which future results financial and otherwise must rest. It is of little avail to seek and develop new markets for timbers and other products if these cannot be produced in regular and sufficient quantities and extracted at a reasonable cost.

Forest Products Exploitation.—The exploitation by the Forest Department as a Commercial Department on business lines of the great timber forests which are among the most valuable natural assets of the country, continues to attract the special attention of the various local Governments. In Madras, for instance the working of the Forest panchayat system, whereby the increased knowledge of the difficulties of forest administration which the villager obtains when he has a voice in forest management is bringing home to him an understanding of the necessity for that administration. A further important step taken in regard to forest exploitation was the recruitment of a Chief Forest Engineer and a Logging

AREA OF FOREST LANDS, OUTPUT OF PRODUCE AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT

Province.	Area of Province		Forest Area		Proportion of Forests to whole Area of Province	Outputs of Produce			Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus				
	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	On classed State Forests, &c.		Timber and Fuel	Minor Produce								
							Cub ft.	Ra.							
Madras	123 200	19 011	(b)	314	6123	748	15 730 000	13 48 045	3 46 14	66 87 943	1 96 69 77				
Bombay	123 125	15 173	1 200	1	2 730	3 3	11 014 000	2 08 411	10 25 562	6 05 624	3 62 968				
Bengal	78 755	5 278	1 408	344	10 927	18 6	35 143 000	27 48 140	31 45 409	31 45 723	10 41 650				
United Provinces	106 720	5 130	4 319	39	5 228	4 4	36 14 000	15 80 004	04 26 231	88 03 846	21 90 035				
Punjab	97 281	1 000	4 372	611	6 893	0 8	36 14 000	27 57 415	41 12 076	27 01 510	14 10 966				
British India (including Federated States and Provinces)	(a) 24 1207	(b) 24 972	(b)	314	6123	748	15 730 000	13 48 045	3 46 14	66 87 943	1 96 69 77				
Bihar and Orissa	82 9 9	19 011	904	1	2 730	3 3	11 014 000	2 08 411	10 25 562	6 05 624	3 62 968				
Central Provinces and Berar	56 457	19 011	5 97	14	20 771	40 6	15 964 000	19 19 080	30 3 140	31 45 723	10 41 650				
Assam	51 825	5 97	14	14	20 771	40 6	15 964 000	19 19 080	30 3 140	31 45 723	10 41 650				
North West Frontier Province	13 081	236	9	9	24	1 4	77 000	69 797	44 807	5 47 321	1 06 920				
Baluchistan	64 228	318	472	472	785	1 4	480 30	43 703	23 621	31 328	1 7 48				
Assam	2 76	142	142	142	142	5 1	509 83	7 132	22 759	3 05 169	2 33 133				
Assam	1 582	519	519	519	519	32 8	301 90	21 310	5 38 318	11 35 063	2 41 631				
Assam and Nisobata	8 143	51	2 134	2 134	2 211	0 0	1 011 12	46	8 01 029	5 11 301	2 41 631				
Total 1925-26	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1924-25	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1923-24	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1922-23	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1921-20	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1920-19	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1919-18	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1918-17	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1917-16	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				
1916-15	1 099 888	101 9 3	4 415	117 1	227 110	20 7	310 61 53	142 11 94	98 70 82	5 11 301	2 41 631				

(a) Includes Delhi Province and the British Parganas of Meerut (Central India).
 (b) Unclaimed State forests or public forest lands as they are often called include in many provinces all unoccupied waste often entirely devoid of trees. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area.
 (c) Including Rs. 1 16 907 our account of receipt under the hill areas. For St. College.
 (d) Including expenditure under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs. 1 18 903) Imperial Forest College (Rs. 8 14 038)
 (e) Including debits under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs. 1 18 903) Imperial Forest College (Rs. 7 08 380)
 (f) Includes 60 598 square miles for Federated Shan States

(g) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karen

Engineer from America. In Burma the work under way in the Government Timber Depot at Rangoon proves to be of great value to Government from the point of view of revenue and of considerable importance to the public from the point of view of industrial development. Research work on the seasoning of timbers has been started and results which promise to be of great value have already been obtained. Experimental work on the manufacture of furniture and in other similar directions are expected to give a value to a number of different timbers which are at present more or less unknown. The Myittha River Training Works started in 1905 which have since then been continued for the sale of Government teak timber are of more than departmental interest. These works have also proved of great value to local people inasmuch as they have led to the reclamation of a very considerable amount of land which was previously too low lying and swampy to be fit for cultivation. In the United Provinces the institution of the Government Sawmill and Turnery the Government Central Wood Working Institute and the

Resin Distillery have led to important results. These and many other examples which could be quoted go to show that local Governments are fully alive to the importance of exploiting their forest resources to the fullest possible extent for the benefit of the country.

Agencies.—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber and it is at present held by Messrs. Martin & Co. Calcutta. The Government of India have also appointed Messrs. W. W. Howard Bros. London as their agents in England for the sale of Indian timbers. Local Governments and the Andamans especially make full use of these two agencies for the sale of their woods and the London agency has in addition been the direct means of bringing to the notice of outside countries the immense possibilities of India's wealth in this direction.

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute and of these a list can be obtained from the Superintendent Government Printing, India Calcutta.

PAPER MAKING

There are five large paper mills in the country working on up-to-date Western lines viz., at Titagarh, Kankinara and Raniganj in Bengal the Upper India Copper Mills at Lucknow and the Ray Mill at Poona. There are also two smaller mills at Bombay and Surat which make only country paper and there are one or two other mills which recently were not working. The five large mills have a large Government connection, as the greater part of Government orders for paper is placed in India.

During the past year an interesting experimental paper making plant has been installed at the Government of India Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Specially designed to incorporate a new system patented by Mr. Raitt Cellulose expert to the Government of India the object of this plant is to test the various paper making fibres which are available over vast forest and hill areas in India and Burma and thus encourage the establishment of pulp and paper mills on a commercial scale.

After many delays the Carnatic Paper Mills Company commenced operations at Balahundry on the Godavari river during the year and it is estimated that the daily output will be ten tons of pulp and five tons of paper made from bamboo and paddy straw. In Southern India the Sri Minakshi Paper Mills established many years ago as a small concern in Travancore State appears to have taken a new lease of life and has ordered a new plant capable of turning out fifteen tons of paper per day whilst in Assam a new concern has been formed and is said to be waiting for the arrival of its plant. At Chittagong a new plant for manufacturing paper pulp from bamboo has commenced operations whilst another company has obtained a comprehensive concession for Bhabhar grass

in the Punjab and is erecting a factory near the headworks of the Western Jumna Canal about 400 miles from Lahore.

The possibility of utilizing the dense growths of bamboo in the hinterland of Uttar Pradesh has again been under consideration during the year and the project has been investigated afresh by Mr. Raitt on behalf of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Mr. Raitt estimates that in this area alone there is sufficient raw material for an output of 10,000 tons of paper pulp per annum.

Raw Materials.—The existence of the local industry depends chiefly on the supply of Sabel grass which on account of unfavourable seasons sometimes yields short crops. It is of great importance therefore to look for materials according to a constant output and various reports have been published on the available paper making materials. Considerable attention has been devoted to **Bamboo** since in 1905 when it was found that this plant—of which there are four chief varieties in India—yields a fibrous paper stock which made a quality of paper superior to esparto grass and at a considerably less cost. It was at that time estimated that one acre of bamboo would yield 10 tons of dried stems equivalent to 5 tons of merchantable cellulose. In 1905 Mr. R. W. Sindall was invited by Government to visit Burma with a view of enquiring into the possibility of manufacturing paper pulp. His report on the subject appeared in March 1906. He made numerous experiments with bamboo and woods of Burma and laid down lines along which further enquiry should be made. Subsequently Mr. W. Raitt, a pulp expert, was engaged at the Forest Research Institute in conducting tests on the treatment of bamboo by the soda and sulphate processes, the treatment of bamboo before

boiling with remarks on the utilisation of nodes and internodes. His results were embodied in the Report on the investigation of Bamboo or Production of Paper pulp published in 1911. Mr R. S. Pearson of the Forest Service Dehra Dun, as the outcome of enquiries made throughout India published in 1912 a note on the Utilization of Bamboo for the manufacture of Paper pulp. The yield per acre from bamboo is larger than that of grasses usually used for paper. The cost of working into pulp has been estimated to yield a product cheaper than imported unbleached spruce sulphite and unbleached abal grass pulp. In 1916 Mr. Dhruva Sumanas published a pamphlet *Dendrocalamus Strictus* Bamboo of the Dangs as the result of investigations carried on in Banasa State.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts in 1921 Mr. Bhatt gave an answer to the question **What India can do to fill the gap in the world's shortage of paper?** He said that he thought it was a modest estimate to say that from bamboo taking only that which is available under possible manufacturing conditions Burma, Bengal and South West India could produce ten million tons of pulp per annum and Assam from Savannah grasses three million. India could therefore produce pulp for the whole world.

The leading Indian paper grass (or the last thirty years has been the *babbar*

or abal grass of Northern India. It is a perennial grass plentiful in drier tracts from Chota Nagpur and Rajmahal to Nepal and Garhwal. The Calcutta mills draw their supplies from Sahibganj, Chota Nagpur and the Nepal Terai. The quantity annually exported from Sahibganj is between three to four lakhs of maunds. The cutting in these districts is said to commence in October when the plants are six or seven feet high. Abal grass yields from 35 to 45 per cent of bleached cellulose. A report by Mr. K. S. Pearson, Forest Economist Dehra Dun on the use of elephant grasses in Assam was issued in 1914. The most important species of grass found in the areas in which investigation has been made are *Khasra* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and *Batta* (*Saccharum saraeng*) with patches of *Nai* (*Phragmites barks*) on the more swampy ground. Hand samples of the above grasses were sent to England to be tested on a laboratory scale while several tons were sent to an Indian paper mill to be made into paper. The results were satisfactory and proved that a very fair quality of paper can be produced from these grasses at a relatively low price. Small samples of such paper can be obtained by persons interested in these grasses from the Forest Economist Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun, who can also supply further details.

Indian paper manufacture is protected by special provisions in the import tariff.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Bham, respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Singapore and Ceylon are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Bham, each 2,500 ft. high, stand towers 27 feet in height are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is now worthy that the opening of the beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable company.

For reasons of economy most of the inland wireless stations in India have been practically closed down and placed in charge of Civil Maintenance parties which carry out tests twice a month the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which maintains official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashmir in China and Pothohar Radio which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and

Rangoon and passes the messages to Reuters Agency for distribution to subscribing news papers.

The coast stations however have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Beam system to the high speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Port and Alingadun (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Poona is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route via Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handwork during the worst periods.

For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Booter Island in the Marathi but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was re-located at a site at Santa Cruz just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number and now total about 20,000 per annum. Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Madras (Ceylon) via Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula via Rangoon and Luang and between Burma and Sumatra whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during the past two years has been the provision of direction finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea.

Broadcasting—For several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi and Rangoon and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power the broadcasts were tuned in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions and the greatest credit is due to the members of these clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agents for the loan of transmitting apparatus without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations have each an aerial input of three kilowatts the same as that of the L.O. stations in London of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes are so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 357 metres and Calcutta on 370 metres. Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around is possible on crystal sets of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield but although there has been a considerable demand for these the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed and it is partly with a view to overcoming this problem and to render broadcasting available on two valve sets in any part of India, that the Broadcasting Company is investigating the possibility of transmitting simultaneously no long and short waves.

Reports of the reception of foreign short-wave stations have been received from all parts of the country and upon several occasions the Bombay

station of the I. B. C. has relayed the programmes from the Dutch station P. O. J. but the results have not been entirely satisfactory.

Just as we go to press with this edition of the Year Book the Indian Broadcasting Company has sprung a bombshell on the public by announcing that its revenue from license fees is insufficient to meet expenses and hinting that there are in the country a very large number of people who come within the radio category of pirates—those who have neglected willfully or otherwise to purchase the license by which the Company owns the major portion of its income. The matter is now under discussion with the Government of India.

In addition to the Radio Clubs mentioned earlier new ones have been formed recently at Lahore and Bhubawal besides an Indian Radio Society with headquarters in Bombay.

Licenses—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Office at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Maluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. Up till the end of October 1927 1928 such licenses had been issued 1103 of them in Bombay. It is believed however that the number has since increased very substantially. It uses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants more than 300 have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting (q.v.).

Prospects—The Government of India has always encouraged the development of wireless in India by private enterprise and it is to this source that India must look in the immediate future for internal radio communication. There are two most promising lines of development viz—

(a) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land line exists, and to link such districts with the existing landlines. In this connection it may be remarked that modern small radio sets are capable of using either morse or speech at will and if used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk telephone instrument in daily use all over India.

(b) The use of radio as a substitute for land line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities.

These will open up a new industry which if properly fostered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India. There is no doubt that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and further such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since not a very long period certainly a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper. *The Times* which came into existence only five years later in 1785, but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer having commenced at Plassey only twenty three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1783 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald* followed next year by *The Bombay Courier* a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1685 and it is some what strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hickey's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hickey like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit though the fault was entirely his own as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hickey's though they did not fortunately copy his bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harikara* which came into existence only a little later and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1896. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780 and one of these *The Calcutta Gazette* started in February 1794 under the avowed patronage of Government flourished still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull* in the East a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stockdale in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir R. B. Cunningham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views and under them the press was left practically free though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced though Lord Clare who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835 once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835 which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791 ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Darpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1819 in Bengal, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rate. This was followed in 1823 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fear of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858 an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 20 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurria Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper the first issue being dated June 23rd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Hofuswale* originally published at Meerut but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Hofuswale* and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Before 1836 all printing of books and papers was subject to licence by the Governor General in Council and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act and except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1875 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1868 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form which had been originally enacted in 1870 and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907 but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910 was a measure of wider scope the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally after more than once consulting Local Government a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Indian Press Act, 1910 and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below. (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities. (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act. (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the return of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 18 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I.P.O. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts. (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court. (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months. (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay According to the articles of constitution its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs 10 annually the affairs of the Association are managed by a Council

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers Periodicals and Books Published

Province	Printing Presses	Newspapers	Periodicals	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language	
Madras	1,017	1,288	847	131	2,895	
Bombay	82	51	1,611	180	1,873	
Bengal	1,084	1,124	34	715	2,43	
United Provinces	743	1,000	278	11	777	
Punjab	374	104	11	11	468	
Burma	334	50	146	10	173	
Bihar and Orissa	100	40	14	76	1,015	
Central Provinces and Berar	1,160	60	0	10	104	
Assam	51	1	1	1	72	
North West Frontier Province	21	1	1	1	1	
Ajmer Merwar ()	1	1	10	6	73	
Coorg	6	1	0	2	1	
Delhi	110	3	41	10	103	
Total, 1925-26	5,301	1,3	3,043	2,117	14,176	
Totals	1914-25	5,511	1,401	3,146	2,401	14,218
	1923-24	4,909	1,363	1,868	2,07	13,601
	1922-23	4,010	1,111	2,009	1,011	11,804
	1921-22	4,053	1,004	1,212	1,806	11,807
	1920-21	3,705	1,111	2,111	1,800	10,100
	1919-20	3,371	1,111	2,111	2,019	9,111
	1918-19	3,146	803	1,040	2,002	9,057
	1917-18	3,105	837	1,007	1,916	10,772
1916-17	3,101	805	1,000	1,919	11,140	

(a) Relate to the calendar year 1926

(b) Relate to the calendar year 1925

(c) This includes 623 official publications

(d) Includes 4 Presses which are reported not working

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated

NOTE—News Agencies are distinguished by an asterisk

Stations	Titles full.	Day of going to Press
Agra	{ Agra Akhbar Jain Path Pradarshak Navyug Sanadhyap Karak	Wednesdays. Daily On the 3rd and 15th of every month
Ahmedabad	{ Gujarati Punch Navajivan Political Bhoomiyo Praja Bandhu Young India	Sundays. Fridays. Thursdays. Saturdays. Thursdays.
Akole, Berar	Praja Paksha	Saturdays.
Akyab	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Aligarh	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays.
	{ Abhyudaya Bhavakhya	Fridays Weekdays.
Allahabad	{ Democrat Hindustan Review Leader Navayug Pioneer	On first of every month Daily except Mondays Daily Daily
Allahabad Katra Alleppey	Stri Dharam Shikshak Travancore Publicity Bureau	Monthly
Amraoti	{ Bharat Udaya	Wednesdays Mondays.
	{ Akali to Pardesi Daily Vakil Gurumukhi Daily Khaka	Daily except Sundays. Daily Daily
Amritsar	{ Punjab Press Bureau Qasim Dard Tanzeem	Daily Daily
Amroha	Itihas	Saturdays.
Asansol	Ratnakar	Sundays.
Bagalkot.	{ Kannadiga Navina Bharat	Thursdays Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	Jagaran	Sundays.
Bangalore	{ Daily Post Kasim ul-Akhbar Truth	Daily Mondays and Thursdays. Mondays and Thursdays.
Barisal	Barisal Hitaishi	Sundays.

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Baroda	Jagriti Shree Sayaji Vijaya	Weekly Thursdays
Basseln Burma	Basseln News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar	Mondays.
Benares City	Aj Awazal Khalk	Daily Every Wednesday
	Bharat Jiwan Hindi Kesari	Sundays. Thursdays
	Kashi Temperance Samachar Mubazandai Magazine	Monthly Monthly
	Trishul Varanagrama	Monthly On Mondays and Fridays.
Bhavnagar	Daily Market Report Jain	Saturdays
	Jainnasan Market News	Tuesdays. Daily except Sundays.
Bhilwani	Sandesh	Sundays
Bijapur	Karnatak Valbhav	Saturdays
Bombay	Akhbar-i-Islam and Akhbar-i-Soudagar	Daily, except on Sundays.
	Bombay Chronicle	Daily
	Bombay Samachar	Daily
	Breul Co's Market Report	Daily except Sundays.
	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays
	Commercial Sporting News	
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily except Mondays.
	Evening News of India	Daily
	Gaan World	Monthly
	Gujarati	Saturdays
	Gujarati Kisan	Wednesdays
	Indian Daily Mail	Daily
	Indian Industries and Power	On the 15th of each month
	Indian National Herald	Daily
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays
	Ismailli	Every Saturday
	Jam-e-Jamshed Kaiser-i-Hind Kashaf	Daily except Sundays. Sundays. Every Friday
	Khilafat Daily Khilafat Bulletin	Saturdays

Stations	Titles in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bombay—contd.	Muslīm Heralḍ	Sundays. Daily
	Nava Kal	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nyayadarashak Nusrat	Thursdays. Daily
	O Amigo do Goano	Fridays.
	O Anglo-Goanico	Saturdays.
	Parai & Praja Mitra & Hindustan	Daily except Sunday
	Railway Times	Fridays.
	Rushiraukh	1st week of every month (accord- ing to Hindu Calendar)
	Sandesh	Daily except Sundays
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily except Sundays
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Fridays.
	Times of India	Daily
	Times of India Illustrated Weekly	Sundays
Bowringpet	Wahdat	Daily
	Young Messenger of India	Monthly
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News	Tuesdays
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain	6th 13th, 20th and 27th of every month.
Calcutta (Gos)	A Vox do Povo	Saturdays.
	Alkamaal	Daily
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Daily
	Ananda Bazar Patrika	Daily except Sundays.
	Asrijadid	Daily
	Bangabasi	Wednesdays
	Bagumati	Daily
	Bengalee	Daily except Sundays
	Bhagavan Gandhi	Mondays
	Bharata Mitra	Thursdays.
Calcutta	Business World	Monthly
	Capital	Thursdays
	Collegian	Bi monthly
	Commercoe	Wednesdays.
	Commercial News	On the 10th of each month
	Dowajadid	Daily

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Calcutta contd	Englishman	Daily
	Forward	Daily
	Gandhya	Every Friday
	Guardian	Fridays.
	Hindu Patriot	Daily except Saturdays.
	Hindusthan	Daily except Sundays
	Hitabadi	Wednesdays
	Indian and Eastern Engineer	14th of each month
	Indian Engineering	Thursdays.
	Indian Mirror	Daily
	Indian News Agency	Monthly
	Industry	Monthly
	Inqilab-i Zamana	Daily, except Sundays
	Jain Gazette	Saturdays
	Liberty	Daily except Sundays
	Mahabharati	Every Monday
	Market Intelligence	Daily
	Muslim Standard	Tri weekly
	Muslimman	Thursdays.
	Nayak	Daily
	Planters Journal and Agriculturist	Saturdays
	Prakash	Daily
	Rayat Bhandu	Sundays
	Sanjibani	Wednesdays.
	Samay	Wednesdays.
	Sanyasadi	Daily
	Servant	Daily
	Statesman	Daily
	Sultan	Every Wednesday
	Swatantra	Daily
	Swarnaj	Daily except Mondays
	Telegraph	-
	United Press Syndicate *	-
	Vishwamitra	Daily
Calcutt	Vyapar	Daily
	Young Men of India	Monthly
	World Peace	Wednesdays
	Alamson	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Kerala Sanchari	Wednesdays.
	Manorama	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Mathrubhumi	On Mondays Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Mitavadi	Daily
	West Coast Reformer	Sundays and Thursdays.
	West Coast Spectator	Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Cawnpore	Asad	Wednesdays.
	Cawnpore Journal	Daily
	Dally Vartaman	
	Harriet	Daily except Sundays
	Prabha	Monthly
	Pratap Hindi Daily and Weekly Paper	Saturdays.
	Reuter's Telegram Company Limited	
	Zamana	25th day of every month.
Obandernagore	Probartak	Bi monthly
Chindwara	Lokmitra	Saturdays
Chinsurah	Education Gazette	Tuesdays.
Chittagong	Jyoti	Wednesdays
Cochin	Cochin Argus	Saturdays
	Cochin News Agency	
	Malabar Herald	Saturdays.
Cochin Mattancherry	Malabar Islam	
Cocanada	Ravi	Thursdays
Colombo	Ceylon Catholic Messenger	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Ceylon Daily News	Daily
	Ceylonese	Daily
	Ceylon Independent	Daily
	Ceylon Morning Leader	Daily
	Ceylon Observer	Daily
	Dinakara Prakasa	Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Dinamina	Daily except Sundays.
	Dravida Mitran	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Gnanartha Pradipaya	Mondays and Thursdays
	Islam Mitturan	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Lakmina	Daily except Sundays
Dacca	People	Daily
	Sarnadavi Sandaresa	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Times of Ceylon	Daily
Contal	Nihar	Mondays
Cuttack	Utkal Deepika	Fridays.
	Indian Sunday School Journal	Monthly
Dacca	Dacca Gazette	Mondays
	Dacca Prakash	Sundays.

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Times and Planter's Gazette	Tuesdays.
	Alaman Arjun	Daily
	Asla	Daily
	Comrade	Wednesdays
	Daily Hamard	Daily except Fridays.
	Edwin Howard*	Daily
	General News Agency and Book Depot	Daily
	General News Bhubaran	Weekdays
	Hindu Sansar	Daily
	Hindustan Times	Weekly
	Indian News Agency	Weekly
	Mahezwari (Hindi)	Weekly
Delhi	Mail Trading	Monthly
	National New Agency	Weekly
	Quam	Weekly
	Rajasthan	Tuesdays
	Riyasat	Thursdays
	Sabha	Daily
	Swarajya	Daily
	Tej	Daily
	Tamadun	Monthly
	Vijaya	Saturdays
	Weekly Hindi Paper	Saturdays
	Weekly Moballig	Saturdays
	Weekly Bharat Sewak	Saturdays
Dharwar	Dharwarvrit	Wednesdays
	Karnatakavritta and Dhananjaya	Tuesdays
	Karm Veer	Fridays
	Raja Hansa	Daily
	Vijaya	Daily
Dhulla	Khandesh Valbhav	Fridays
	Prabodh	Saturdays
Dibrugarh	Times of Assam	Fridays.
Gauhati	Asamiya	Saturdays
Gotakhpur	Swadesh	Saturdays
Guntur	Deebahlman	Daily
Howrah	Blava Duta	Daily
Hyderabad Deccan	Musheer-I Deccan	Daily
	Sahifa-I Rozana	Daily
	Usman Gazette	Daily
	Bharatvasi	Daily
	Hindu	Daily
Hyderabad, Sind	Musafir	Saturdays
	Prakash	Daily, except Sundays
	Sind Journal	Wednesdays
	Sind Mail	Daily
	Sindvasi	Daily

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press.
Jaffna	Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Advertiser	Tuesdays
	Jaffna Catholic Guardian	Saturday Mornings
	Sithia Veda Pathukavalan	Fortnightly
	Vasavilan Jaffna Native Opinion	Fortnightly
Jaffna (Vannarponnai)	Hindu Organ	Wednesdays
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	Prasatik	Weekly
Jaramala	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily
Jhansi	Free India	Fridays.
Jhansi City	Sahas	Sundays
	Nyaya	Wednesdays
Jubbulpore	India Sunday School Journal	Third Thursday of every month
	Karmaveer	Fridays
Karachi	Alwahid	Daily except Sundays.
	Bharat	Daily
	Chowkidar	Fridays
	Daily Gazette	Daily
	Kesari	Daily except Sundays.
	New Times	Daily
	Parat Sansar	Saturdays.
	Rozana Bilpar	Daily
	Rozana Samachar	Daily
	Sind Observer	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Karai Kund	Sind Vidhar	Saturdays.
	Weekly Memon Samachar	Thursdays.
Karai Kund	Mhans Vysia Ootran	Fridays.
	kumaran	Wednesday
Khulna	Khulna Basi	Thursdays.
Kohapur City	Vidyavilas	Fridays.
Kottayam	Kerala Varathi	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Malayala Manorama	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Malayalam Daily News	Daily
	Nazrani Deepika	Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays
	Powraprabha	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Kumta	Kanara News	Thursday
	Kanara Leader	Thursday
	Akali	Daily
	Akhbar i Am	Daily
	Bande Mataram	Daily except Sundays
Lahore	Civil and Military Gazette	Daily (Sundays excepted)
	Congress Publicity Bureau	
	Daily Karamvir	Daily except Tuesdays.
	Daily Milap	
	Daily Updeshak	
	Daily Urdu Jiffag	
	Daily Zamindar	
	Desh	Daily
	Darpan	Daily

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Lahore—contd	Haq Kesarl	Fridays. Daily except Sundays.
	Muslim Outlook Paigham-i-Sulab	Daily Sundays and Wednesdays
	Panth Pratap	Daily except Sundays Daily
	Rajput Gazette	1st, 8th 16th and 24th of every month
	Scientific World	Monthly
	Siyasat Sudarsan	Daily except Sundays Mondays.
	Sunday Times The People	Sundays Saturdays
	Tribune N W Railway Union Gazette Watan	Daily except Sundays Weekly Thursdays.
	Khairkhah Larkana Gazette	Saturdays Fridays
	Advocate Anand Daily Hamdam Haqiqat	Wednesdays and Saturdays Thursdays Daily Daily
Lucknow	Hindusthani Indian Daily Telegraph Indian Witness	Bi-weekly Daily Wednesdays
	Kankab-i Hind Lucknow Times Muslim Gazette	Wednesdays Daily Tuesdays.
	Oudh Akhbar Patriot The Hurque	Daily except Sundays. Every Saturday Daily
	Daily Commercial News Daily Market Report	Daily Daily
	Al Maxmun Andhra Patrika Anglo Indian Asadhind Catholic Leader Christian Patriot Daily Express	On the first of every month Tuesdays Thursdays. Daily Wednesdays. Saturdays Daily except Sunday and 3 on- day mornings
Madras	Desabhakatan Jnana Jothi Hindu Indian Railway Journal Indian Review	Daily 1st of every month Monthly
	Janarthamani Jarida-i Rozgar Justice Law Times Madras Mail	Weekdays Saturdays Daily Saturdays Daily

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Madras—contd	Muhammedas Mukhibar-Doozan Nyayadipika New India	Mondays and Thursdays Wednesdays Daily Daily
	Shamshul Akhbar Swadesa Mitran	Mondays Daily
	Swarajya To-day	Daily Daily
Madras Mandalay	South Indian Mail Upper Burma Gazette	Mondays. Daily
Margao (Goa)	A Terra Noticias Ultramar	Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mondays. Mondays and Fridays.
Mattancheri Medut Mhow	Chakravarthi Roznama Qaum Satyarth Patrika	Saturdays Daily Thursdays
Mirpurkhas Mirpur City Moulmein Mount Road, Madras	Mirpurkhas Gazette Khichri Samachar Moulmein Advertiser Hindu	Wednesdays. Saturdays Daily Daily except Sundays
Mussoorie Muttra Muvattupuzha Muzaffarnagar Mymensingh	Mussoorie Times Jain Gazette Kerala Dheepika Weekly Sewak Oharu Bazar	Thursdays Mondays Saturdays. Weekly Tuesdays.
Mysore	Sadhvi Sampadabhyudaya Wealth of Mysore	Thursdays. Daily except Sundays Do
Nagercoil	Travancore Times	Tuesdays
Nagpur	Desha Sewak Hitavada Maharashtra Khabbar	Mondays. Wednesdays. Tuesdays. Daily
	Marwadi Pranavir Samaj Sewak Sankalpa	Tuesdays Mondays and Thursdays Mondays Daily
	Sankalpa Mahal Swatantrya Young Patriot	Fridays Daily, except Mondays Sundays
Naini Tal Nasik Naushahro	Naini Tal Gazette Lokshakti Shakti	Wednesdays. Saturdays Mondays.
Nova Goa	Mario de Noite Hersido	Daily Daily except Mondays
	O'Debate O'Heraido	Mondays. Daily, except Sundays and holidays.
	South of India Observer and Kilgiri News. Kilgiri Times	Daily issue, except Sundays. Wednesdays

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Oral	Utah	Thursdays.
Pandharpur	Pandhari Mitra	Sundays.
Pangsa	Kangal	Fridays
Panjim, Goa	O Creste	Saturdays
Parur	Uttara Tharaka	Saturdays
Patna	Behar Herald Express Searchlight	Saturdays Daily Saturdays
Pen	Kolaba Samachar	Fridays.
Poona	Deccan Herald Dnyana Prakash	Daily Daily except Mondays
Poona	Kesari	Tuesdays.
Poona City	Mahratta War Cry	Sundays. Monthly
Poona City	Satyagraha Servant of India	Bi weekly Weekly
Quadian (via Batala)	Alfazel Alhakam Alfarooq Nur Review of Religions (in English) Do (in Urdu)	Bi weekly Weekly Weekly Fortnightly Monthly Monthly
Quetta	Baluchistan Gazette Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin	Wednesdays and Saturdays Daily
Quilon	Desabhimani Malayali	Wednesdays and Saturdays
Rajkot	Kathiawar Opinion Kathiawar Times Lohana Hitechhu	Bi weekly Wednesdays and Sundays Wednesdays
Rampur (Kathiawar)	Saurashtra	Daily
Rangoon	Burma Sunday Times Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser Chinese Daily News Free Burma New Burma New Light of Burma Rangoon Daily News Rangoon Evening Post Rangoon Gazette Rangoon Times Rangoon Mail The Sun	Sundays. Daily Daily Daily Tri-weekly Daily except Mondays Thursdays. Week-days Daily except Mondays Daily except Sundays Saturdays Daily, except Sundays
Ratnagiri	Bakool Balvant Satya Shodhak	Saturdays. Tuesdays. Sundays.

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Rawalpindi	{ Daily Press Frontier Bulletin Shanti	Daily Saturdays Daily
Samastipur	Vigilant	Saturdays
Satara	Shubha Suchaka	Fridays
Satara City	Prakash	Wednesdays.
Secunderabad	{ Hyderabad Bulletin Notice Sheet	Daily, Daily
Shahjahanpur	Sarpanch	Daily
Sholapur	{ Kalpataru Karmayogi Sholapur Samachar	Sundays Thursdays Tuesdays.
Silchar	{ Vavajug Surma	Monthly Sundays
Simla	Sunday Times Simla Edition	Mondays
Sukkur	Yindhi	Saturdays.
Surat	{ Deshbandhu Deshi Mitra Deshodaya Gujrat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan	Daily except Sundays Thursdays, Tuesdays Saturdays.
	{ Jain Mitra	Wednesdays
	{ Navayuga Weekly Peoples Business Gifts	Monthly
	{ Praja Pokar Samachar Surat Akhbar	Wednesdays, Daily except Mondays, Sundays
	{ Paridarsaka Kalpak Wednesday Review Lokaprakasam Commercial News	Wednesdays, Monthly Wednesdays, Mondays, Daily except Sundays
Tiruvalla	{ Kerala Kahalam Kerala Taraka	Wednesdays, Wednesdays.
	{ Bharata Kesari Samadarsi	Bi weekly Tuesdays Thursdays and Satur days.
Trivandrum	{ Travancore Press Service Trivandrum Daily News Western Star	Daily Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur days
Udipi	Satyagrahi	Thursdays.
Visagapatam	Andhra Advocate	Fridays
Wai	{ Modavritta Vrittasar	Mondays. Mondays.
Wardha	{ Maharashtra Dharma Rajasthan Kesari	Tuesdays Saturdays.
Yavatmal	Lokamat	Thursdays

Banking

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1886 and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson when Finance Member in 1889. Again in 1897 Mr Dickson the well known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. Put very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war however the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act (XLVII of 1920) the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Governors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council may determine. The Central Board of Governors consists of—

- (a) Managing Governors not exceeding two in number appointed by the Governor-General in Council on recommendation by the Central Board,
- (b) the Presidents Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards
- (c) the Controller of the Currency or other officer nominated by the Governor-General in Council and
- (d) not more than four non-officials nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

Representatives of any new Local Boards which may be constituted may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Controller of the Currency and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not to vote under the agreement with Government. The Governor-General in Council is entitled to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of the Government balances and if the Controller of the Currency or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council to be a Governor of the Central Board shall give notice in writing to the Managing Governors that he considers that any action proposed to be taken by the Bank will be detrimental to the Government as affecting the matters aforesaid such action shall not be taken without the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council. Under the Imperial Bank of India Act provision was made for the increase of the capital of the Bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 32 crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11½ crores, of which Rs. 5,82,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs. 5,07,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 30th June 1927 showed the Government Balance at Rs. 10,04,49,927 other deposits at Rs. 78,17,24,712 and cash Rs. 22,83,65,964 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 27.37.

Class of Business.—The Imperial Bank of India Act follows the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 in defining absolutely the class of business in which the Bank may engage though the older limitations are modified in some minor points. It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in England for the purpose of the Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except from former customers of the Presidency Banks. The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1911 and is for a period of ten years determinable thereafter by either party with one year's notice provides *inter alia* for the following important matters—

- (1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be carried out by the Imperial Bank.

(2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury Balances at Headquarters and at its branches. This involves the abolition of the Reserve Treasury system.

(3) Within five years the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four. The branches and agencies of the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of amalgamation numbered 69 including the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras. The Bank of Bengal had no branches prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1881 but no less than 18 branches were established before 1868.

(4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank for specified remuneration.

THE DIRECTORATE

Managing Governors

Sir N. M. Murray, Kt.
(O. A. Smith Esquire (Offg.))

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

B. E. G. Edinborough Esquire
Sir Alexander H. Murray Kt. C.B.E. M.L.A.
D. S. McClure Esquire

President
Vice-President
Secretary

BOMBAY—

Sir Purnohandas Thakurdas Kt. C.I.E. M.B.E. M.L.A.
F. C. Annandale Esquire
J. G. Rudland Esquire

President.
Vice-President,
Secretary

MADRAS—

Sir James Simpson Kt.
C. E. Wood Esquire
W. B. MacCallum Esquire (Offg.)

President
Vice-President
Secretary

Controller of Currency (Offg.)

J. B. Taylor Esquire I.C.S.

Nominated by Government

The Hon. ble Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhai K.C.I.B. Nagpur
The Hon. ble Sir Dunsin W. Wacha Kt. J.P. Bombay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee K.C.I.B. K.C.V.O. Calcutta.

MANAGER IN LONDON

Sir Sidney Kitwell Kt.

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar Calcutta.
Olive Street, Calcutta
Park Street, Calcutta
Dyaula, Bombay
Masardi, Bombay
Sandhurst Road Bombay
Mount Road Madras
Abbotabad
Agra
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad City
Ahmednagar
Ajmer
Akola
Akyab
Aligarh
Allahabad.
Alleppey
Amboia.
Ambala Cant.
Amraoti.

Amritsar
Asansol
Bangalore
Barilly
Basel
Bellary
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam)
Bewaria.
Bhagalpur
Bhilai (Sub Agency)
Bhopal
Briach.
Bulandshahr
Calicut
Cawnpore.
Chandpore.
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Coimbatore.
Cochin.

Coimbatore.
Colombo
Cuddalore
Cuddapah.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darbhanga
Darjeeling
Dehra Dun
Delhi.
Dhanbad
Dhulia.
Dibrugarh.
Ellore.
Erode.
Etawah
Farrukhabad
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Gaya.
Godhna.

Gogra	Masulipatam.	Raipur
Gorakhpur	Meerut.	Rajabpundry
Gujranwala.	Mirzapore	Rajkot
Guntur	Montgomery	Rangoon.
Gwallior	Moradabad	Rangpur
Hathras	Moulmein	Rawalpindi
Howrah.	Multan.	Saharanpur
Hubi	Murree	Salem.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Mussoorie	Sargodha
Hyderabad (Sind)	Muttra	Secunderabad
Indore	Mussafernagar	Serajeunge
Jaipur	Muzaffarpur	Shikong.
Jaigson	Myingyan	Sholapur
Jaina.	Mymensingh	Shikot.
Jaipalguri	Nadlad	Simla
Jamshedpur	Nagpur	Sitapur
Jhansi	Naini Tal	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Jodhpur	Nandyal	Sukkur
Jubbulpore	Naraingunge	Surat.
Jullundur City	Nasik	Surat City
Karachi.	Necapalam	Tellicherry
Kasur	Nellore	Timnevally
Katni	New Delhi	Tripur
Khamgaon	Nowshera	Trichinopoly
Khandwa	Octaramund	Trichur
Kumbakonam	Parbhani (Sub Agency).	Trivandrum.
Lahore	Patna	Tuticorin.
Larkana	Panwar	Ujjain
Lucknow	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	Vellore
Ludhiana	Poona.	Virangam
Lyallpur	Poona City	Visagapatam
Madura.	Purnea	Vizianagram
Mandalay	Quetta.	Wardha.
Mangalore	Ranchur	Yestmal

In Schedule 1 Part 1 of the Act the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated the main classes of business sanctioned are —

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of —
 - (a) Stocks &c., in which a trustee is authorised by Act to invest trust monies
 - (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways notified by the Governor General in Council
 - (c) Debentures or other securities issued under Act by or on behalf of a District Board
 - (d) Goods or documents of title thereto deposited with or assigned to the Bank
 - (e) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes
 - (f) Fully paid shares and debentures of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in a, b, c, d and, if authorised by the Central Board in e.

(2) With the sanction of the Local Government advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge

(3) Drawing accepting discounting buying and selling bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India and Ceylon and subject to the directions of the Governor-General in Council, the discounting buying and selling of bills of exchange payable outside India for and from or to such Banks as may be approved

(4) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c

(5) Making Bank Post Bills and Letters of Credit payable in India and Ceylon

(6) Buying and selling gold and silver

(7) Receiving deposits

(8) Receiving securities for safe custody

(9) Selling such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims

(10) Transacting agency business on commission

(11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates

(12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India for the use of principles in connection with (11) and also for private constituents for bona fide personal needs

(13) Buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills etc., bills of exchange payable out of India at any usance not exceeding six months

(14) Borrowing money in India

(15) Borrowing money in England upon security of assets of the Bank, but not otherwise

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

(a) For a longer period than six months

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank.

(c) save in the case of estates specified in Part I (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1927 was as follows —

LIABILITIES		Rs		a p		ASSETS		Rs		a p	
Subscribed Capital		11 25,00 000		0 0		Government Securities		18,77 01 035		0 1	
Capital paid up		5 62,50 000		0 0		Other authorized Securities under the Act		1 73 60 224		0 9	
Reserve		5 07,50 000		0 0		Loans		13 07,16 001		2 4	
Public Deposits		10 04,43 927		4 2		Cash Credits		30 19 75,810		14 9	
Other Deposits		73,17 24 712		9 8		Inland Bills discounted and purchased		4 93 06 483		4 7	
Loans against Securities per contra						Foreign Bills discounted and purchased		53 453 14		5	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra						Bullion		20 030 3		2	
Contingent Liabilities						Dead Stock		2 75 95 179		0 4	
Sundries						Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra		50,48,273		14 10	
						Sundries					
						Balances with other Banks		6 18,104		0 1	
						Cash		71 46,94,146		12 4	
								2,54,86 064		15 11	
Rupees		94 20 74 110		12 3		Rupees		94,20 74 110		12 3	

The above Balance Sheet includes —

Deposits in London £ 950,466 1 8

Advances in London £ 1 941 319 19 11

Cash and

Balances at other Banks in London £ 48 058-0-0

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 40 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees

—	Bank of				—	Bank of			
	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Total		Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Total
30 June									
1881	280	61	58	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914	280	197	93	580
1891	352	97	53	482	1915	293	187	102	582
1896	225	88	67	370	1916	356	263	115	714
1901	187	90	68	345	1917	1838	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	45	324	1918	864	549	218	1431
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	846	298	142	1286
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26 January 1921	864	806	138	1708

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June 1921
 " 1922
 " 1923
 " 1924
 " 1925
 " 1926
 " 1927

2,220
 1,672
 1,258
 2,203
 2,232
 3,254
 1,904

Government Deposits

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below —

In Lakhs of Rupees

—	1	2	3	4	Proportion of
	Capital.	Reserve	Government deposits.	Other deposits	Government deposits to 1 2 3 & 4
31st December					
1898	350	158	299	1292	14 2 per cent
1901	360	213	340	1469	14 3
1906	360	279	307	2745	8 3
1907	360	294	335	2811	8 8
1908	360	309	325	2361	8 4
1909	360	318	307	3265	7 4
1910	360	331	339	3234	9 7
1911	360	340	438	3419	9 6
1912	375	361	426	3578	9 0
1913	376	370	587	3644	11 8
1914	370	388	561	4002	10 5
1915	375	389	481	3880	9 5
1916	376	352	520	4470	9 0
1917	375	368	771	6771	9 3
1918	375	340	864	5097	12 9
1919	375	355	772	7226	8 8
1920	376	375	901	7725	9 6
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1921	547	371	2320	7016	21 8
1922	561	411	1612	6336	18 6
1923	562	435	1256	7047	13 5
1924	562	477	2208	7662	20 2
1925	563	477	2252	7583	20 7
1926	562	492	3264	7530	27 4
1st 27	62	567	1004	7317	10 6

Recent Progress

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank :-

In Lakhs of Rupees

BANK OF BENGAL.

	Capital	Reserve	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash	Investments.	Dividend for year
31st December							
1895	200	68	184	877	422	132	10 per cent
1900	200	103	165	582	243	136	11 "
1905	200	140	137	1204	396	181	12 "
1906	200	160	160	1505	628	149	12 "
1907	200	167	187	1573	480	279	12 "
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 "
1909	200	179	168	1760	615	411	14 "
1910	200	175	193	1609	614	568	14 "
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	321	14 "
1912	200	185	234	1711	695	310	14 "
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 "
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	15 "
1915	200	204	265	1978	785	793	15 "
1916	200	215	275	2143	775	768	16 "
1917	200	222	448	2634	1482	773	17 "
1918	200	1189	584	2302	894	779	17 "
1919	200	2900	405	3254	997	854	17 "
1920	200	2210	494	3896	1221	910	19 1/2 "

* Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.

67	25	3	3
25	3	3	3

BANK OF BOMBAY

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1895	100	51	76	258	225	105	11 per cent
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	12
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12
1908	100	92	101	832	354	177	12
1907	100	95	112	821	824	164	18
1908	100	101	94	832	877	149	13
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	183	13
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14
1911	100	106	101	1104	453	218	14
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	252	14
1914	100	116	183	1081	646	292	15
1915	100	100	138	1079	627	276	15
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15
1917	200	92	253	2317	1385	744	17 1/2
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	853	18 1/2
1919	100	110	262	2756	925	811	19 1/2
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22

BANK OF MADRAS

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1895	50	16	45	275	144	45	10 per cent.
1900	50	22	35	250	82	67	8
1905	50	30	41	344	140	71	10
1906	50	32	54	355	151	81	10
1907	50	35	35	418	162	84	10
1908	50	40	52	447	153	84	11
1909	50	44	49	590	141	70	12
1910	50	48	72	567	184	85	12
1911	50	52	59	625	165	104	12
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12
1913	75	73	86	805	219	217	12
1914	75	74	91	761	267	134	12
1915	75	65	87	809	256	184	12
1916	75	55	104	960	288	181	12
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12
1919	75	45	104	1215	498	175	12
1920	75	45	118	1279	505	211	18

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1921	547	371	22 20	70 16	34 34	16 52	16 per cent
1922	562	411	16 72	63 36	33 95	900	16
1923	562	435	12 56	70 47	29 13	985	16
1924	562	457	25 09	78 62	21 95	11 75	16
1925	562	477	22 52	75 88	17 82	14 13	16
1926	562	492	32 54	75 30	45 03	21 88	16
1927	562	507	10 04	75 17	30 84	20 50	16

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the Continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting de-

posits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

**TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS
INCURRED IN INDIA.
In Lakhs of Rupees**

1895	1030
1900	1060
1905	1704
1910	2479
1911	2816
1912	2958
1918	3103
1914	3014
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7480
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6814
1924	7083
1925	7154

Exchange Banks Investments

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources so far as it concerns India this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by branches outside India, the Indian Branches are in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the awace of the bank, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the port finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able however by a system of discount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they really put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which discounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheet dated 31st December 1926 of the under-mentioned banks will give some idea of this.

LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	4,617,000
Eastern Bank Ltd.	952,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9,294,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	3,735,000
National Bank of India, Ltd.	5,573,000
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd.	11,074,000
	35,240,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are re-discounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to re-discount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are re-discounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal —

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion.
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

An interesting event in Indian Banking history is the recent entry in the Banking field here of one of the English "Big Five". This has been brought about by the acquisition of the business of Fox & Co., by Lloyd's Bank.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1928 —

In Thousands of £

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	11,111	8,933	62,682	24,597
Bank of Taiwan Ltd	8,987	176	28,417	9,881
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd	3,000	4,000	50,067	22,163
Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris	10,000	3,164	27,011	29,578
Eastern Bank Ltd	1,000	330	5,949	4,786
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp Ltd	1,958	7,568	60,323	23,817
Imperial Bank of Persia	650	520	3,483	6,249
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15,910	10,040	240,130	12,495
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	1,050	1,345	14,017	9,160
Mitsui Bank Ltd	8,000	4,940	4,544	17,711
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,800	31,913	19,710
National City Bank of New York	15,000	13,755	239,204	11,983
Netherlands Trading Society	6,066	3,708	34,704	6,063
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	4,583	2,038	15,803	5,292
P & O Banking Corporation Ltd	2,594	180	8,627	4,809
Sumitomo Bank Ltd	5,000	2,343	52,380	0,18
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	10,000	1,250	50,118	30,100

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new formations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of the failures the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events of ten years ago confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Singapore suspended payment and is now in voluntary liquidation. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the deposits of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amount due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank which was established in 1913 was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank Ltd affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd	35	44	1,006	497
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	80	22	563	350
Bank of India Ltd	100	74	386	392
Bank of Mysore Ltd	20	1	188	82
Central Bank of India Ltd	166	100	1,705	1,273
Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd	39	2	41	18
Indian Bank, Ltd. (Madras)	12	6	87	17
Kanchi Bank, Ltd.	2	1	43	19
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	20	778	312
Shri Laxmi Bank, Ltd.	4		19	15
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	5	82	64

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.				Capital	Reserve	Deposits
The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —				1909	286	87
				1910	275	100
				1911	286	126
				1912	291	134
				1913	231	142
				1914	261	141
				1915	281	156
				1916	287	173
				1917	303	182
				1918	436	165
				1919	539	224
				1920	537	225
				1921	538	300
				1922	802	261
				1923	689	284
				1924	600	380
				1925	573	388
						5449
In Lakhs of rupees						
Capital	Reserve	Deposits				
1870	9	1	13			
1875	14	2	27			
1880	18	3	63			
1885	18	5	94			
1890	33	17	270			
1895	63	31	566			
1900	82	46	807			
1905	133	56	1155			
1907	229	62	1400			
1908	239	69	1626			

LONDON OFFICES AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Imperial Bank of India <i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms</i>	London Office	Old Broad Street E C 1
Allahabad Bank	National Provincial Bank P & O Banking Corpn	15 Bishopsgate E C 2 117 122 Leadenhall Street, E C 3 Bartholomew Lane E C 2
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	10 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of Korea	National Provincial Bank (Hobart Creek Branch)	42 Gracechurch St E C 3
Central Bank of India Grindlay & Co	Lloyds Bank London Office	54 Parliament Street S W 1
Karnani Industrial Bank	Barclays Bank	168 Fenchurch Street, E C 3
King's Bank (Calcutta) (Bombay)	Lloyds Bank	4 Gracechurch St E C 3
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	3 Throgmorton St E C 2
Sindia Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto
Union Bank of India <i>Exchange Banks</i>	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane E C 2
American Express Co (Inc)	London Office	62-a Lombard Street E C 3
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Ditto	9 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of Taiwan	Ditto	Gresham House 25, Broad Street F C 2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	38 Bishopsgate E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E C 4
Eastern Bank	Ditto	23 Crosby Sq E C 3
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9 Gracechurch St, E C 3
Imperial Bank of Persia	Ditto	83 36 King William Street E C 4
The Nationality Bank of New York	Ditto	98 Bishopsgate, E C 2
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	42 Gracechurch St, E C 3
Ditto (Cox's Branch)	Ditto	Ditto
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15 Gracechurch St, E C 3
Mitsui Bank Ltd	Ditto	100 Old Broad St F C 2
National Bank of India	Ditto	26 Bishopsgate, E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank	15, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Nederlandsche Handelsbank	London Representative	27 Old Broad Street E C 2
P & O Banking Corporation	London Office	117 122 Leadenhall Street E C 3
Sanitomo Bank	Ditto	67 Bishopsgate E C 2
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Lothgate Circus, E C 4
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate E C 2

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word Shroff is usually associated with a person who charges enormous rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as shroffs in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee is usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months and is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawer. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors viz (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation and past experience has shown that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking however a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Banks rate of discount or 1½% is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaris and Multanis having their Head Offices at the most part in Bikanir and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by Moonis who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate and the rates were not uniform. Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as

a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent over the official rate but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months when the Bank rate is sometimes nominal it often happens that an accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average constituted—

Year	1st Half year	2nd Half year	Daily average.
1921	6.038	5.106	5.572
1922	7.182	4.510	5.821
1923	7.419	4.5	5.959
1924	8.05	5.315	6.682
1925	6.585	4.701	5.643
1926	5.651		
1927	6.508	4	4.826

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Imperial Bank at each of the places mentioned and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members

and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agree with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually

In lakhs of Rupees

	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Total
1901	Not available	6511	1388	Not available		178	8027
1902		7013	1295			268	8576
1903		8762	1484			740	10586
1904		9492	1538			365	11393
1905		9927	1560			324	11811
1906		10912	1583			400	12895
1907	22444	12645	1548			530	27167
1908	21281	12585	1754			643	33283
1909	19776	14375	1948			702	36801
1910	22238	16552	2117	4765		755	46527
1911	25783	17905	2083	5099		762	51612
1912	28881	20831	1152	6043		1159	53016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6193		1219	61780
1914	28081	17696	2117	4989		1315	54158
1915	32206	16462	1887	4069		1352	50036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853		1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4906		2029	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6027		2429	139843
1919	90141	76250	3004	8837		2266	180598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921	91672	89188	3847	11875		3579	200761
1922	94426	86633	4279	12280	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195933
1924	92240	95250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192349
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	65944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (129 miles) the East Indian Railway Bombay to Kalyan (83 miles) Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Madras to Arkonam (89 miles) Madras Railway Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the great social political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company and it was powerfully reinforced when during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction English Companies the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian (2) the Great Indian Peninsula (3) the Madras (4) the Bombay Baroda and Central India (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, now the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway (7) the Sind Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent coupled with the free grant of all the land required. In return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met, the interest charges were calculated at 2½ to the rupee. The Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions. The result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway Budget was Rs. 1,66,14,000. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government

secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85) since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula the Bengal Nagpur (1882-87) the Southern Maratha (1892) and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1870, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa, Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870 4,255 miles were opened of which all save 45 were on the broad gauge. During the next ten years there were opened 4,238, making the total 8,493 (on the broad gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then came a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Panjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly. It is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees. The long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessity, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line so that the dividend might rise to four per cent but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions there were promoted the Ahmedabad (1874), the South Behar and the Southern Punjab although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barak Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an

absolute guarantee of 8 per cent with a share of surplus profits or rebate up to the full extent of the main line net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 8½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 8 to 8½ per cent and of rebate from ½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last the requirements of the market were met and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Aeworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far therefore from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extension or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings are likely to give each benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Government in Madras Punjab Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits Commence

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Gov-

ernment to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier Lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit but the net railway gain decreased to £8,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £8,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Aeworth Committee in 1921 this loss was changed into a gain of £218,000 in 1922-23 and this was further increased to a gain of £4,275,000 in 1923-24 of £8,679,800 in 1924-25 and of £5,796,000 in 1925-26. Thanks to the separation of the Railway from the General Finances which is described later, and provided that the present railway policy is not influenced too much by political considerations railways should continue to show a net yearly gain.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22½ per rupee, and the half yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities derived from revenues, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line, but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the

purchase of the line was made and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten million. At the end of seventy four years from 1880 when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line it possesses its own collieries and employs cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £60 millions. But even if that figure be taken Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda Mattia line providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but chiefly for strategic purposes. The poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories keep this scheme in the background. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma although several routes have been surveyed. The mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920 the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route the Manipur route and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India must also be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that is now under investigation. But these works are subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be re-accumulatively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the

capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

Government Control and re-organisation, of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing and when the original contracts expired and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1906. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Companies' lines. Two minor changes have taken place since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908 to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy, he usually sits in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1918-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organisation was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921.

and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realised from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to the Railway Administration report for 1922-23. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(a) the directly controlling authority of the three State-worked systems aggregating 15,414 miles in 1925

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 27,326 miles

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The statement of the varied responsibilities of the Government of India in regard to railways might be extended almost indefinitely. It will perhaps be sufficient to mention only the complications that may and do arise owing to the very considerable railway mileage in Indian States. In the exercise of all these functions the Railway Department is a Department of the Government of India its policy must be in accord with the policy of the Government as a whole and every decision must be made with that consideration in mind. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who expressed the unanimous opinion that material changes were necessary in the constitution of the Railway Board. Amongst their recommendations they advised the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on

the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1-4-1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief of the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past. This object was effected by placing a responsible Director at the head of each of the main branches of the Board's work namely Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic and Establishment. The former Chief Engineer and the Chief Mechanical Engineer who had been employed mainly in cultivative work, became Directors and together with the Directors of Traffic and Establishment have been made responsible for the direct disposal of the work of their branches under the general orders of the Railway Board.

The posts of Joint Secretary and 4 Assistant Secretaries were replaced by 6 Deputy Directors working under the Directors and in charge of branches dealing with Establishment, Works, Projects, Stores, Statistics and Traffic. One Assistant Director was also added to supervise the Technical Branch and the Drawing Office. The disposal of the general work of the Railway Board was provided for by the continuance of the post of Secretary in whose name all letters and orders of the Board are issued. The position of the Board as a Department of the Government of India has been maintained and it works under the Member for Commerce and Railway. As already stated the Chief Commissioner is the Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Department and orders issued by the Board over the signature of the Secretary are orders of the Government of India.

Experience of the working of this organization during 1924-25 and the decision agreed to by the Legislative Assembly in September 1924 to separate railway finances from the general finances of the country made it necessary to appoint a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director of Finance. An Assistant Director of Statistics was also added during that year. Later a Director of Finance was added to the establishment occupying as regards disposal of work, the same position as the Directors referred to above.

Further experience of the reduction of work resulting from the large delegation of powers and responsibility to the Agents of State managed Railways and the Board of Directors of Company managed railways enabled a rearrangement of work to be made during 1925-26 accompanied by a reduction in the staff. Under this rearrangement the posts of 3 Deputy Directors an Assistant Director and the Assistant Secretary were held in abeyance. The personal work was transferred from the Directors of Establishment to the Secretary and a temporary post of Deputy Secretary was created. Further a separate technical office was established to take charge of the technical work of the engineering branches. The Technical Officer also acts as *ex-officio* Secretary to the permanent Standardization Committees which have been appointed to deal progressively with all questions of standards of equipment.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore consists of 3 Directors 4 Deputy Directors a Technical Officer 2 Assistant Directors a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board has been under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925 a start has been made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff has been appointed reporting directly to the Auditor General. If the revised procedure proves a success, it will probably be extended to other State Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. The Company managed railways are generally organised on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor while the State managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation with a Chief Operating Superintendent, Chief Commercial Manager, Chief Engineer, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor.

Clearing Accounts Office.

On the results of an experiment carried out in 1925 on the North Western Railway with the object of demonstrating that grouped divisions of traffic could be effected on the basis of ton mileage carried on each railway under particular commodities of Particular rates Railway Board decided that a thorough investigation should be made of the possibilities of establishing a Central Office for the apportionment of through traffic between railways on grouped divisions of such traffic. And for this purpose an officer was placed on special duty early in December 1925 who in the course of his investigations discovered a new method of much greater simplicity for apportioning the traffic.

The working of the new method has been fully examined and Government are convinced

that the establishment of a Central Office for the check and apportionment of traffic under the revised method will make for increased efficiency and economy.

The Clearing Accounts Office will undertake the internal check of the returns from stations of State-worked Railways in respect of all through traffic of such railway. It will in addition undertake the apportionment of all traffic interchanged between State worked Railways. The apportionment will be done under the revised method. It will also be responsible for the apportionment of all traffic interchanged with the Company worked Railways which under the existing procedure the State worked Railways are responsible to bear. All such work will for the present be performed under existing methods in order that the Company worked Railways may receive the same returns as they do at present. From enquiries that have been made it is hoped however that some at least of the Companies will desire to receive returns in the modified forms with the traffic apportioned under the new method.

The question of extending the functions of the Clearing Accounts Office to include the preparation of certain classes of statistics and the adjustments of certain classes of expenditure is also under consideration.

The present cost of the work transferred to the Clearing Accounts Office compared with the cost of performing the same work in the latter office shows that a substantial saving in expenditure will be secured immediately. As Company worked Railways agree to accept the application of the new method of apportionment of traffic the saving will increase.

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1878. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways. It elects a President from amongst the members and it has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870 when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation the metre gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it. Consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley where the strategic situation demanded

an unbroken gauge the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar. Another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected

but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari Railway cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Since the opening of the Barak line, illustrating the capacity of the two feet six inch gauge, there has been developed a tendency to construct feeders on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

The following statement brings out the more important features of the operation of Indian railways during the year 1926-27 together with similar information for the year 1925-26 —

Mileage open on the 31st March—		1925-26	1926-27
1	Single line	35,188 73	3,542 41
2	Double line or more	3,302 75	3 506 47
3	Total route mileage	38,579 48	39 048 88
4	Total track mileage	52 079 13	52 886 27
Capital and Revenue Earnings and Expenditure—			
5	Total capital at charge including ferries and suspense on open line	Rs 7 54 31 52,000	7 82,86 66 000
6	Gross earnings	1 13 39,21,000	1 12 85,96 000
7	Gross earnings per train mile	6 03	6 06
8	Working expenses	71 09 05 000	69,70 08 000
9	Working expenses per train mile	4 38	4 08
10	Net earnings	42,30 16 000	42 65 68 000
11	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	62 69	52 04
12	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	5 61	5 41
Equipment—			
13	Locomotives	10 011	9,873
14	Passenger carriages	20 449	20 690
15	Other passenger vehicles	5 556	5 879
16	Goods stock	226 766	4,30 726
Passenger Traffic—			
17	Number of passengers carried	599 144,800	6 04 371 300
18	Passenger miles	20 331 762 000	20 866 250,000
19	Average journey	Miles 33 9	33 7
20	Earnings from passengers carried	Rs 39 45 09 000	39 11,89,000
21	Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies 3 73	3 59
22	Total coaching earnings	Rs 45,81 56 000	44 48 35 000
Goods Traffic—			
23	Number of tons carried	79 859 000	85 833 000
24	Net ton miles	19,900,018 000	20 374 679 000
25	Average haul	249 2	289 4
26	Earnings from tonnage carried	Rs 64 42,17 000	60 00 65 000
27	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies 6 12	6 12
28	Total goods earnings	Rs 64,83 30,000	65 35,63 000
Number of employees		751,603	762,553

At the close of the year 1926-27 the total capital invested in railways was Rupees 7,82,86,66,000 represented by a property which in terms of route mileage amounted to 39,048 miles of railway. This property brought in to the owners a return of 5.41 per cent on the capital at charge. Similar figures for the railways owned by the State are —

	Rs
Total capital at charge	4,90,51,71 000
Total route mileage	28,004
Return on capital outlay	5 20

In 1925-26 there was a falling off of Rs 9,88,84,000 in the net gain from the working of State-owned Railways due principally to a decline in earnings of Rs 1,34,56,000 an increase of Rs 1,51,13,000 in working expenses and to enhanced interest charges of Rs 90,97,000.

State versus Company Management.—The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprises the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have

been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were however unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23 the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923 the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. On 1st January 1926 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Vatu Jubbulpore section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances has been under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921 the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Betts Committee in 1923 that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 2nd March 1924 recommending to the Governor-General in Council—

"that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge, surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in

(a) forming reserves for

(i) equalising dividends that is to say 'or securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years

(ii) depreciation

(iii) writing down and writing off capital

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the vote of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e. will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

When introducing this resolution the Hon ble Member for Commerce stated that it had been represented to him that there was a general feeling in the House that before the House was asked to commit itself to those proposals it should be allowed to refer them to a committee of the House. He further stated that he had no objection to this course provided that the committee met rapidly. This was agreed to and members were appointed.

The committee met twice and considered the resolution but was not able within the time allowed to satisfy itself fully as to the effect of the proposals in the resolution on the control of the Assembly over railway finance and policy and as to the amount and form of contribution to be paid by the railways to general revenues. In the circumstances the committee recommended that the consideration of the resolution be adjourned till the autumn session to allow the committee further time for examination. Government raised no objection to this proposal and it was agreed to by the Assembly.

The resolution was further examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and as a result of the views expressed by the committee and in the Assembly certain modifications were introduced. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th 1924 and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenue should exceed 3 crores, only 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2/3rd was to accrue to General Revenue. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would however only hold good as long as the R. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway service and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling

traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23 and entailed—

(a) the separation of the commercial and operative duties of the Traffic Department

(b) the separation of the mechanical and running duties of the Locomotive Department,

(c) the fusion of the operative duties of the Traffic Department with the running duties of the Locomotive Department

Under the new organisation there is now—

(1) a Chief Transportation Superintendent in charge of all operating functions,

(2) a Chief Traffic Manager in charge of the commercial side of the railway

(3) a Chief Mechanical Engineer in charge of the design and construction of rolling stock and of all repairs and renewals of rolling stock carried out in the central workshops

This organisation is more or less similar to the divisional organisation found on most American Railways with the exception that the Engineering Department still works on a departmental basis. This however is being changed and the maintenance of Way and Works is being brought into the divisional organisation while new construction will still remain outside.

A somewhat similar organisation was introduced on the North Western Railway from 1st October 1924 except that it follows rather the organisation in force on the South African Railways where the railways are divided into a number of areas or divisions each under one chief officer and all reporting to the General Manager who is assisted by a number of principal officers in charge of definite phases of the working. A similar organisation was also introduced on the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways early in 1925.

Revision of Railway statistics.—A Committee consisting of one officer from the Traffic Department and one from the Audit Department of the North Western Railway was appointed in October 1922 to suggest alterations in the existing administrative statistics furnished by railways to the Railway Board and to bring them into line with present up-to-date practice. For many years after the first railways were opened, such statistics as were produced were primarily directed towards showing the return on capital invested, although commodity statistics were also prepared to some extent for trade purposes. It was only when comparisons between different railway systems came to be a matter of interest that statistics of actual working were found to be necessary and even then the tabulation and examination of these figures were directed primarily towards ascertaining the ultimate cost of transportation as a marketable commodity. The introduction of scientific methods of railway working in recent years, however, has shown that properly

prepared statistics form a most valuable portion of the machinery whereby the railway management is able to improve efficiency in the details of working and effect economies in working costs.

The existing statistics are based on the report of a Committee which sat in 1890 to revise the form of the statistics. Considerable changes have been introduced since then and certain individual railway administrations have made considerable progress in the introduction of modern railway statistics but the Acworth Committee which sat in 1921 criticised the figures prepared and used for the purposes of the Railway Board as being out of date and not in conformity with present-day practice.

The main changes recommended by the Committee of 1922 and accepted by the Railway Board are —

(1) The introduction of monthly statistics in addition to the yearly statistics at present furnished to the Railway Board.

(2) The classification of railways under three classes for statistical purposes.

The former change will ensure the supply of up-to-date information of the working of railways to the Railway Board and will enable railways to compare their own working with that of other railway month by month as is done in England and America. The second change will relieve the

smaller railways of the necessity for compiling the detailed statistics which larger railways have to prepare.

Revised Statistics were introduced from 1st October 1923 on all railways and already their value has been proved as not only on railways able to compare their results with those obtained by other railways but the Railway Board is in possession of up-to-date figures of working of all railways. Starting from April 1924, the complete monthly statistics of all class I Railways have been published on the lines of the monthly statements issued by the Ministry of Transport for English Railways and are on sale to the public.

Earnings — Of the total earnings on all Railways of Rs. 11,36 crores Rs. 65.36 crores or 58.3 per cent. was from goods traffic, Rs. 38.13 crores or 34 per cent. from passenger traffic and Rs. 4.47 crores or 4 per cent. from parcels, luggage and miscellaneous earnings.

Passenger Earnings — Passenger earnings which had a rise of 13.5 per cent. from Rs. 80.49 to Rs. 92.1 crores. The following table shows the numbers of and earnings from passengers separately for each class for the 4 years previous to the War and for the 6 latest years. Figures for season and vendors tickets are shown separately for the last 4 years as well as included in the respective classes.

Year	Number of passengers carried (in thousands)				
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Season & Vendor's tickets
1910	84	2,784	10,700	3,15,439	24,341
1911	70	2,917	11,403	3,71,050	25,687
1912	70	3,030	10,508	3,56,49	26,810
1913-14	71	3,200	11,000	3,80,412	30,114
1914-15	93	6,000	9,086	4,76,489	52,376
1922-23*	307	4,400	7,000	4,77,631	60,660
1923-24*	647	3,906	7,100	4,55,412	58,084
1924-25	611	3,860	7,990	4,80,644	54,092
1925-26	600	3,900	9,130	5,10,227	56,297
1926-27	611	4,167	10,476	5,15,821	56,638
1927-28†	1,199	10,128	11,374	44,602	
1928-29	1,101	9,778	12,401	5,03,266	
1929-30†	1,033	9,901	13,602	5,74,608	
1930-31†	1,012	10,008	14,945	5,78,409	

Year	Earnings from passengers (in thousands of rupees)				
	1st class	2nd class	Inter	3rd class	Season & vendor's tickets
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1910	58.82	77.23	94.99	146.18	15.50
1911	66.34	93.43	108.88	153.1	16.85
1912	62.00	80.31	91.37	170.13	17.25
1913-14	68.04	84.70	100.48	187.03	19.36
1914-15	138.47	204.81	145.11	287.19	41.58
1922-23*	130.72	211.77	134.80	322.04	48.58
1923-24*	120.80	199.90	157.88	311.74	47.70
1924-25	121.62	185.51	144.48	317.71	50.07
1925-26	119.24	180.74	140.86	318.28	51.86
1926-27	116.66	181.95	158.20	330.47	50.51
1928-29†	131.17	200.70	141.10	318.80	
1929-30†	122.93	195.00	148.00	343.40	
1930-31†	120.40	189.40	140.00	347.45	
1931-32†	117.70	188.47	141.70	334.97	

* Excludes the Maurbhani and Parlakimedi Light Railways for which detailed information is not available.

† The number of season and vendor's tickets and their earnings included under the respective classes the former at the rate of 50 single journeys per month.

Note.—In previous reports the sum of the number of passengers carried on each separate railway has been shown as the total number of passengers carried on all railways. Passengers travelling over two or more railways have thus been counted as two or more passengers. The actual number of passengers carried on all railways is the same as the total number of passengers originating and this figure has been adopted for number of passengers carried in the present report. As the number of passengers originating is not available prior to 1923-24 the figures of previous years have been adjusted.

Rates Advisory Committee

In their terms of reference the Acworth Committee were directed to report *inter alia* whether the present system of control by Government of rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between Railways and traders are satisfactory and if not to advise what modifications are desirable. The Committee recommended the establishment of a Rates Tribunal to adjudicate upon disputes between Railways and the public in the matter of rates and fares levied by the former. After careful consideration it was decided with the sanction of the Secretary of State to set up a Rates Advisory Committee consisting of a President, one Member representative of Commercial interests and one Member representative of Railway interests. The Committee were accordingly appointed with effect from the 1st April 1929 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects:—

- (1) Complaints of undue preference (Section 42 (2) of the Indian Railways Act 1900)
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals (Section 46 of the Railways Act)

(4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise.

(5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate.

(6) Complaints that Railway Companies do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under section 40 (3) of the Indian Railways Act.

Sir Narbhanha Sarma, lately Law Member of the Executive Council of the Government General, agreed to serve on the Committee as President. Mr. B. D. Manson, Director of Traffic with the Railway Board, was appointed as a Member to represent Railway interests. As regards the Commercial representative it was decided to select one for individual investigations from a panel consisting of members nominated by the various Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations.

It was first laid down that applications for a reference to the Committee should be addressed to the Agent of the Railways concerned with a deposit of Rs. 100 and that within 5 months of the receipt of such application the Agent of the Railway should prepare a statement of the case and submit it with his observations thereon to the Secretary to the Railway Board. In the

light of the experience gained and upon the recommendation of the Rates Advisory Committee the Government of India reviewed the above procedure and decided that in future applications should be submitted direct to the Government of India, Railway Department, copy being forwarded to the Agent of the Railway concerned that the deposit of Rs. 100 be reduced to Rs. 10 and that the period of 3 months allowed to the Agents of Railways for the submission of the statement of their case in current 1 to 2 months. The revised procedure was introduced with effect from the 15th January 1927.

As regards complaints made for submission to the Committee, cases were slow in coming in but by the end of March 1927, 10 cases had been submitted out of which six have been referred to the Committee on one of which the recommendations have been received for the consideration of the Government of India.

Publicity

In other countries it has been recognised that publicity plays a very great part in attracting business to Railways. In this country however little attention had in the past been paid to it except on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The G. I. P. Railway had by means of pamphlets and advertisements in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway attempted to attract American tourists to India and it has met with a record of success. This has not only added to the earnings of the Railway but has also helped the business of the country generally. The propaganda work in official circles was limited towards attracting upper class tourist traffic but it was essential to devise publicity methods to appeal to the large bulk of the people of India from whom the Railway obtained their most paying business. The people were mainly illiterate and the circulation of papers and handbills even in the vernacular or advertisements in the press scarcely touched them. With a view to reaching the general mass of the people the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which had a Publicity Bureau introduced in November 1925 a travelling cinema which displays advertisements in the open air illustrating in attractive pictures and films of fares and facilities.

The Railway Board considered that it was necessary to develop this system in view of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to extend it to the other three State-owned Railways. The question was fully discussed with the Agents of State-owned Railways and as a result it was decided to establish Publicity Bureaux in the North Western, East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. Sanction was accorded to the creation of a post of Publicity Officer for each of the three Railways as a temporary measure for three years in the first instance with a requisite staff of photographers and messengers and clerks' menials etc.

The necessity for a Central or unifying co-ordinate and direct the methods on the several Railways has also been recommended by the Board and the Board have sanctioned a temporary post of Chief Publicity Officer for a period of three years from 1st March 1927.

The new business that this publicity propaganda is expected to bring to Railways will ultimately be very considerable and the expense

incurred will be small in comparison to the extra earnings. Moreover the Publicity Bureau will be in charge of the work in connection with advertisement by the public on billboards and it is anticipated that income from this source alone will more than cover the expenditure on most of the Railways.

Remodelling of State Railway Workshops

The whole question of the capacity of the workshops of the State Railways and the possibility of their reorganisation and improvement on co-ordinated lines was investigated during the winter of 1924-25 by the State Railway Workshops Committee, an expert Committee presided over by Sir Vincent Raven, formerly Chief Mechanical Engineer North Eastern Railway, England. The results of this investigation have indicated the imperative necessity at any rate for some time to come for heavy expenditure on the remodelling and improvement of State Railway Workshops. In general the recommendations of the Committee as to the lines on which the reorganisation and improvement of the workshops should proceed have been mainly based on the main as depicted by the Railway Board. These recommendations with the Railway Board views thereon have recently been communicated to the Railway Administration concerned and a special officer has also been appointed to see that effect is given to them in a speedy and efficient manner.

The important schemes of workshops construction and remodelling on which work was in progress during the year under review were as follows:—

- (1) Bangalore—Remodelling of Workshops and Machine Shop (S. R. 1)
- (2) Bombay—New Locomotive Shop (S. R. 1)
- (3) Bombay—Remodelling of Shop (S. R. 1)
- (4) Lucknow—Extension to Locomotive Shop (S. R. 1)
- (5) Ferozpur—New workshops (S. R. 1)

Capital Expenditure.—The outlay during the year 1926-27 was Rs. 20.00 crores of which Rs. 12.14 crores represented expenditure incurred on State-owned lines.

Considerable progress has been made with the programme of new construction and although only 4.1 miles of new railway were opened for traffic during 1926-27 at the close of the year there were 2.6 miles under construction.

Trade review.—The earnings of railways are dependent on the general prosperity of the country which in the case of India is most easily measured by the agricultural position and the returns of foreign trade. Judged by the usual criteria the year was not a favourable one for trade generally and this is reflected in the fact that the total earnings of all railways decreased by Rs. 1 crore 62 lakhs from Rs. 113.39 crores to Rs. 112.30 crores.

The earnings from first and second class passengers carried still continue to decrease but inter class passenger traffic again shows an increase. Third class passenger traffic shows an increase of nearly 4 million in numbers but a decline in earnings of Rs. 183 lakhs on account of reductions of fares.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below. The principal increases were in rice and coal.

Grain, Jaggery, Kerosene oil and salt and the principal decreases were in cotton raw, wool, iron, and other commodities.

Commodity	1925-26		1926-27		Increase + Decrease — in Lakhs (Lakhs)
	No. of tons originating in millions	1st in crore	No. of tons originating in millions	1st in crore	
(1) Fuel for public and private railways	10.11	9.11	15.9	9.65	54
(2) Fuel and other stores on Revenue account	10.4	2.0	16.13	2.49	—
(3) Wheat	1.61	1.1	1.76	2.53	41
(4) Rice in the husk and rice not in the husk	4.06	4.1	4.11	5.85	—66
(5) Grain and Pulse, lower and Jaggery and other grains	2.13	4.19	3.07	4.33	—18
(6) Marble and stone	31	0.91	2.33	0.88	—6
(7) Metallic ores	34	1.07	2.45	1.04	—3
(8) Salt	2	2.3	1.4	1.49	—
(9) Wood unwrought	1.75	1.06	1.5	0.69	—17
(10) Sugar refined and un- refined	0.78	1.8	0.77	1.88	—3
(11) Oil seeds	2.49	0.3	2.5	3.48	—26
(12) Cotton raw and manu- factured	1.76	1.4	1.3	6.40	—62
(13) Jute Raw	0.43	1.3	1.20	1.78	—45
(14) Paddy	0.41	0.9	0.50	0.60	1
(15) Fruit and vegetables fresh	1.0	0.31	1.08	0.91	—
(16) Iron and steel wrought	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.17	—8
(17) Kerosene oil	0.91	1.91	0.9	2.04	13
(18) Gur, Jaggery, Molasses etc.	0.87	1.03	0.78	1.19	—
(19) Tobacco	0.57	0.68	0.26	0.66	—
(20) Iron ore	0.55	2.3	0.55	2.31	—8
(21) Military stores	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.37	—1
(22) Railway material	3.64	0.73	4.00	1.20	—40
(23) Live stock	0.2	0.75	0.2	0.49	—4
(24) Other commodities	10.50	11.99	9.65	11.44	—40
	76.11	6.48	80.07	63.44	7

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on March 31st 1927 was 30,048.88 made up of—

Broad-gauge	19,387.44 miles
Metre-gauge	15,951.41
Narrow-gauge	8,740.68

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided but within the three classes of railways as follows—

Class I	30,048.88 Miles = 90 per cent
Class II	1,773.31 „ = 7 „
Class III	1,141.82 „ = 3 „

Class I includes all the broad gauge mileage 13,761 miles or 57 per cent of the metre gauge and 2,004 or 64 per cent of the narrow gauge.

The State owned 25,004 miles or about 71 per cent and directly managed 1,716 miles or about 40 per cent of the total mileage open at the end of the year.

During the year 1926-27 420.77 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic. Of this mileage 361.52 miles belong to Class I and 59.25 miles to Class II railway.

Additions to Equipment—During 1926-27 a considerable number of old carriages were

replaced during the year by new carriages of larger seating capacity with the result that there was an increase in third class accommodation of 25,850 on the broad gauge and

4,471 in the metre-gauge making a total increase of 32,337. The total number of coaching vehicle representing replacements as well as additions placed on the line on broad and metre gauge railways during the year was 1,474 compared with 1,438 in the previous year. In addition 4,616 coaching vehicles were on order during the year and will be placed on the line in subsequent year. The total net increase in goods wagons was 1,837 on the broad gauge and 1,445 on the metre-gauge.

The following table shows total figures of seating accommodation under the four classes—

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages			
	1st	2nd.	Inter	Third
1926-27	2,908	41,639	55,710	527,824
1927-28	10,207	13,785	9,377	839,042

The additions to the goods stock of Class I railways were 865 covered and 972 open broad gauge and 971 covered and 474 open metre-gauge wagons

The Opening of the Khyber Railway—The opening of the Khyber Railway on November 2 1920 marks an interesting stage in the development of India's great railway system. Previously the railway stopped short at Jamrud a few miles from Peshawar on the Indian side of the Khyber Pass. This pass has been the main trade route to India from the north from the earliest days and most of the trade with far distant Central Asia still follows this route in picturesque caravans.

The question of extending the railway along the trade route was first considered in 1830 and since then three possible routes have been surveyed namely the Loi Shilman route the Mullai ghat Shilman route and the Khyber Pass route.

As a result of a survey rapidly made in 1910 by Colonel G. P. Hearn C.I.E. D. O. M. it was decided to build a railway through the Khyber Pass on a new alignment and after considering the merits of a line built to a two feet gauge a metre gauge with 12 k and a 4-6 gauge adhesion line it was finally decided that

a 5-6" gauge line should be adopted.

The total length of the Khyber Railway is 27.74 miles from Jamrud to the Afghanistan frontier. Although this line is only a short one yet the work entailed has been very heavy starting at a height of about 1,500 it rises to about 8,500 at Landi Kotal and then descends to a height of about 2,400 at Landi Khana.

The ruling grade for up trains to Landi Kotal is 1 in 30; compensated for curvature while that for down trains from Landi Khana is 1 in 25 also compensated.

The line passes through 32 tunnels with a total length of nearly 8 miles. There are in all ten stations excluding Jamrud and of these three are reversing stations. The loss by the development of distance for reductions of gradient.

Financial Results of Working—The total gross earnings of all railways in India during the year 1922-27 amounted to Rs. 11,38 crores as compared with Rs. 11,39 crores in 1925-26. These figures, however, include railways owned by Indian States and companies for which the Government of India has no direct financial responsibility. The figures of receipts and expenditure for railways with which the Government are directly concerned are as follows:—

	(Omitting 000)
	1922-26.
	Rs.
Traffic receipts from Government Railways	99,70.00
Interest on Depreciation and Reserve Fund	38.39
Surplus profits from subsidised Companies' railways	35.07
	<hr/>
Total	1,00,58.46
	<hr/>
	Rs.
Working expenses including depreciation	64,41.96
Surplus profits paid to Companies	1,77.40
Interest on Government Debt	24,81.12
Land and building to Companies	4.94
Miscellaneous	25.03
	<hr/>
Total charges	91,30.81
	<hr/>
Net gain	9,27.67
	<hr/>
Contribution from Railway to Government Revenue	3,48.80
	<hr/>
Railway reserve	8,78.85

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of Rs. 12 crores as against a profit of Rs. 17 crores in 1923-24. On the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Percent
1913-14	5.01
1922-23	4.38
1923-24	5.24
1924-25	5.15
1925-26	5.31
1926-27	4.90

Up to date figures of the results of working of other countries are not available but the following table compares the latest available figures of average receipts per ton mile of those

countries which have published statistics of working later than 1919:—

	Receipts per ton mile Pies.
United States of America 1921	5.80*
United Kingdom 1920	15.17
Japan 1924	22
Switzerland 1924	21.91
	<hr/>
	Receipts per ton mile Pies.
South Australia 1921-25	17.01
Canadian Railways 1925	5.80*
India 1926-27	6.12

* Converted at \$4.50=£1 and at Re 1=1s. 6d.

In the case of receipts per passenger mile the figures for United States of America and India are as follows—

United States of America 192 15 33 pice

India 192 27 3 53 ,

while in England the present fare charged per mile third class is 18 pice

From the above it will be seen that railway transportation of freight in India is probably the cheapest in the world and still more so for passenger traffic

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railway

	Year	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1925	74.05 percent
France—State Lines only	1922	115
All Lines	1922	88.61
English Railways	1920	82.67
South African Railways	1924-25	77.1
Argentine Railways	1921-22	74.34 to 85.20
Canadian Railways	1922	81.48
	1923-24	63.0
	1924-25	60.45
India	1925-26	61.69
	1926-27	62.04

Value of Railway Materials Purchased—The value of materials purchased by Indian railways in 1925-26 fell from Rs 30,00,000 to Rs 23,40,000 including coal and brick kiln etc. the value of Indian material rises from 71 per cent of the total to 101 per cent or 4.5 per cent. It is also seen that the value of foreign materials comes to 5 per cent

	Value of imported materials			Value of indigenous materials	Total purchases 1926-27	Total purchases 1925-26
	Purchased direct	Purchased through Agents in India	Total imported materials			
	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores
Rolling Stock	3.27	0.00	3.27	0.28	4.79	7.10
Tools and stores	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.24	0.60	0.60
Permanent way	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.40	6.6	3.4
Electric plant	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.04	1.35	1.35
Buildings and station material and stores	0.24	0.17	0.41	2.2	0.80	0.90
Bridge work	0.25	0.10	0.35	0.10	0.30	0.40
Workshop machinery	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.01	0.70	0.60
Locomotives and rolling stock	0.21	0.17	0.38	0.04	0.48	0.10
Other Materials*				4.80	4.80	
Total	6.57	0.34	6.91	11.49	23.0	20.40

*Other materials consists of coal stores, fuel and ballast etc. and figures for 1926-27 are not available

Railway Collieries—Good progress was made during 1926-27 with the development of the Faranbadi and Bhurkunda collieries. At Faranbadi the Central Electrical Supply Station was completed and the development of Faranbadi and Faranbadi Collieries will in hand. The output of railway owned collieries during 1926-27 was 1,32,164 tons out of a total of 8,228,000 tons of Indian Coal consumed on Class I Rys.

Number of Staff—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1926-27 was 71,500 as compared with 71,000 at the end of 1925-26. The increase in number during the same period was 421 and the following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1927

	Europeans	Native Indians				Grand Total
		Hindus	Muslims	Arabs	Other Classes	
1925-26	5,608	3,42,339	1,68,660	1,91,700	2,20,000	7,50,307
1926-27	4,998	3,50,020	1,68,700	1,90,000	2,20,000	7,53,718

Indianisation—The various Railway Companies managing State and other Railway lines have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that the expansion of existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railway concerned.

Schemes of recruitment—The Secretary of State's approval to the schemes of recruitment and training of superior officers of the State Railways in the main branches of service: (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Transportation, (3) Commercial, and (4) Mechanical Engineering—were received and the Regulations for the recruitment of these services issued under Railway Department Resolution No. 2504-E of 10th July 1926. Schemes of recruitment for the Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments have been formulated and submitted to the Secretary of State in Council for his approval. Submits for other branches of the service are under consideration. Certain Company worked Railways have expressed their desire to join the Railway Board in their scheme of recruitment and others in their schemes of training the Superior Railway Officers.

Public interest in the question has been maintained during the year finding voice in the press and by interpellations in the Legislature. Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for the training of junior railway officers and of the senior subordinate staff on Indian railways. In this connection a Transportation School was opened at Chandanod on March 2nd 1926.

Progress was also made in 1926-27 towards the formation of a Paddy Training School at Lyallpur for the North Western Railway.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers railway servants and others for 1925-26 as compared with 1926-27—

	Killed		Injured	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
A. Passengers—				
(1) Accidents to trains rolling stock permanent way, etc.	22	16	161	126
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	352	324	1,181	1,117
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	3	—	81	21
B. Servants—				
(1) Accidents to trains rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	20	—	141	126
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	337	310	1,285	1,203
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	49	46	1,897	2,004

A temporary training school for the G. I. P. Railway has been established at Bina pending the provision of a permanent school at Betti and the scheme for forming a similar school at Chanda for the P. I. and E. I. Railways is under consideration.

These schools will provide courses of training for probationers before they are allowed to take up regular duties and for members of the staff to enable them to qualify for promotion to the upper grades and in addition to these courses separate refresher courses will be provided through which the entire subordinate staff will be passed through at definite intervals.

College for training Railway Officers at Dehra Dun—The provision of an institution to give practical training to junior officers on railways has been a long felt need. The Railway Transportation School at Chandanod which is meant for the training of subordinates only could neither be suitably extended to provide a college for officers nor afford the facilities necessary for the purpose. The Railway Board have therefore decided to provide a college at Dehra Dun which place is eminently suited for the purpose owing to its climate, situation and proximity to two other similar institutions viz. the Forest Research Institute and the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College. The layout of the Railway College is under preparation and it is expected that work will soon be commenced. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Fatalities and Injuries—During 1926-27 there was a decrease of 25 in the number of persons killed and an increase of 127 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures of 1925-26. The number of passengers killed shows a decrease of 30 while the number of passengers injured shows an increase of 59.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers, railway servants and others for 1925-26 as compared with 1924-27—*continued*

	Killed		Injured	
	1924-27	1925-26	1924-27	1925-26
Others—				
(1) Accidents to trains rolling stock permanent way etc.	85	19	78	35
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	2 081	2 107	817	798
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	28	90	68	61
Total	2 918	2 403	5 609	5 738

Of the total number of 2 993 persons killed 1 761 were trespassers on the line and 253 committed suicide. Thus 2 037 or over 70 per cent of the persons killed on railway premises were for causes over which the railways have no control.

Local Advisory Committees.—With the formation of a Committee on the B. N. Ry. during 1926-27 all State-owned Railways now possess Local Advisory Committees. A Committee has also been formed on H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway the subjects discussed are many and varied including increasing value attached by the public to this scheme for bringing Railways into close touch with their clients. Of the many subjects discussed the following may be mentioned as typical—Overcrowding in trains, time table attractions, Refreshments, drinking water and other facilities for passengers, Reductions and concessions in fares, Goods rates, Construction of new lines and stations, Disposal of Railway Land, and Passengers travelling without tickets.

Compensation for loss and damage to goods in transit.—A great improvement was made during 1923-24 in reducing the amount paid in compensation for loss and damage to

goods in transit the total reduction on Class I Railways being Rs. 41 lakhs in 1923-24 Rs. 22 lakhs in 1924-25 and Rs. 27½ lakhs in 1925-26. This satisfactory result is due to the special attention that has been devoted to the subject by the Railway Board and to the remedial and preventive measures taken by Railway Administrations such as better supervision over the staff, extension of the riving of wagons and improved efficiency of the Watch and Ward Department.

As a result of a resolution adopted in the Legislative Assembly in March 1922 a Committee was appointed to revise the existing risk note forms. The recommendations of this Committee received in September 1922 involved considerable changes in the form of risk notes aiming chiefly at imposing on the railways the onus of proof in cases where losses appeared to be *prima facie* due to misconduct of railway staff. After obtaining the views of Local Governments, Railway Administrations and Chambers of Commerce on these recommendations, the revised forms were referred to the legal advisers of Government. Revised risk note forms A, B, D, G and H from 1st October 1924.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam Bengal Railway which is constructed on the metre gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	1 043 000
Capital at charge	Rs. 2,11,14,000
Net earnings	Rs. 91,11,000
Earnings per cent	4 11.

Bengal and North Western.

The Bengal and North Western Railway was constructed on the metre gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both

sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khathlar and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Benares.

Mileage open	2,079 10
Capital at charge	Rs. 20 11 41 000
Net earnings	Rs. 2,28 61 000
Earnings per cent	11 12

Bengal Nagpur

The Bengal Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre gauge from Nagpur to Jabalpur in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Visakhapatnam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the

coal fields and for a connection with the branch of the East Indian Railway at Barharpur

Mileage open	31,41 36
Capital at charge	Rs 68,80,29 000
Net earnings	Rs 8,44,45 000
Earnings per cent	5 1

Bombay Baroda

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880 but the period was extended to 1905 and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana Malwa metre gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda Muttra giving broad gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open	3,95, 00
Capital at charge	Rs 73,84,10 000
Net earnings	Rs 4,51,71 000
Earnings per cent	6 1

Burma Railways

The Burma Railway is an isolated line and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 Sir Arthur Anderson said—During 1914 15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather and on its completion Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee.

Mileage open	1,882 57
Capital at charge	Rs 20,48,25 000
Net earnings	Rs 1,70,41 000
Earnings per cent	8 08

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of

the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	1,715 88
Capital at charge	Rs 46,21,58 000
Net earnings	Rs 4,42,44 000
Earnings per cent	5 25

The East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from North-east India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1889 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholders by annuities but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	2,688 65
Capital at charge	Rs 1,36,26,08 000
Net earnings	Rs 7,99,64 000
Earnings per cent	5 65

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats these sections being 10½ miles on the Bhor Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900 the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1905 when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	36,70 56
Capital at charge	Rs 119,19,57 000
Net earnings	Rs 4,51,41 000
Earnings per cent	3 89

Madras Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1867 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine condition in the Southern Mahratta Country, and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	Rs. 2,041.73
Capital at charge	Rs. 57,30,24,000
Net earnings	Rs. 3,82,68,000
Earnings per cent.	4.67

The North Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	6,330.93
Capital at charge	Rs. 1,36,28,30,000
Net earnings	Rs. 48,26,000
Earnings per cent.	4.02

Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges; a third rail was

laid between Bhurwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1923.

The South Indian

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India South of the south west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907 a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	1,911.98
Capital at charge	Rs. 33,80,09,000
Net earnings	Rs. 2,70,61,000
Earnings per cent.	8.13

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State. The Kathiawar system of railways constructed by subscriptions among the several Chieftains in Kathiawar the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chieftains the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chieftains and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

At the end of the financial year 1920-21 a total of 2,564 miles of new lines was under construction distributed as follows—

	Miles
3 6 gauge	932.13
3 1 1/2 gauge	1,280.07
2 6 gauge	360.21

During 1925-26 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 1,102.18 miles

	Miles
5 6 gauge	1,045.68
3 3/4 gauge	249.17
2 6 gauge	38.54

Khyber Railway

The construction of the Khyber Railway, a length of about 28 miles was sanctioned in July 1920 and in November of that year after various preliminary difficulties had been overcome the work of construction actually commenced. Owing to the peculiar and arduous conditions under which the construction had to be carried out, five years elapsed before the section from Jamrud to Landikotal, a length of about 21 miles was completed and opened for public traffic on 2nd November 1925. The remaining portion from Landikotal to Landikhan is was opened on 8/4/26.

This is the first 5 feet 6 inches gauge line which has been built to the new standard dimensions and allows for a maximum running width of 12 feet and running height of 16 feet 6 inches. The great engineering difficulties which have had to be overcome and the standard to which the railway has been built render it a technical achievement ranking with the greatest engineering works carried out by Railway Engineers.

The line is situated entirely outside the administrative border of British India in the strip of tribal territory which separates it from Afghanistan. The trade that passes through the Khyber Pass is already considerable and it is hoped that the railway will still further increase its volume thereby bringing profit and employment to many who in the past have subsisted with difficulty on the meagre agricultural resources of the country which it traverses.

Lines under Construction

Of the total of 2,564 miles of lines of various gauges under construction at the end of the year those mentioned below are the more important including three (the Kasipet Ballarshah, the Central Indian Coalfields line and the Raipur-Vijayanagarum) which are being built to serve extensive undeveloped areas.

Karipet Ballarshah

The Ballarshah Extension of the N G S Railway 160 miles long is perhaps of first importance for it will open up a new broad gauge route from Madras to the North and effect a saving in distance of some 200 miles in the journey from Madras to Delhi. The section from Karipet to Padanelli has been already opened to traffic, and construction is now well advanced on the remaining portion which passes through a difficult tract of country between the Godavari and Wardah river where there are large bridges. Good progress has been made with these bridges and the portion of the line between the two rivers is being rapidly completed. It is hoped that it will be possible to open it throughout for public traffic by the end of 1927.

The Central Indian Coalfields Railway

This broad gauge project is important as opening the way for the development of the South Karanpura and Koria Coalfields. It will also open a shorter route for coal traffic to the North West and West.

Of the two sections under construction the Daltonganj Barkakhana (113 miles) and the Anupur Karbundi (40 miles) progress during 1926-27 has on the whole been satisfactory but on the former section considerable damage was done by floods which delayed work. It is hoped to have both sections ready for opening to traffic by December 1928.

Rampur-Vizianagram Railway

This trunk line on the 5'6" gauge 261 miles in length, passes through a large undeveloped area and will provide direct communication between the Central Provinces and the new Harbour now under construction at Vizianagram on the east coast. The section of the line from Vizianagram to Parvatipuram 48 miles long was completed and opened to traffic in 1924.

During 1926-27 some realigning work has been carried out which will appreciably reduce the length of the line. Work at the northern and southern ends is progressing well but on the middle portion sickness and delay in obtaining possession of land have impeded progress. The line will be opened by sections as they are ready but it is not expected that the whole line will be opened throughout till 1931.

Calcutta Chord Railway

Progress has been rather slow on account of the exceptional nature of the works completed in the scheme and the coal strike in England seriously delayed the supply of heavy plant required for sinking the caissons of the Bally Bridge. This was expected to arrive in October 1926 but did not begin to arrive till April 1927.

The connection will probably not be completed till 1930.

Amritsar Darawal Railway

The construction of this line about 40 miles long on the N W Railway broad gauge was sanctioned in February 1926. It will traverse a fertile and well irrigated area and facilitate

pilgrimage to the Sikh shrines at Dera Baba Nanak and Kartarpur by giving a direct connection between Amritsar and Jammu. It is also expected to stimulate the already considerable trade between the former and Kashmir. A length of 28 miles up to Dera Baba Nanak from the Amritsar end will be opened shortly but the remainder including a large bridge over the Ravi River is not expected to be finished until 1928.

Chak Jhumra Khushab Railway

The construction of this broad gauge chord line by the N W Railway was sanctioned in two parts (a) from Chak Jhumra to Chinkot in November 1926 and (ii) the remainder in April 1927. It will provide a direct connection between the Lyallpur District and Shahpur which is badly required and will also provide a shorter alternative route to Waziristan to the relief of the main line north of Lahore. About 80 miles of new line are involved and two large bridges over the Chenab and the Lum rivers. It is hoped to open this line in 1929.

The Illupuram Trichnapoly Railway

The construction of this metre gauge chord on the S E Ry. 110 miles long, was put in hand in the year 1925-26. It is being built to main line standard and will form an alternative route between Madras and Trichnapoly. Its importance lies mainly in the relief it will afford to the existing main line but it will also serve to open up and develop a populous tract of country.

Progress has been satisfactory but the supply of permanent way material has been interfered with by the coal strike in England. It is hoped to have the line ready for opening to traffic by the end of 1928.

The Shoranur Nalambur Railway

The construction of this broad gauge branch on the S E Railway 41 miles long was sanctioned in May 1924. It is designed to open out and develop the Moplah country in the Malabar District with its important forest areas from Shoranur to Angadipuram (13 miles) was opened to traffic by H E the Governor of Madras on the 3rd of February 1927 and it is hoped to have the remaining and more difficult portion ready for opening by June 1927.

Kangra Valley Railway

This line is a 2'6" gauge extension from the N W Ry. broad gauge terminal at Pathankot, and traverses the wide and fertile tract known as the Kangra Valley. The line will shorten the journey to the important hill station of Dalhousie and Dharamsala.

The Punjab Government which has in hand the construction of the Uhl Hydro Electric Scheme had agreed to guarantee this line against loss in working over a number of years as a rail connection of some 100 miles is necessary for the transport of machinery and stores required for the Hydro Electric Scheme and for maintenance of the transmission lines after opening.

New Construction Programme

In recent Annual Reports reference has been made to the arrangements and investigations which were being made with a view to the adoption of a largely increased programme of new construction. The figure of mileage under

construction has been steadily growing and the efforts of the Railway Board and the Railways Administration have now materialised in the production of a 5 year programme of constructions by each of the large Railways. These programmes have been prepared in collaboration with the Governments of the Provinces served by the several Railway systems and subsequently discussed by the Agents with the Railway Board. The programme laid down more or less provides for the annual revision of them after further consultation with the Local Governments.

It cannot of course be expected that every one of the many projects which have been included in the programme will prove to be financially justifiable, but since the sum of the total additional open line mileage shown in them amounts to over 7,000 miles at the end of the quinquennium there appears to be no reason why the anti-stagnation in last year's Report in regard to an annual addition of 1,000 miles to the open mileage of Indian Railways should not be realised.

Indian Railway Engineers employed on the big Railway systems have sometimes been criticised in the past for a lack of ability to design low grade railways so that the construction cost may be commensurate with the traffic that is expected to be carried and it is recognised that in order to build some of the lines included in the construction programme on a remunerative basis special attention must be paid to the necessity for this. Although therefore there has been nothing authoritative in the past to preclude the building of heavy feeder lines it has been thought advisable to encourage Railway Administrations to give special consideration to the question by laying down on broad line certain standards of constructions to suit different traffic requirements. These standards range from the highest class designed for lines which have to carry a fast and heavy traffic down to the lightest form of construction and include feeder lines of lower gauge than the parent lines.

Electrification of Railways

The electrification of railway lines in the Bombay area at present in hand comprises (a) on the G. I. P. Ry. the suburban lines up to Kalyan and the main lines to Igatpuri and Poona; (b) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway the suburban lines between Church Gate and Borivli and the main line between Grant Road and Bandra. The work on the electrification of the G. I. P. Ry. lines has reached an advanced stage and electrified services have already been opened between Victoria Terminus and Kurla and Thane via the Harbour Branch and between Victoria Terminus and Bandra. These services have become highly popular and promise to be extremely successful.

With a view to inaugurating electrified services on the whole of these sections as early as possible the work on the uncompleted portions is being vigorously pushed forward. By the opening of these electrified services not only will Bombay derive a great benefit in the matter of a better distribution of its population but on the railway side a considerable reduction in the operating expenses will be effected.

Re-investigation into the electrification of suburban lines in the vicinity of Calcutta and

Madras were also completed during the year. The result of these investigations are at present under consideration. Proposals for the electrification of the Trichinopoly-Madras and other sections of the S. E. Railway have also been under consideration by the Railway Board in view of the probability of the supply of cheap power from hydro electric sources.

An examination of hydro electric schemes in the Madras Presidency of which mention was made in the last year's report was carried out during the year and the results of these investigations were under discussion with the Government of Madras at the end of the year.

Dindigul Pollachi

The construction of this line—75 miles, 3 ½ gauge—was sanctioned in April 1925. When completed it will link up the isolated metre gauge Podanur-Pollachi branch with the South Indian metre gauge system and while providing direct communication between the West Coast and the Madras District will open up the intervening districts. The probable date of opening is 31st March 1928.

Madurai-Bodinayakanur

This line 55 miles 3 ½ gauge is of considerable importance from the administrative point of view as it will help to open up the tract of country between the South Indian Railway main line and the Travancore Hills. It is expected that while facilitating trade and generally assisting in the development of this rich tract of country the branch will attract considerable passenger traffic to the trade centres of Theni and Bodinayakanur.

Vijayawada-Varasatpuri and Gudivada-Bhimavaram Railways

These lines which branch off the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system will provide railway communication in the densely populated portions of the Kistna and Godavari deltas where owing to the number of canals existing communications are inconvenient.

It is anticipated that they will be opened for traffic in 1928.

Ajra-Bak

This line will open out an irrigated tract of the Ajra District situated at the head of the Jamshedpur Canal. At present devoid of railway communication.

Calcutta Chora Railway

This line starts from a point near Dankheri station on the Bardwan Howrah Chord of the East Indian Railway and joins the Eastern Bengal Railway near Dum Dum Junction.

It is about 8 miles in length and includes a bridge over the Hooghly river at Bally. This connection is primarily intended for export of coal from the East Indian Railway. But it is likely in the near future to be used also for coal from the Bengal Nagpur Railway Coalfields and with the developments anticipated in the terminal arrangements at Calcutta and the electrification of the lower portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway a large proportion of the suburban passenger traffic will eventually pass over it.

INDIA AND CEYLON

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar Island two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait the project has again been investigated with the idea of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as Adam's Bridge to supersede the ferry passenger service which has been established between these two points.

In 1918 a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company and a project has now been prepared. This project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various islands and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way: A double row of reinforced concrete piles pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner face 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be shipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway it is expected will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo Burma Connection

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards M. Inst. C.E. to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and head quarters of the Assam Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo Burma frontier 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 180 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 280 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kalkkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Numerous spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyah and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyah where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,400 and 5,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of extensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 234 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel of 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 feet aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

	Particulars.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
1	Mileage open at close of the year	36,735	37,029	37,266	37,618	38,089	38,270	38,579	39,049
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspensers, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs. 5,66,37,77	6,26,80,83	6,47,97,17	6,97,46,07	7,17,93,02	7,38,75,81	7,54,81,5	7,88,68,66
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	80,15,32	91,98,76	92,88,67	1,05,85,19	1,07,79,66	1,14,78,20	1,13,30,21	1,17,35,66
4	Gross earnings per mile open †	24,269	24,842	24,925	27,986	28,550	29,766	29,566	29,640
5	Gross earnings per mile open per week †	467	478	479	538	545	573	565	549
6	Gross earnings per train mile	5,90	5,69	5,89	6,69	6,73	7,01	6,99	6,53
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	50,65,65	60,29,04	70,70,06	72,09,49	68,44,77	69,86,68	71,09,05	69,70,08
8	Working expenses per mile open †	13,789	16,274	18,998	19,344	17,932	17,992	18,408	17,680
9	Working expenses per train mile	8,13	8,73	4,42	4,62	4,81	4,24	4,88	4,08
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	56.81	65.34	76.22	69.02	63.60	60.45	62.69	62.04
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs. 38,49,67	31,69,72	22,08,72	32,65,70	39,34,89	45,38,53	42,80,16	42,67,18
12	Net earnings per mile open †	10,480	8,556	6,927	8,651	10,848	11,780	10,951	10,885
13	Net earnings per train mile	2,37	1,96	1,88	2,07	2,48	2,77	2,61	2,50
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	6.80	5.06	3.41	4.68	5.48	6.16	5.61	5.41
15	Passenger train miles (in thousands) Train miles	52,092	53,016	50,617	63,991	64,484	65,964	69,541	74,597

† Represent figures per mean mile worked from 1921-22 onwards.

* Represent figures of capital at charge.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd.

	Particulars	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
16	Goods train miles (in thousands)- Train Miles	70 061	67 010	63 180	54 319	57 538	59 987	57 411	67 828
17	Mixed train miles (in thousands)-	34 169	32 254	30 402	30 342	30 251	29 891	30 886	29 717
18	Total, including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)-	104 230	99 264	93 582	84 661	87 789	89 878	88 297	97 545
19	Unit mileage of passengers (in thousands)	20 614 612	20 545 008	19 94 585	18 925 705	19 485 879	19 910 360	20 581 772	20 466 250
20	Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	20 401 656	19 920 856	18 86 000	18 373 626	18 937 873	21 264 681	19 560 018	20 374 679
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried	252 38	227 53	205 47	190 8	253 6	273 4	249	237 4
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	4 43	4 62	5 36	6 05	6 15	6 00	6 22	6 15
23	Average miles a passenger was carried	189 16	190 55	127 46	125 5	140 2	147 5	107 7	117 1
24	1st class	56 68	77 81	74 03	97 4	130 4	148 0	88 6	45 4
25	2nd class	75 85	71 86	72 06	62 5	148 6	147 6	45 9	45 4
26	Intermediate class	40 79	38 78	86 68	85 2	130 9	134 1	83 4	89 7
27	3rd class	9 18	9 16	80 80	80 5	134 4	134 5	83 9	83 1
28	Season and Vendors tickets	39 64	37 52	36 26	35 5	36 4	36 5	36 9	36 1
29	Total	18 14	16 72	20 25	28 74	125 4	122 4	120 8	10 1
30	1st class	7 56	7 84	9 13	11 76	110 6	109 2	9 31	8 90
31	2nd class	4 21	4 06	4 55	5 88	15 12	14 96	4 95	4 68
32	Intermediate class	2 84	2 92	8 04	8 65	13 46	13 47	8 47	8 85
33	3rd class	1 54	1 60	1 71	1 74	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87
34	Season and Vendors tickets	3 09	3 18	3 33	3 39	3 76	3 74	3 73	3 69

* Based on passengers originating. Season and vendors tickets are included under separate classes.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

[illegible]

• Worked by a Company

(a) Includes 16.70 miles of mixed (3 6" and 3 3½) gauge line between Barisal and Rajshahi and also 2.14 miles of the O & N Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

(b) Includes Agra Delhi (through Baran Kotah Bhopal Jaipur) the Bhopal Darbar and Cawnpore-Banda Railway

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—1931

[illegible]

* Worked by a Company

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ASSISTED COMPANIES—contd.									
Amritsar Pathi	74	54	54	54	54	54	51	54	54
Arrah Sacram Light	66	66	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Bankura-Damodar River	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Barrack-Badli Light	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Bard Light	117	117	117	117	117	117	118	118	118
Bengal and North Western	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,248	1,240	1,251	1,250	1,270
Bengal Doonars	159	158	158	158	158	157	157	157	156
Bawda Manipaliam *	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Bhatnagar Behar Light	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Burdwan Katwa	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Champaran-Shivrajpur Pal Light *	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Chaparmuth Silghat *	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Darjeeling Himalayan	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Extension									
Deaghar Jamalpurganj *	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Dehri Roulas Light	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Dhond Narasim *	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Uttar-Sadlye	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Silghar-Yectnal *	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Futwah-Jalampur	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Godhrie-Junaveda *	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Hardwar-Dehra †	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Howrah Amta Light	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Howrah-Shakbala Light	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Jacobabad Kashmir *									

* Worked by a Company

† Worked by State Railway Agency

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—continued

Railways	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ASSISTED COMPANIES—continued								
Bardoli Valley †	112	135	125	185	131	127	213	213
Tanjore District Board*	156	156	156	156	131	131	131	131
Tapti Valley *	21	21	21	21	156	156	156	156
Tenali-Repalli *	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
Tespur Ballpara					20	20	20	20
Tinnevely Tiruchendur *					36	36	36	36
UNASSISTED COMPANIES								
Bengal Provincial	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Jagadhri Light	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kolackanpetnam Light	32	32	32	13	24	25	25	25
Pado and Tikak Margherita Colliery	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tirvellore Light					2	2	2	2
INDIAN STATE LINES								
Kanpur-Balharshah					47	56	56	56
Bangalore-Mysore Ballapur Light	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Bhavnagar	206	200	217	240	253	254	254	254

* Worked by a Company

† Worked by State Railway Agency

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd

Railways.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
INDIAN STATE LINES—contd										
Bhopal Ujjain*	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bikaner	434	494	498	498	498	528	568	567	604	619
Bijnor-Gurgaon Baran*	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Bodali-Chota Unaiapur	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Cooch Behar†	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Cuttack	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Durgapur Barl	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Durgamada	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Gadagwari Baroda State	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
Gadagwari Malabar*	1143	(b)1143	(b)1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143	1143
Gondal Porbandar	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Gwalior Lgh†	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Hinc. upur	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hingoli Branch*	391	391	391	391	391	391	391	391	391	391
Hyderabad Godavari Valley*	108	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Jalpur*	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Jammu and Kashmir†	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Jamnapur Rajkot	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Jatapur Rajkot	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Jhagadia Titawa Road	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609
Jind-Tanjipat*	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Jodhpur	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Junagadh	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Kanpur-Chauran†	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Kanpur-Kothagudem	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Kanjali Kothagudem	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Kolar District	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Kolhapur*	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Kothakur	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Kothakur Dhuir Jakha†	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79

* Worked by State Railway Agency

† Worked by a Company

(b) Includes Porbandar State Railway

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
INDIAN STATE LINES—contd.										
Mohari Baranuli	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Morvi	98	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	90	102
Mysore-Amlakere	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Mysore-Bangalore	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mysore-Nanjangund*	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Tarikere-Narasimbaraja Pura Light	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Nalgia Ujjain*	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Nizam's Guaranteed (b)										
Ottamandal*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Paradip-Light	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Pethad-Cambay*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pilpar Bilars Light	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Porbander-State	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Rajpura	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Rajpura-Bhindra ‡	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Rajpura-Bhindra	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Secunderabad-Quadwal*	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Shoranur Cochin*	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Tiruvananthapuram Indian Section	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Udaipur-Chitorgarh										
FOREIGN LINES										
Petalim Katakall*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pondicherry*	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
West of India Portuguese*	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Grand Total	80 334	36 618	36 785	37 022	37 266	37 438	38 039	38 270	38 579	39 049

* Worked by a Company ‡ Formerly worked as part of the Mysore Section of M & S M Railway § Worked by State Railway Agency
 (a) Now called Mysore Railway

(b) Although shown under Indian State Lines this is a Company's Line guaranteed by an Indian State

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available
for the years 1925 and 1926

	1925 (±1 = Rs 1000)	1926 (±1 = Rs 1000)	Increase	Decrease	Variation per cent
Coal	9,507,528	7,574,009		1,933,519	-20.3
Iron ore	740,727	7,000,000		43,273	-9.8
Manganese (a)	2,617,220	2,500,361		23,859	-1.0
Lead and lead ore	1,600,424	1,600,505	-1,061		+1.4
Gold	1,67,001	1,624,236		49,235	-2.9
Building materials	3,53,801	3,00,505	6,007		+0.8
Salt	2,74,228	8,98,830	-6,24,602		+4.6
Mica (b)	2,91,483	8,20,901	-5,29,418		+2.7
Silver	70,003	6,61,000		4,21,440	-6.0
Tin and tin ore	2,71,431	4,73,821	1,82,390		+10.0
Copper ore and matte	2,62,297	3,62,000	1,00,703		+38.0
Iron ore	3,36,770	3,40,671			+3.4
Zinc ore (b)	1,63,7	3,21,17	1,04,801		+10.4
Saltpetre (b)	14,617	1,44,448		4,871	-33.0
Limestone	33,070	3,33	-32,737		+60.3
Asbestos (b)	22,217	2,1,001	-20,216		+18.8
Ruby, Sapphire and Spinel	2,44	34,54	7,800		+13.0
Gems	18,44	3,807	14,553		+19.7
Bromine	40,11	30,500		5,911	-23.3
Magnesia	11,170	1,444		4,7	-15.2
Steatite	1,110	11,113		3,900	-1.8
Ilmenite	402	47	7,000		-2.0
Gypsum	410	704		108	-118.0
Alumina	1,715	3,761	-1,043		-30.6
Zircon	4,608	1,007		1,611	-11.1
Uchre	2,643	1,777		3,86	-94.1
Diamonds	1,008	1,101	1,003		-1.0
Bauxite	6,720	1,44		3,78	-1.6
Amber	710	1,503	8,89		-1.5
Fuller's earth	1,015	1,761	147		+9.2
Refractory materials	3,011	1,643		1,368	-46.2
Monazite		947		46	-5.1
Apatite	800	804			-1.0
Asbestos	3,71	747	4,76		-117.5
Beryll	1,218	1,40	42	838	-48.0
Corundum		342			-1.0
Antimony	20	201	17		+66.8
Soda	1,71	2,50	114		-1.0
Beryl			7		-1.0
Serpentine	8	1	1		-82.0
Copperas	1				+100.0
Borax		2			-1.0
Oil shale	10			10	-1.0
Total	27,515,441	20,819,103	6,696,338	1,000,000	-6.2

(a) Value for b

(b) Export values

(c) Revised

The feature which stands out most prominently in a survey of the mineral industries of India is the fact that until recent years little has been done to develop those minerals which are essential to modern metallurgical and chemical industries while most striking progress has been made in opening out deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of to-day stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, and aided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of rail ways has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline compounds, blue vitrol, copperas, copper lead steel and iron and seriously to curtail the export trade in nitre and borax. The reaction against this invasion is of recent date. The high quality of the native made iron, the early anticipation of the processes now employed in Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels and the artistic products in copper and brass gave the country a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world, while as a chief source of nitre India held a position of peculiar political importance until, less than forty years ago the chemical manufacturer of Europe found among his by-products cheaper and more effective compounds for the manufacture of explosives.

With the spread of railways the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metallurgical and chemical products in India has steadily grown. Before long the stage must be reached at which the variety and quantity of products required but now imported will satisfy the conditions necessary for the local production of those which can be economically manufactured only or the supply of goods of industries.

Coal

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another.

The subjoined statement shows the production of all mines in British India and in Indian States during 1926 as compared with 1925—

Province	1925	1926
	Tons.	Tons.
Assam	318,842	301,661
Baluchistan	34,797	15,546
Bihar	4,918,302	5,130,688
Bihar and Orissa	13,936,009	13,960,770
Burma	5	
Total	20,904,877	20,999,167

Province	1925	1926
	Tons.	Tons.
Central India	19,106	216,008
Central Provinces	708,554	689,200
Hyderabad	667,871	637,773
Punjab	74,600	68,043
Rajputana	28,153	31,000
Total	20,904,877	20,999,167

Coal Prices.—The value of the coal produced in India is reported annually by mine owners. It represents the actual or estimated wholesale price of coal at the pit's mouth. In 1926 the average value was Rs. 4.13 per ton. The lowest value namely Rs. 2.8 per ton was recorded in 1905 and the highest (Rs. 7.11) in 1920 when demand kept ahead of supply. The table below compares the average value at pit's mouth of Indian coal with the declared export value per ton in each of the last five years. The declared export value is generally over twice the value at the pit's mouth. The total estimated value at pit's mouth of the output in 1926 was Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with (Rs. 12.64 lakhs) the estimate for 1925.

AVERAGE VALUE OF COAL

Declared Value at the export value pit's mouth per ton

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1922	13.9	7.11
1923	17.0	7.7
1924	18.9	7.1
1925	10.0	6.1
1926	12.14	4.13

With the above average value may be compared the values at the pit's mouth of coal in foreign countries as shown below (the figures are the average of the last five years for which quotations are available).

	Rs. A.
United Kingdom	14.8
Australia	11.7
Japan	10.1
United States of America	10.10
India	6.10
South Africa	4.13

It must be borne in mind that this value is affected by many factors such as the quality of the coal raised, its accessibility, the machinery in use, nearness to the surface, etc. besides the differences in the cost of labour and transport. In India a large percentage of the coal which is now being worked is comparatively near the surface and labour comparatively cheap. Indian coal therefore has a lower value at the pit's mouth than the coal of any other country except South Africa.

The comparative average prices per ton of Bengal coal (Desharbhur) at Calcutta, of Indian Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay and Karachi from 1912 to 1926 are shown in table 5 (page 26). In 1926 prices of coal fell in all the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

Coal Consumption 1926

Total population	320 *61 000*
1 reduction of coal	tons 20 989 10*
Imports of coal	1339 8
Exports of coal	461 711
Excess of exports over im- ports	46* 70*
Total quantity retained for home consumption	20 51 41†
Estimated consumption per head of population	0 06

* According to the census of 1921 with in round of 1 19 per mille per annum and excluding figures for Aden and the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands

† Including bunker coal and coal shipped on Admiralty and the Royal Indian Marine Accounts.

Persons employed in the Coal mining industry

In 1926 18,749 persons were employed daily as against 18928 in 1925 a decrease of 11 persons or 1 9 per cent.

The table below gives the output per head employed (1) above and below ground and (2) below ground in certain specified countries (for details see table 21 page 41). This comparison is somewhat vitiated as the figures are for different years but nevertheless they are not without some significance. They cannot, however be taken to give a strictly accurate idea of the relative efficiency of the labour in the countries named. Not only do the conditions of the work below ground vary greatly but the proportion of persons employed above and below ground is different in the different countries. In Great Britain, in 1925 for example the workers below ground were 40 per cent of the total number employed while in the same year in India where mineral operations are still nearly all surface they were 64 per cent. The efficiency of the Indian miner

is much below that of miners in most other countries. Further labour saving appliances are used only to a small extent in comparison with other countries. During the last few years the number of coal cutting machines in use in Indian Mines has steadily increased but towards the end of 1925 owing to the continued falling off in the demand for coal a number of machines were withdrawn. The provision of modern screening and loading plants is also receiving increased attention. At present about 4 000 000 tons of coal is mechanically screened and it is anticipated that by 1930 the figure will have increased to 4* 0000 tons. Practically all large collieries have either plants actually at work or in course of erection.

	Above and below ground 1 or head	Below ground only Per head
	Tons	Tons.
United States	894	1923
Great Britain	221	1927
France	24	1925
France	133	1926
Belgium	18	1925
Japan	122	1925
India	111	1925
	11	1926

The per cent output of coal in India in 1926 is compared below with the results of the preceding five years —

	Above and below ground Tons.	Below ground only Tons
1925	94 8	101
1924	9 8	165 7
1923	103 8	166 8
1922	110	173 1
1921	113 1	180 9

THE INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

The Indian Coal Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in September 1924 was in the main the outcome of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in March of that year recommending on economic grounds the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India. Before referring to the Tariff Board the question whether the Indian coal trade was in need of protection against coal from South Africa or against imports of foreign coal generally the Government decided that the technical aspect of the question should be investigated by an expert committee with the following terms of reference — To enquire and report (1) generally what measures can be taken by Government, by the coal trade by the railways and by the ports whether singly or in combination to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports (2) in particular whether effective measures can be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and for bunkering, and how the cost of such measures should be met

The members of the Committee which met at Calcutta on October 22nd, were Mr F Noyce C.S.I. O.B.E. I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, (President) Mr C. S. Whitworth Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board Mr C. Stuart Williams Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust Mr J. W. A. Bell of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Mr F. C. Leyce O.B.E. Director of the Railway Wagon Pool Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O. of Messrs Martin & Co. Mr A. A. F. Bray Chairman of the Indian Mining Association and Mr W. C. Banerjee Vice Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation with Mr H. P. V. Townsend I.C.S. as Secretary. Its investigations which included visits to Bangalore, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Madras, Bombay and Karachi lasted some five months its Report being signed on March 28th, 1925.

Export Trade—Chapter I of the Report contains a review of the situation which led to the appointment of the Committee and a detailed examination of the position in those Indian and foreign ports in which Indian coal is or has been

imported. The export of coal from India which is almost entirely confined to Calcutta falls under three heads: exports to foreign countries, exports to Indian ports and bunker coal. The history of the export trade in coal likewise falls into three periods, pre-war, war and post-war. The varying fortunes of the three branches is most succinctly shown by the following figures for typical years—

Year	Export of coal to foreign countries	Export of coal coast-wise to Indian ports	Bunker coal (Calendar years)	Total.
1913-14	887,362	2,210,517	905,000	4,002,879
1918-19	142,041	101,922	979,000	1,222,963
1920-21	185,722	1,408,688	198,000	1,792,410
1922-23	97,611	812,136	575,000	1,484,747

The very heavy drop in the exports of coal to foreign countries after 1920-21 was due to the restrictions on export which were imposed in the interests of Indian industrial requirements in July 1920 leading to the total prohibition of export from March 1921 except on a reduced scale to the Ceylon Government Railways. These restrictions were not entirely removed until January 1st 1923 and by that time had led to the disappearance of Indian coal from overseas markets for the time being.

The Report proceeds to examine the nature of the competition met by Indian coal both in the overseas markets in which is endeavouring to regain a footing and in the principal home ports. Bangalore, Madras, Bombay and Karachi in which its extension by foreign imports cannot be attributed to the embargo placed on export. For overseas ports the Committee point out that the quality and price of the supplies obtained from other sources especially from South Africa after the embargo was imposed proved so satisfactory that the pre-war position has been entirely reversed and established business relations are now an obstacle to the reintroduction of Indian coal even in markets like Colombo where it once held a commanding position. In Indian ports the quality of the coal supplied has been the most important factor with the purchasers. The conclusion of the Committee thus is that Indian coal cannot hope to hold its own much less to recover its old position both in home and overseas markets unless its quality and price are such as to commend it to consumers.

In Chapter II the Committee proceed to discuss the comparative merit and prices of Indian and other coals. An instructive table of analyses shows that there are a large number of coals both in the Raniganj and Jharia coal fields (by far the two most important fields in India) which yield coal which compares most favourably in quality with South African, Japanese or Australian coal. The calorific value of the coal produced by these collieries is only slightly less than that of Natal and Australian coal, is slightly higher than that of Japanese coal, is considerably higher than that of Transvaal coal. As regards price the Report, in an elaborate series of calculations, shows that Indian coal can only

hope to compete in overseas markets if its pithead price is not more than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 for Singapore, Rs. 5-5-0 for Colombo and Rs. 6 for Bombay and Karachi. For Madras and Bangalore the imports of foreign coal are small and the prices of those coals cannot be considered to govern the market. As the average ruling costs cannot be placed at less than Rs. 5 per ton for the Raniganj field and Rs. 6 per ton for the Jharia field, it is obvious that in present conditions coal for export can only be produced at a loss. The Committee therefore proceed to discuss the possibilities of economies at the various stages through which coal passes from the seam to the consumer: viz. at the pit, on the railway, at the Calcutta docks and on the steamer. The charges at the port of import are the same for Indian and foreign coals except that in Indian ports Indian coal has the advantage of exemption from the customs duty of eight annas a ton which is imposed on other coal.

Economies at the Coal Fields—Chapter III deals with the possibilities of economies at the coal fields. It is held that there is no scope for any reduction in wages whilst the increased use of mechanical appliances for coal cutting would not reduce raising costs unless it were accompanied by an improvement in railway facilities which would permit of an increased output. Some small improvements in working methods might be made in some mines but there are only two methods by which any appreciable reduction in raising costs can be secured. These are an increase in output by an extension of machine working and the avoidance of stockpiling by loading all coal raised direct into wagons. As the latter were done less from waste, deterioration and theft would be prevented and the raising costs would be reduced by something like eight annas a ton. Both methods of reducing costs in the coal fields thus depend on an improvement of the railway facilities and this brings the Committee to a detailed examination of the working of the two railways which serve the main Indian coal fields: the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railways.

Railway Problems—In Chapter IV the provision of a regular and adequate wagon supply throughout the year is considered essential. A number of recommendations for securing this are made the most important of which are the enlargement of the depot stations, the general adoption of the system already in force on certain of the colliery sections on the East Indian Railway of supplying wagons to the collieries before 7 a.m. and clearing them after 5 p.m., the supply of wagons to the individual collieries at regular hours, the installation of weighbridges wherever practicable in order to avoid delays in weighing the assembly by the railway in full trainloads of wagons intended for the same ship and a constant check at every stage of the movement of wagons from the coalfields to the docks and back. Chapter V is devoted to the question of railway freights, terminals and rebates. The Report points out that working expenses on both railways have increased in recent years by a very much higher percentage than have their ultimate receipts from coal and that it is impossible to calculate the exact cost of hauling one ton of coal one mile. No comparison between the cost of hauling it on of coal for a mile and the rate charged for it can thus be made but

a comparison between the present railway rates charged on export coal in India and in South Africa is favourable to Indian coal.

The Committee therefore hold that, whilst there is no statistical case for increasing the rebate of 25 per cent at present granted on export coal in India this should be increased to 37½ per cent, that is roughly by eight annas per ton on the general grounds of the importance of the coal trade in the industrial economy of the country and the admittedly inadequate character of the railway facilities for moving it. The grant of a rebate on bunker coal is not recommended as it is not considered that this would have any appreciable effect in increasing the attractiveness of Calcutta as a bunkering port.

In Chapter VI some general recommendations in regard to railway work are made. Improvements in the system under which the collieries submit for wagons are suggested. It is recommended that collieries should be permitted to put in their own sidings these to be taken over subsequently by the railways on suitable terms. If the traffic passing over them is found to yield a return of 6 per cent on the capital outlay. The difficulties arising from the overloading of wagons which have given rise to much criticism from the coal trade it is proposed to remove by the provision of a type of wagon which when loaded flush with the top would not have too heavy a load what over the specific gravity of the coal carried in it. It is suggested that the feasibility of providing such a type of wagon should be investigated by a small expert committee and that, meanwhile all wagons should be marked with a mineral loading index figure which should be used for calculating the height to which coal and other minerals should be loaded according to their specific gravity. More outdoor supervision both by the colliery and the railway staffs is advocated whilst it is suggested that monthly meetings on the coalfields between the railway and colliery representatives should be revived. A recommendation to which the Committee attach special importance is that open wagons should be supplied to all collieries which in tal mechanical appliances for loading coal in order to ensure the loading of coal in the best possible condition with the minimum of slack and dust. They also recommend that the control of wagon supplies which was instituted in 1917 when a Coal Controller was appointed who was replaced in April 1919 by a Coal Transportation Officer working under the Railway Board should be restored to the two railways themselves who should have a joint officer for the purpose. Preference in the matter of wagon supplies for coal should be restricted to coal required by railways inland river navigation companies and ocean going steamers under mail contracts with Government, to coal for works of public utility and to coal for export certified in accordance with the proposals made later in the Report.

Docks and Depots—In Chapter VII the Committee examine the working of the Calcutta Docks and coal depots. They conclude that whilst the turnaround of wagons at the docks could be improved the delays in shipping coal are mainly due to the irregular arrival of the wagons intended for a particular steamer. If

the facilities for the movement of coal traffic in the docks were improved to the extent contemplated by the Port Commissioners they would prove sufficient to deal adequately with an extension of the existing coal traffic which can be regarded as probable in the near future. The Port has at present two mechanical loading appliances known as Beckett's plant and the Committee consider that in order to avoid breakage, whenever shippers ask that their coal should be loaded by this plant every effort should be made to comply with their request and that, save in exceptional circumstances the first part of each cargo of coal should always be loaded by this plant which could deal with four million tons of coal annually even if only one of the two plants were reserved for coal. The Beckett's plant is however only a semi-mechanical plant and the Committee recommend that the question of the most suitable type of mechanical loading appliance for Calcutta should be investigated at an early date by a small expert committee which should report on the best type of mechanical loading appliance adapted to all types of wagon and should also investigate the possibility of using shoots for coal loaded by hand into steamers. A review of the charges levied by the Port Commissioners on coal leads to the conclusion that the financial condition of the Port is not such as to justify a reduction of the charges on coal and that no statistical case can be made out for such a reduction. On much the same general grounds as for the railways the Committee however recommend a reduction and suggest that this should take the form of a reduction of four annas on the river dues on certified export coal. They do not recommend any alteration in the charges on coal at the bunker depots and their only recommendation of importance in this connexion is that the possibility of extending the pontoons and gangways at the Howrah depot into deeper water with a corresponding extension of the railway sidings should be considered.

Freights—In examination of the steamer freights on coal exported from Calcutta leads to the conclusion in Chapter VIII that the present freights for coal cannot be considered economical in view of the increase cost of working. The Committee explain why Calcutta does not attract tramp steamers which means that freight on coal has always to be paid for at the economic level. They emphasize that freights from Calcutta are fixed on the basis of the demand for tonnage and of the available supply at ports all over the world and cannot therefore be controlled by Government action. They consider that there is no prospect of any reduction in the freight on coal from Calcutta in the near future.

Grading and Certification—Chapter IX in which the Committee discuss the steps which should be taken to restore the confidence of purchasers overseas in Indian coal is the most important in the Report. They emphasize the necessity that any system of grading and certification should be such as to command the confidence of buyers but should not relieve the exporter of any responsibility as to quality. They point out that it would take too long and would be too expensive to establish a new organisation immediately for the grading of Indian coal and therefore recommend that the organisation

of the Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board who represents the largest purchasers of coal in India should be utilised for the purpose. It would work in conjunction with a Grading Board of which the Chief Mining Engineer would be Chairman and which would also include a representative of the Indian Mining Association and one of the Indian Mining Federation and also nominees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce the two latter representing the interests of consumers on the Board.

A general outline of a scheme for classifying all Indian coals is given and it is suggested that a grading list should be published by the Board as soon as possible after its constitution. In this list the different collieries and seams would be classified in accordance with the scheme and an analysis of the coal they produce would be given but no colliery would be included in the list without its consent. The Committee hold strongly that only those collieries included in the grading list should be eligible for the special concessions from the railways and the Port Commissions recommended in previous chapters and that only certified coal from such collieries should receive these concessions. They consider that the decision of the Grading Board as to the classification of any colliery or seam should be final. They formulate a scheme for the inspection of certified coal and suggest a form of certificate. They recommend that the cost of any analysis required should be borne by the colliery concerned and that the cost of inspection should be met by the levy of a fee of one anna per ton of coal inspected. They finally urge under this head that as the services of the Chief Mining Engineer and his staff are not likely to be available for more than two years a scheme should be introduced by the end of that period for the inspection of export coal by independent officers appointed by the Grading Board. The advantages and disadvantages of selling coal on analysis are examined and it is recommended that exporters of coal to Bombay should be prepared to submit their coal to analysis when selling to consumers who have adopted the system of purchase on calories. They do not consider the certification of bunker coal practicable.

In Chapter V the Committee briefly examine the possibility of pooling coal for export and pronounce it not feasible.

Chapter XI contains a few miscellaneous recommendations such as the necessity for propaganda by exporters of Indian coal the

quotation of prices of Indian coal in sterling the adoption of the system of payment on delivery and of payment of freight on the quantity shown in the bill of lading less an allowance of two per cent in lieu of weightment when competing coals is sold on three terms, improvements in the coal statistics issued by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the advisability of obtaining the advice of the Chief Mining Engineer before any large contract for coal is placed either by the Imperial Government or by any Local Government.

Mr Banerjee appended a minute of dissent to the Report in which he laid the present position of the Indian coal trade at the door of the embargo which he attributed entirely to Government action demanded more railway sidings in the coalfields considered that the present rebate on coal should be doubled proposed special rates for coal sent to certain upcountry stations recommended the grant of lower railway rates in the off season when wagons are not required for the movement of grain urged the abolition of the present system of prepayment of freight on coal and also the complete abolition of the Coal Transportation Officer considered that there should be no nominees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on the Grading Board dissented from the proposal to publish the grading list and finally argued that the Indian coal trade was in need of a much larger measure of direct assistance than had been recommended by his colleagues.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted practically in their entirety by the Government of India and the coal trade and a Grading Board, in accordance with the scheme formulated by the Committee, was established by the Coal Grading Board Act, (X XXI) of 1925, which was passed at the September session of the Legislature. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the grant of an enhanced rebate and of lower river dues were accepted by the railways and the Calcutta Port Commissioners respectively and provision was made in the Act for the grant of rebates and of preference in the matter of wagon supply so far as this required legalisation. Draft rules under the Act were published for criticism in October 1925. The question of protecting Indian coal against imports of foreign coal was referred to the Tariff Board in that month. The Board had not completed its investigations at the end of the year.

IRON ORE

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting however was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes

for the manufacture of pig iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal bearing Barakar and Ranigall stages stretches east and west from the works and for many years the day ironstone nodules obtainable from this form-

ation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last-named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company Limited have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron Steel Co. Ltd. secured two deposits of iron ore in Baranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Noda Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Panstra Buru, a portion of Noda Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar Ironworks. Panstra Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at

about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long perhaps 450 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jaspers. The ore itself is high grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cut into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore including the surface lateritisation are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore bodies in the Raipur district supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular lead- or bodies of hematite with small proportions of magnetite in close association with granite on the one hand and granu- lile rocks on the other.

Quantity and value of iron-ore produced in India during the years 1925 and 1926

	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 16 6)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 4)	
Bihar and Orissa—	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Mayurbhanj	957,24	15,715	21 92	1,611,929	31,277	233,267
Sambalpur	0	49,00	3 11	51,00	0 10	29 7
Singhbhum	477,880	1,298,810	10 00	55,074	1,241,000	95,800
Burma—						
Mandalay	1,013	(a) 40	30			
Northern Shan States	30,604	(a) 1,02,418	1,114	44,000	(a) 1,92,338	14,33
Central Provinces	1,037	4,182	314	972	3,087	208
Mysore	36,118	1,4000	11 9	(b) 15,427	1,378	5,488
Other Provinces and States	148	808	0	230	1,406	100
Total	1,944,578	44,70,161 4	336 75	1,89,239	48,45,860	346,678

(a) Estimated.

(b) Excludes 1,809 tons of hematite quartzite

The production of iron ore in India has been steadily on the increase. In 1926 there was an increase over the previous year of 7.4 per cent. amounting to 114,148 tons. The figure shown against the Mayurbhanj State represents the

production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. whilst of that recorded against Singhbhum 185,008 tons were produced by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. from their mines at Goa, 22,261 tons by the Pongal

Iron Company Ltd. from their Pansara Ajite and Madellan Mines and 156 42, tons by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. from their Noamundi Mine the remaining 325 tons were produced by two other firms.

There was a further increase in the production of pig iron in India from 840 075 tons in 1925 to 902,433 tons in 1926 but the quantity

exported fell from 341 989 tons in 1925 to 300 703 tons in 1926. Japan was the principal consumer of Indian pig iron in 1925-27 more than 75 per cent of the total exports going to that country. There was a very slight fall in the export value which was Rs. 45 9 (L.S. 45) per ton in 1925 and Rs. 45 1 (L.S. 37) per ton in the following year.

Exports of Pig Iron from India during 1925-26 and 1926-27

	1925-26			1926-27		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs. 18 0)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs. 13 9)	
	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
United Kingdom	20 178	3 64 010	70 210	16 159	7 20 617	54 449
Germany	11 248	5 34 00	29 43	12 488	1 20 086	9 633
Italy	4 000	1 97 487	14 949	7 616	3 31 298	24 124
China (including Hong Kong)	11 214	5 11 684	38 473	14 29	1 05 71 787	788 939
Japan	162 185	70 67 00	57 716	40 73	18 4 749	186 841
United States of America	1 0 064	1 18 00	4 700			
Australia	401	18 510	1 303			
New Zealand	2 271	1 53 284	11 78	7 600	3 47 753	27 444
Other Countries	7 160	3 35 044	2 191			
Total	341 989	1 75 50 204	1 419 84	300 703	1 03 63 283	1 04 036

MANGANESE ORE

This industry commenced some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Visagapatam district, and from an output of 874 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Visagapatam mines. India now alternates with Russia as the first manganese-producing country in the world. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150 190 tons the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing. In 1905 production reached 247,487 tons, the following year, it

was more than doubled (571 495 tons), and in 1907 the figures again rose to 902,291 tons. In 1909 on account of the fall in prices the output contracted to 642,675 tons but it almost regained its former position in 1910 when the production rose to 800 907 tons. In 1911 it fell to 670,290 tons. In 1916 the output was 845 204 tons valued f o b at Indian Ports at £1 487 026. The ore raised in the Central Provinces is of a very high grade, ranging from 50 to 54 per cent. of the metal, and in consequence of its high quality is able to pay the heavy tax of freight over 500 miles of railway besides the shipment charges to Europe and America.

Record Output in 1926.—A rise in the output of manganese ore in India is again to be recorded the total for 1925 839 481 tons valued at £ 617 200 f o b Indian ports, rising to 1 014 908 tons valued at £ 590 357 f o b Indian ports during 1926. The figure for output is the highest yet recorded and exceeds that for 1907 when 902,291 tons were raised. Concurrent with a rise in output there was, as in the previous year a fall in value, the total value for 1923 being 226,863 less than that for 1925.

This was again due to a fall in price. In 1924 first grade ore of United Kingdom ports fetched an average price of £ 94 per unit. In 1925 this price fell to £ 71 and in 1926 to £ 57.

A fall in price was anticipated in view of the agreement two or three years ago between an American group of financiers and the Soviet Government for the development of modern lines of the manganese ore of the Caucasus. The political or economic reason not yet fully understood no development has yet been carried out and the price has fallen. In addition to the four chief manganese producing areas, India, Brazil, the Gold Coast and Cuba, a fourth source at Loshadburg in the northern part of the Cape Province is promising the quality which and the deposits extensive the only drawback being the presence of aluminium compounds.

Exports—The exports of manganese ore which during 1924 fell to the extent of about 100,000 tons decreased in 1925 by about 20,000 tons and again in 1926 by 32,000 tons. There is a steady continuation of manganese ore at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies not only for use in the hot furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the manufacture of ferro-manganese but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig iron. The consumption of

manganese ore in the industry was 40,111 tons or 288 tons more than it was in the previous year.

Exports of Manganese ore from British Indian ports during 1926

To—	1926	
	Quantity Tons	Value Rs
United Kingdom	717 0	20 80 000
German	6 346	1 48,800
Netherlands	14 800	4 25 125
Belgium	18 914	51 2 006
France	1 51 000	42 60 410
Italy	0 0 00	4 00 708
United States of America	87 2 0	20 1 500
Other Countries	7 296	9 60 8 4
Total	21 916	1 47 63 194

GOLD

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 615,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 585,208 ounces and this figure fell to 555,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1908. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910 the amount being 2,532 ounces valued at Rs 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,844 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903 when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904 the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909 but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is

obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. The average earnings of the workers are very small and the gold thus won is used locally for making jewellery.

The continuous decrease in the output of gold in India from the maximum production of 615,728 ozs reached in 1915 continued during the year 1928 when the total output of gold was 383,697 85 ozs valued at £1,702,612 rising in 1924 to 390,951 103 ozs valued at £1,427,433. The recovery made by the gold mines in the Anantapur district of Madras in 1924 was a temporary one only for both the North Anantapur Gold Mines Ltd. and the Jubbal Gold Mines Ltd. have now suspended mining operations. The small output shown against Madras represents the amount recovered by cyanide treatment of mill tailings which have now been exhausted. In spite of an increase of 935 ozs from the Kolar mines of Mysore therefore there was a total decrease in the Indian output amounting to 2,478 ozs. In the Gorseam mine of the Kolar field which has reached a depth of 8,391 feet rock bursts continue to give trouble, but recent development work has proved the rich nature of the lower levels of the mine down to the deepest point yet explored. An increase in the ore reserves of the Champion Reef mine has also been established this mine which has now reached a depth of 6,472 feet also suffers from rock bursts.

Quantity and value of Gold produced in India during the years 1925 and 1926

	1925			1926			
	Quantity	Value (Rs 1000)		Quantity	Value (Rs 1000)		Labour
	Ounces	Rs	£	Oz	Rs	£	
Bihar and Orissa							
Singbhum				1.30	6000	493	23
Burma—							
Katha	38	1255	95	24	1491	111	4
Upper Chin	18 4	1280	67	322 4	1117	840	11
Kashmir				44	1905	149	14
Nadras—							
Anantapur	228 0	1611	124	970 0	5819	387	308
Myore	1316 4	914	161	889 3	546	1141	14
Punjab	5 4	104	74	8 8	444	3	41
United Provinces	3 8	—	1	4 1	0	19	110
Total	20247 1	7610	10101	1241 8	17748	3014	10402

(a) The gold

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas—one on the east which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This belt extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan, the same belt of oil bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important, and the most successful oil fields are found in the Irrawaddy valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and in 1886 prior to the annexation of Upper Burma the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyaung field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891 in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Since now holds the second place among the oil fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901 and in 1903 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coast are known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20 000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barango Island near Akyab, and about 37 000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpadaung district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910 the production for that year being 18,320 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makura in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1883 and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 2½ and 4 million gallons.

On the west oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been discovered attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful.

Output in 1926.—Petroleum statistics prove that it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain the output of India (including Burma) at the high levels it reached in 1919 and 1921 when peak productions of well over 30½ million gallons were reached. During the year under consideration the total production amounted to less than 280½ million gallons against a little over 284 million gallons in 1925. There is no little doubt that this repeated diet small as it is form part of the evidence that the inevitable decline has set in and with possible interruptions is likely to continue slowly and steadily during the present generation, unless a new field of importance is discovered. The chances of the latter event year by year as exhaustive geological research continues to prove fruitless. A conservative policy rather than one of intensive development seems indicated especially in view of the national importance of this mineral asset. The value figure dropped slightly more than the production figure.

As before the Yenangyaung field of Upper Burma is mainly responsible for the present decrease in output. In 1924 it succeeded in showing an increase of nearly 8½ million gallons but this temporary arrest in the decline was more than balanced by the drop in 1925 of over 1½ million gallons. In 1926 the drop amounted to over 14½ million gallons. The decline in 1926 is partly attributable to a strike which took place during the first quarter of the year and also it is thought to heavy late rain several wells were put out of action by land

house and the Angban to bridge was overthrown.

In Assam prospects are a little brighter. In Badarpur field which had proved to be somewhat below expectations decreased its output by over 1 million gallons further. But in Lower Assam have raised hopes of extension in development. The Ingboi field in Upper Assam again showed a marked increase amounting to nearly ½ million gallons. Several geological investigations by the Assam Oil Company's staff aroused expectations of a

successful expansion of this field and an extension of the refinery is contemplated. So far negative results only have rewarded the company's rather tests at Dhekrauli Dill and Luraipolai.

In the Punjab there is less cause for satisfaction. Its output from the Bahaur field has again dropped far below the extent of over 1,800,000 gallons. A boring put down by the Whitehall Petroleum Corporation near Multa and 6 miles south west of Lahore, reached the great depth of 6,000 feet without unfortunately striking oil in remunerative quantity.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during 1925 and 1926

	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value (Rs.—Rupees)		Quantity	Value (Rs.—Rupees)	
Assam—	Gals	Rs.	£	Gals	Rs.	£
Talarpur	4,51,875	11,17,011	8,388	4,10,381	10,17,008	7,912.7
Diphai	14,44,348	4,48,891	18,726	20,88,697	1,48,111	1,80,802
Burma—						
Akyab	7,169	2,483	18	6,001	2,111	184
Kaukajon	14,491	1,111	113	1,110	1,340	1140
Munda	1,48,066	8,13,000	6,000	4,13,040	10,12,207	7,912
Shan	9,22,113	2,44	1,80,000	3,74,584	3,004,14	2,434,14
Phayemyi	3,10,000	7,71,000	6,111	3,48,000	1,14,200	16,000
Upper Chinthein	1,38,000	1,63,944	7,816	1,20,840	34,188	7,020
Yanagun	1,56,444	4,143	910	1,78,011	3,31,400	2,523
Yunnan	1,00,027,980	1,80,000	44,013	14,031,011	5,63,000	4,007,204
India—						
Attok	8,04,200	20,11,800	1,111	6,30,000	1,75,000	110,337
Total	28,010,040	10,29,1,668	7,40,000	28,060,040	1,53,3,820	7,30,000

Amber Graphite and Mica—Amber is found in very small quantities in Burma, the output for 1926 being 30 cwts. valued at Rs. 21,420. Graphite is found in small quantities in various places, but little progress has been made in mining except in Travancore. The total output in 1921 was 20 tons. India has for many years been the leading producer of mica, turning out more than half of the world's supply. In 1914, owing to the war, the output was only 38,189 cwts. compared with 43,640 cwts. in 1913. Owing to necessary restrictions with regard to the export of mica, the output fell off considerably in the year 1915, but subsequent demand in the United Kingdom for the best grade of ruby mica led to a considerable increase in production during the following years.

There was a decrease in the declared production of mica from 40,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,09,716 (£16,350) in 1921 to 41,924 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,19,307 (£16,644) in 1926. But the output figures are incomplete and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures. In both the years 1925 and 1926 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production.

Tin, Copper, Silver and Lead—The only persistent attempt to mine tin is in Burma. The output was for some time insignificant but rose in 1918 to 116 tons valued at £46,000 which fell to 438,000 in 1914. In 1925 Burma yielded 2,308 tons. Copper is found in Southern India, in Rajputana, and at various places along the outer Himalayas, but the ore is

Smelted for the metal alone, no attempt being made to utilize the by products. In 1924 the production of 2,635 tons of copper matte valued at Rs. 16,94,527 was reported by the Burma Corporation Ltd. in the North Shan States. There was a considerable increase in the production of tin-ore in Burma from 2,308 tons valued at Rs. 3,61,441 (Rs. 3,911) in 1925 to 3,548 tons valued at Rs. 6,101,838 (Rs. 5,702) in 1926. The Mergol and Tavoy districts contributed to some extent to this increase but most of it was due to production of 1,700 tons of mixed cassiterite wolfram concentrates from the Mawlaik Mines in the Southern Shan State. The composition of these concentrates is usually 43 per cent. wolfram to 57 per cent. cassiterite. The only lead mine of any importance being worked in the Indian Empire is that of Lawbwin where a very large body of high grade lead silver-ore has now been blocked out. For many years the smelting operations of the company were directed to recovering lead and silver from the slag left by the old Chinese miners. These slags however are now practically exhausted and the mine has reached a stage of development at which a steady output is assured. The total amount of metal extracted increased from 41,275 tons of lead including 1,100 tons of antimonial lead valued at Rs. 1,107,128 (Rs. 66,190) in 1925 to 54,310 tons of lead including 1,675 tons of antimonial lead valued at Rs. 1,245,634 (Rs. 1,686,167) in 1926.

The production of silver from the Bawlaik mines of Upper Burma which had risen to 1 to 5,287,111 oz. valued at Rs. 11,25,408 (Rs. 684) in 1924 and fallen to 4,931,548 oz. valued at Rs. 98,36,580 (Rs. 1,09,995) in 1925 recovered to 5,10,646 oz. valued at Rs. 88,49,22 (Rs. 680,42) in 1926.

Zinc.—A monograph on zinc ores issued by the Imperial Institute in 1917 says that during the past fifty years zinc ores have received but little attention in India and no production was recorded until 1918. In 1914 the production was 3,555 tons and although the output fell to 98 tons in 1915 there is a prospect of India becoming an important producer of zinc ore in the future. Important silver lead zinc deposits occur at Bawlaik in Lawnping State one of the Northern Shan States in Upper Burma. The mines are connected with the Mandalay Lashio Branch of the Burma railways by a narrow gauge line 21 miles long the line meeting at Manpaw which is about 544 miles from Bawlaik. They were worked for many centuries by the Chinese for silver and have long been known to contain zinc ore. Until recently, however, no serious attempt appears to have been made to market the ore for its zinc values. In 1907 the present undertaking was started by the Burma Mines Ltd. with the idea of recovering the lead from the old slag heaps left by the Chinese estimated at 125,000 to 160,000 tons, and later to work the deposit. Smelting operations on these slags were first carried out at Mandalay but later the works were transferred to Nantun about 13 miles below the mines on the narrow-gauge railway. The deposits which comprise an area of about 2,500 acres, have now been taken over by the Burma Corporation Ltd. and its production of zinc concentrates in 1926 amounted to 48,834 tons or almost three times the amount produced in

1925. The exports during 1926 amounted to 44,066 tons valued at Rs. 43,01,775 (Rs. 1,177) against 20,967 tons valued at Rs. 2,079,794 (Rs. 156,951) in the preceding year.

Gem Stones.—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond ruby sapphires spinel, tourmaline, garnet, rock-crystal, agate, corundum, jadeite and amber. Amber has already been referred to, of the rest only the ruby sapphires and jadeite attain any considerable value in production and the export of the latter has declined owing to the disturbance in China which is the chief purchaser of Burmese jadeite. The output of diamonds is comparatively unimportant. The output of the ruby mines in 1924 was only 101,047 carats or less than half the average annual quantity produced during the two preceding quinquennial periods. In 1929 an exceptionally valuable ruby of nearly 23 carats was found of rare size and quality. A severe decline in the output from the Mogoke mines of Upper Burma in 1924 followed in 1925 a marked drop in value bore witness to a serious decline in the industry. The Burma Ruby Mines Limited ultimately decided to accept liquidation and the mines were offered for sale in September 1927. The skeleton organisation left in charge of the mines has, however, made good use of its opportunities, with the result that the value of the output in 1926 (Rs. 4,66,772) exceeded that of the previous year by over a half of rupees. The economy in result was effected by rigorous economy and an extension of a system of co-operation with local miners and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kyaukse mine (the only one still worked by European methods).

Wolfram.—Owing to the continued depression in the wolfram market Tungsten ore is now nowhere extracted except in the Lavo district, where it occurs chiefly as a constituent of mixed concentrates. For the reason stated under Tin the output of wolfram in 1926 was almost equal to the amount produced in 1925. The quantity exported from India amounted to 1,062 tons valued at Rs. 21,64,222 (Rs. 1,01,099) in 1925 against 1,416 tons valued at Rs. 18,49,455 (Rs. 1,27,027) in the previous year. The increase of export over production is probably due to the accumulation of stocks in the years previous to 1922.

Radio active Minerals.—The General Report of the Director of the Geological Survey of India for 1918 includes a brief report by R. O. Burton on an occurrence of pitchblende at mica mines near Singar Gaya district, Bengal. The pitchblende occurs as rounded nodules in a pegmatite that is intrusive in mica schists. Other minerals occurring in the pegmatite are mica, tripelite, leucosite, tourmaline, and uranium ochre, whitish columbite, zircon and torbernite have also been recorded. Of these minerals tripelite is stated to be the commonest.

The importance of the find of uranium oxide in impregnating the tripelite led to the discovery of weathered pitchblende, and as the pits were deepened the weathering became less and less until pure pitchblende was obtained. In the six months from July 1918 to February 1914, eight hundred weight of pitchblende was obtained

from Atrakhi Hill together with six tons of uranium earth debris five to six hundred tons of tripelite and two tons of tantalite. These ores were raised under a prospecting license in respect of Atrakhi Hill alone and in March 1914 mining leases for thirty years was obtained in respect of sixty square miles of the Singar estate. The first intention was to work only the five square miles round Atrakhi and a syndicate was formed for this purpose which on the outbreak of war was refused a Trading License on account of the German element in it.

Labour in Mines

The question of the labour supply presents difficulties which are not encountered in countries where mining is a special calling. The majority of the persons working at the Indian coal mines are agriculturists and the supply of labour, as experience has recently shown depends to a material extent on the condition of the agricultural industry. The major portion of those employed says a report by the Department of Statistics are the aboriginal Dravidians from the mountainous country of Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces but a large number of other castes are also employed, particularly in the outlying fields. The majority of the workmen follow the vocation of agriculture as well as mining and return to their homes during the period of sowing and reaping the result being that at such times the output of many of the mines is greatly

restricted. At the Makum collieries of the Assam Railway and Trading Company where the labour question continues to be a very difficult one, nearly a third of the total labour force are Mekrans, Chinese and Nepaleses. The Chinese have however proved unsatisfactory and it is unlikely that they will in future be recruited. With the increase in the depth of working the need for a skilled mining class will become accentuated, and if the price of coal remains at a sufficiently high level, further development in the introduction of coal-cutting plants may take place. During the period of high prices some nine years ago cutting plants were introduced in order to augment the output. These worked successfully but the cost proved to be high and as labour conditions improved the machines were discarded.

During the year 1926 the daily average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 260 118 as compared with 258 772 in the previous year. This is an increase of 6 256 persons or 2 46 per cent. Of these persons 118 232 worked underground 71 139 in open workings and 70 742 on the surface.

The number of persons employed in coal mines was 170 624 which is 512 less than the number employed in 1925. Of these persons 41 770 were coal cutters, 9 378 were malt loaders and 50 607 were females—chiefly loaders.

Average number of persons employed daily in the Indian Coalfields during the Year 1925 and 1926—

	Number of persons employed daily		Output per person employed in tons	Number of deaths by accident	Death rate per 1 000 persons employed.
	1925	1926			
Assam	4 199	4 123	96 6	10	8.5
Baluchistan	961	234	117 2		
Bengal	42 781	43 484	118 1	0	1.2
Bihar and Orissa	114 934	111 940	138 0	90	0.9
Burma	19				
Central India	47 0	447	86 8		
Central Provinces	91 4	4 466	70 9	10	1.2
Hyderabad	12 701	12 104	52 6	13	1.1
Punjab	1579	1 308	49 0		
Rajputana	18	186	188 4		
Total	170 262	169 740		184	
AVERAGE			118 1		0.99

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Stock Exchanges

There are about 440 Share and Stock Broker in Bombay. They carry on business in the Brokers Hall, bought in 1899 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to fix the rates in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased and it was recently sold by public auction for Rs. 21,800. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. This building was pulled down and the extension was completed last year. The present value of the card is about Rs. 7,000. The rules of the Association were revised in October 1916 and from the New Year the purchaser of shares has to pay the stamp and transfer fee instead of the seller. There are two classes of Exchange Brokers, Europeans and Indians, the latter being certified for recognition by the native Stock Exchange, Business in Government Paper and all other Trustees' Authorities Securities is carried on under the rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange, but in the street outside the hall.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with its headquarters in Apollo Street, known as the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. This separate Exchange no longer functions older body. It was revived in 1922. It has ceased to function again.

Committee of Enquiry—In 1923 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, government, customs, practices, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association of Bombay and to investigate any such complaints of the public and to make any such enquiries with reference to any of the aforesaid matters or any other matter appertaining to the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, control, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper.

The Committee issued a report early in 1924 signed by all the members save one who appended a minority report. The majority report made several important recommendations for reform, notably one aimed at the prevention of corners and another for facilitating the handling of legitimate complaints against the brokers on the part of the public. The Association, however, adopted the minority report which leaves the constitution and practices of the Exchange very little modified.

In the middle of the year 1925 there was heavy speculation in certain mill scrips. The market

was tremendously oversold the usual crisis, ensued, leading to the temporary closing of the Exchange and the suspension of all dealings and a public agitation for thorough reforms arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to yield to this demand. But a threat of Government intervention and control altered their attitude. In the end they submitted new draft rules under which wild speculation will be discouraged and the recurrence of such crisis as that indicated above will be unlikely.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market had its meeting place in various gullies in the business quarter and was under no control except that of established market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a building was leased in New China Bazar Street now called Royal Exchange Place a representative committee was formed, and the existing trade customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Admittance as a member of the Stock Exchange is by vote of the committee and the entrance fee is at present Rs. 500. The market custom differs very materially from that of most other Stock Exchanges since there are no settlement days delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed and sales of securities are effected for the most part under blank transfers. Another difference in procedure as compared with the London Stock Exchange is that there are no Jobbers in the Calcutta market. The Dealers who take their place, more or less, are not compelled to quote a buyer's and a seller's rate and are themselves Brokers as well as dealers, calling upon the Banks and other clients and competing with Brokers.

There are about 150 members besides outside brokers, the former consisting of European, Jewish, Marwari and Bengalee firms. The Marwaris predominate. The volume of bona fide investment business is comparatively small and insufficient for the number of Brokers. The principal business transacted on the Calcutta Stock Exchange is connected with the shares in Jute Mills Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, Miscellaneous Industrial concerns (such as Paper Flour Sugar) Railway and Transit Companies and Debentures, the latter comprising those of Industrial concerns and Trustees, Investment Securities, namely, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures. The association has an honorary secretary and is not at present affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No. 9 Broadway (in Tata Industrial Bank Buildings) consists of about 100 Members of which 25 are working Members. It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares. Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors. There is a Board of arbitration. There is an admittance membership cost of Rs. 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 100. The original 100 members were elected by the first Directors and each of the working members have deposited a security of Rs. 5,000.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India according to the natural prodivities and genius of different races. Bombay for instance has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal very active in other fields of activity lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres with a membership both European and Indian, but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations such as the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India took steps to form an East India Section of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body but are in no sense affiliated to it nor is there at present any inclination or their part to enter into such close relationship because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them and on various occasions the London Chamber of the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organisation. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. Mr. (now the Hon. Sir) D. B. Wacha, President of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Congress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to

take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The following are the principal paragraphs of a Memorandum of Association and Statement of Objects of the new Associated Chamber as approved by the Congress —

I. The name of the Chamber will be "THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

II. The Registered Office of the Chamber will be in Bombay.

III. The objects for which the Chamber is established are —

- (1) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade commerce, manufactures and the shipping interests at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country.
- (2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity.
- (3) To organize Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country.
- (4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places and at such times as may be determined by a Resolution of the Chamber.

The Articles of Association provided: There shall be an annual meeting of the Associated Indian Chamber held at Bombay on a date to be fixed by the Executive Council in the month of February, or at some other time, and "semi-annual or special meetings" may be convened by the Executive Council or on the requisition of one-third of the total number of members addressed to the Secretary.

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta. The initiative in the new activities hailing like the first movement from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927 decided upon the formation of a Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and agreed to the registered office of this body being at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located. Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following —

- (a) To promote Indian business in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme municipal local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.

- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise
- (g) To draw make accept discount execute and issue bills of exchange promissory notes bills of lading warrants debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities

The Rules provide for two classes of members viz numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150)

The following were elected a provisional Committee of the Federation —

President—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit

Members—Messrs G. D. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Vidyasagar Pandya, Jamal Mahomed Lala Harkishan Lal Adami, Haji Dawood Jambhed N. R. Mehta, Vikramjit Singh, Shri Ram W. C. Bannerjee, B. F. Madon, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, D. P. Khaitan and Rai Bahadur A. C. Bannerjee the last two being appointed Treasurers

The following are details of the principal Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies in India at the present time —

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. Other societies connected with the trade and commerce of the city are the Royal Exchange, the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade, in particular in Calcutta. There are two classes of members: Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1927-28 —

President—Mr B. K. G. Liddis (Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.)

Vice-President—Mr J. A. Tassie (Messrs James Finlay & Co. Ltd.)

Committee—Mr H. B. Bateman (Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co.); The Hon. Sir John Bell (Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); Mr R. W. Backley (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); Mr H. C. Edmondson (Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd.); Mr D. P. McKenzie (Messrs Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.); Mr N. Pierce (E. B. Ry.); Mr R. A. Fowler, (Messrs. McLeod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr J. K. Thomson. Assistant Secretary, Mr A. C. Daniel.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives and the representatives return for the current year are —

Council of State—The Hon. Sir John Bell

Bengal Legislative Council—Mr A. McD Liddis (Messrs Gladstone, White & Co. Ltd.); Mr J. F. Barton (Messrs Hoare, Miller & Co. Ltd.); Mr C. O. Morgan (Messrs Morgan, Walker & Co.); Mr J. Y. Philip (Messrs Macnelli & Co.); Mr A. Skinner (Messrs Jessop & Co. Ltd.) and Mr W. H. Thompson (Bengal Telephone Corp. Ltd.)

Calcutta Port Commission—The Hon. Mr J. W. A. Bell (Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); Mr H. C. Edmondson (Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd.); Mr B. E. G. Edlis (Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.); Mr J. A. Tassie (Messrs James Finlay & Co. Ltd.); Mr R. B. Wilson (C. K. M. I. O. (Messrs Birkenhead Brothers) and Mr H. B. Whitby (Messrs Kilburn & Co.)

Calcutta Municipal Corporation—Mr W. R. C. Brierley (Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co.); Mr J. Campbell Forrester (M. L. O. (Smith Forrester & Co.); Mr R. O. Morgan (M. O. (Morgan Walker & Co.); Mr H. H. Neesling (Messrs Stearns & Co.); W. H. Thompson (The Bengal Telephone Corp. Ltd.); Mr D. C. Stewart Smith (Octavius Steel & Corp., Ltd.)

Bengal Boiler Commission—Messrs B. N. Nish (Pittsburg Jute Factory No 2) H. H. Reynolds (Andrew Yule & Co.) and A. Skinner (Jesop & Co. Ltd.)

Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum—Mr H. C. Edmondson (Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.)

Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission—Messrs A. V. Nicolai (Burn & Co. Ltd.) and G. Robertson (Union Jute Coy. & S. Mill)

Calcutta Improvement Trust—Mr Geo. Morgan M.C. (Morgan Walker & Co.)

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—

Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association
Indian Jute Mills Association
Indian Tea Association
Calcutta Tea Traders Association
Calcutta Fire Insurance Association
Calcutta Import Trade Association
Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents Association
The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India
Indian Mining Association
Calcutta Baled Jute Association
Indian Paper Makers Association
Indian Engineering Association
Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association
Jute Fabric Brokers Association
Baled Jute Shippers Association
Calcutta Jute Dealers Association
Calcutta Liners Conference
Calcutta Hide and Skin Shippers Association
Calcutta Sugar Importers Association
Indian Indigo Association
Indian Lac Association for Research and Calcutta Accident Insurance Association

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade business manufactures and to customs of trade between parties all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or else where in India or Burmah by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensor Measurers Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr R. Ellis), Deputy Superintendent (Mr A. H. Lusk), Head Office Manager (Mr C. G. Smith) and four Assistant Superintendents (Messrs J. G. Smyth), A. H. Mathews, G. C. G. Smyth and E. H. Wootton and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 112 officers. The usual system of work to the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compensation funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current* and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars or various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1900 to promote and protect the trade commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned to and to stimulate the development of trade commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof and the interests of persons in particular the Indians engaged in trade commerce or industries in India to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade commerce and industries in India to provide regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade commerce and industries or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members—Local and Mofussil. The Local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship owners, representatives of commercial transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufactures and persons engaged in commerce with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1927—President, Mr G. D. Birla, Senior Vice President, Mr Anandji Haridas, Vice President, Rai A. C. Janjee, Ishadur, Members, Mr D. S. Prakash, Mr N. Rajbally, Mr K. T. Purohit, Mr E. P. Choudhary, Mr Rameshwar Lal, Noyani, Mr N. C. Sircar, Mr D. D. Thacker, Mr D. P. Chatterjee, Mr Habib Mahomed, Mr N. L. Puri, Mr P. Ganguli, Mr Mukundlal, Mr A. D. Adhikari, Mr A. L. Ojha, Mr C. S. Rana, swami, Mr M. P. Choudhary, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S., Secretary.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has recently appointed a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades with a view to cover the varying

nature of disputes arising in different trades separate panels of Arbitrators are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades—(1) Jute (2) Gunny (3) Pilegoods and Yarn (4) Iron and Steel (5) Coal and Minerals (6) General

Chambers Representative on the Calcutta

Port Commissioners Mr D S Eulkar B.A. (Lautan) Bar-at-Law

Chambers Representative on the Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee—Mr Ananji Harida

Secretary—Mr M. P. Gandhi M.A. F.R.E.S.

BOMBAY

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body or mercantile interests in general to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business to communicate with the public authorities with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interests and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of the Chamber

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836 under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant who was then Governor of the Presidency and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 154 and the number of Associated members is 4. Of these numbers 10 represent banking institutions 7 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 11 insurance companies, 16 engineers and contractors, 99 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 500 and the Associate member's subscription is Rs. 200 per annum. Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The

Committee must as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the Committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition through the officers of the Chamber a special meeting at any time for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies—

The Council of State one representative
Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives

Bombay Municipal Corporation one member elected for three years

Bombay Improvements Committee one member elected for two years

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay five members elected for two years

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1927-28 and their representatives on the various public bodies—

President—Sir Leith Hudson Kt M.L.C.

Vice-President—(1) Winterbotham Esq. M.L.C.

Committee—P. Barker Esq. M. A. Hughes Esq. G. F. Moll Esq. A. B. Morrison Esq. F. C. Reid Esq. T. G. Russell Esq. L. F. Tucker Esq.

Secretary—Mr R. J. F. Sullivan

Representatives on—

Council of State The Honble Sir Arthur Froome Kt

Bombay Legislative Council Sir Leslie Hudson and G. I. Winterbotham Esq.

Bombay Port Trust Sir Leslie Hudson Kt P. Barker Esq. E. Miller Esq. G. L. Winterbotham Esq. F. C. Annesley Esq.

Bombay Improvement Trust Sir Reginald Spence

Bombay Municipal Corporation H. J. Davis Esq.

Sydney College of Commerce Advisory Board Sir Leslie Hudson Kt L. F. Tucker Esq.

Representative on the Railway Committee G. I. P.—F. C. Annesley Esq. B. B. & C. I.—F. C. Annesley Esq.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission B. Brown Esq.

Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund O. N. Moberley Esq. G. I. B.

St. George's Hospital Advisory Committee, F. B. Thornely Esq.

Indian Central Cotton Committee	H
Gordall Esq	
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation	A
Grantham Esq	
Advisory Committee to the Director of Development	M
Major G. C. Richardson D.S.O.	
Auxiliary Forces Advisory Committee	M
Morris Esq	
Hz Services Association	Mr Leslie Hudao
Bombay Telephone Co	G. L. Winterbotham
Esq	
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire	Sir Malcolm Hogg Kt
Railway Rates Advisory Committee	G. C. R.
Coleridge Esq L. Miller Esq L. A. Halsall	
Esq G. Sugdury Esq J. J. Macdonell	L. q.
Department of Industries	G. L. Winterbotham
Esq	
Bombay Road Board	E. Miller Esq

Special Work

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who by the authority of Government work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds and a Daily Trade Return which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Three statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods.

The third statement is headed, Movements of Piece-Goods and Yarn by Rail, and shows the despatches of imported and local manufactured piece-goods and yarn from Bombay to other centres of trade served by the railways.

The Weekly Return issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of Current Quotations is issued once a week on the day of the departure of the English mail and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 18 whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details—

- The date, hour and place of measurement
- the name of the shipper
- the name of the vessel
- the port of destination
- the number and description of packages
- the marks
- the measurement and in the case of goods shipped by bolls
- the registered number of the boat,
- the name of the tidal

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

Bombay Millowners Association

The Bombay Millowners Association was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows—

- To encourage friendly feeling and an amity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.
- To secure good relations between members of the Association.
- To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.
- To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members.
- To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more graining or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership, members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1927 numbered 86.

The following is the Committee for 1927 —

H P Mody Esq (Chairman) T Stone-
Taq O B B (Deputy Chairman) Sir D M
Pettit Bart The Hon bl Sir D L Wacha
Kt Sir Fazlulhooy Currimbhoy Kt
O B B Sir Victor Sassoon Bart Sir Ness
Wadia Kt B E C B A Coddie Esq Sir
Joseph Kay Kt M O Lalul Narangji Esq
M L O J B Pettit Esq The Hon bl Mr
Ratanlal D Morariji The Hon bl Sir
Munmohandas Ramji Kt N B Saklatvala
Esq C L B D Saklatvala Esq H H
Sawyer Esq F T Sullivan Esq
Mudliavji D Thackersey Esq C N
Wadia Esq C I F T Watts Esq
T Mahomed Esq M C A M O T Secretary
J I Wadia, Esq B A Asst Secretary

The following are the Associations Re-
presentatives on public bodies —

Bombay Legislative Council Mr J L
Littler M L O

Legislative Assembly Sir Victor Sassoon
Bart M L O

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Coddie

City of Bombay Improvement Trust Mr
S D Saklatvala

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Mr
Jehangir P Pettit and Hon bl Sir Man-
mohandas Ramji Kt

Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission
Messrs H H Lukin and W A Sutherland

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of
Commerce and Economics Mr S D
Saklatvala

Central Cotton Committee Mr B D Saklat-
vala

Development of Bombay Advisory Com-
mittee Mr Jehangir B Pettit

G I F Railway Advisory Committee Mr
A Coddie

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee
Hon bl Sir Munmohandas Ramji Kt

Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr H P
Mody

The Office of the Association is located in
Borab House Hornby Road Fort Bombay
and the telephone number is 25350

Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd

The Millowners Mutual Insurance Associa-
tion Ltd was registered on 30th June 1924 as
a company limited by guarantee. The regis-
tered office of the Association is located in
Borab House Hornby Road Bombay

the objects of the Association are —

- (a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise arising out of and in the course of their employment, (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire lightning etc and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any insurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re insurances counter insurances and counter guarantees etc etc etc

The Association consisted of 59 members on
1st October 1927

All members of the Millowners Association are
eligible for admission to the Mutual Company
and members are also eligible for membership
of the Mutual provided their application is
approved of by the Committee of the Mill-
owners Association

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Associa-
tion are under the control of a Board of Direc-
tors

The present Directors are —

A Coddie Esq (Chairman) Sir Victor
Sassoon Bart M L O Sir N B Wadia
Kt B P C I F Sir Joseph Kay Kt
The Hon bl Sir Munmohandas Ramji
Kt The Hon bl Mr Ratanlal D Morariji
C N Wadia Esq C I F S D Saklatvala
Esq C I F M Aes Esq and B K Mantri
Esq B A Bart at Law Secretary of the
Association

Indian Merchants Chamber

The Indian Merchants Chamber was estab-
lished in the year 1903. Its objects are —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade shipping and transport industry and manufacture banking and insurance
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Govern-
ment or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

- (f) To make representations to Local Central or Imperial authorities Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade commerce manufacture or shipping banking or insurance
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade industry or transport and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other actions as may be conducive to the extension of trade commerce or manufactures or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (k) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

There are three classes of members —

- (1) Ordinary (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary

- (1) There are three classes of ordinary members —

- (a) Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs 75 as annual subscription but joint stock companies will have to pay Rs 100 per year

- (b) Non-resident members who will have to pay Rs 25 as annual subscription

- (c) Associations which will have to pay Rs 125 as annual subscription

Admission Fee — All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs 100 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the General body

- (2) **Patrons** — Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons. Firms will have to pay Rs 6,000 and individuals Rs 2,500 as donation the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account
- (3) **Honorary members** — Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Chamber on

the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions. They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee

Any Indian gentleman firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants Association (which is a member)

The Hindustani Native Merchants Association (which is a member)

The Bombay Rice Merchants Association

The Pinlay Varn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Diamond Merchants Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants and Jewellers Association

The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd

The Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants Association

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants Association Bombay

The Sugar Merchants Association

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and one representative on the Improvement Committee

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants Chamber for the year 1927 —

Walchand Hirachand & Co. J. P. (President)

Sir Shapurji B. Lallumoria (Vice President)

Sir Purshottamdas Shukurdas A. C. D.

M. D. M. L. A.

Lalji Narani Esq. M. L. C.

Laxmidas Rowjee Tarsu Esq.

Hon. Mr. Sir Phiroze C. Mehta Kt. C. S. I.

Vithaldas Damodar Govindji Esq.

J. F. Madon Esq.

Jehanvir Lomanji Jetli Esq.

D. V. Das Mahowji Thakursey Esq.

Fazal Ibrahim Lulhimulla Esq. M. L. A.

Isiwardas Lulhimudas Esq.

Mrs. (Anghoy) Abdulbhooy Laljee Esq. M. L. C.

Su. Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart.

Manharlal Vrajdas Merchant Esq.

Morarji Mulraj Khatau Esq.

Hon. Mr. Ratanshi Daramji Morarji

Sir Ibrahim Rahimulla Kt.

Kapiram H. Vakil Esq.

H. L. Vody Esq.

Mavji Govindji Sheth Esq.

Girjashanker B. Trivedi Esq

Abdulla Fazulbhoy Esq

N M Muxundar Esq.

Vithaldas Kanji Esq

(Co-opted Members)

Hon ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji Kt

Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw Esq

Manu Subedar Esq

The Bombay Shroff Association, (H D Jassani Esq)

The Hindustani Native Merchants Assocn (Mr Harkishandas Mehta)

The Bombay Bullion Exchange (Mr S D Parikh)

The Bombay Grain Merchants Association (Mr Cheluchal Hanraja)

(Ex-officio Members)

Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji Esq I P

Mathuradas Canji Matani Esq

Mansukhlal Atmaram Master Esq M.A.

The following are the Chambers' representatives on various public bodies —

Indian Legislative Assembly Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.B. M.P., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Council Mr Lalji Narani, M.L.C.

Chambers' Representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.B. M.P.,

Hon ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji Mr Mathuradas Canji Matani Mr Luxmidas D. Tarksey Mr Lalji Narani, M.L.C.

Chambers' Representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji

Representative on the Advisory Committee to the Bombay Development Department Mr Manu Subedar

Representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt.

Representative on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay K. H. Vakil

Secretary Mr J K Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretary A H Maru B.Sc. (Hon.) (Nat.)

The Chambers' Anglo Gujarati Quarterly is published in July October January and April

Bombay Native Piece-Goods

Merchants Association

The objects of the Association are as follows —

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the Merchants the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay and to protect the interest thereof (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration

The following are the office bearers for the current year —

Chairman—Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji Kt J.P.

Deputy Chairman—Mr D. V. Madhavji Phaktesay J.P.

Hon Joint Secretaries—Messrs Gokuldas Jivraj Daval and Rao Sahib Hargovan Vajji J.P.

Hon Treasurer—Mr Jethalal Kallanji

Grain Merchants Association

The object of this body is to promote the interests of the merchants and to protect the grain and oil seeds trade on a sound footing. It is an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows —

Chairman—Mr Velji Lakhamji B.A. LL.B.

Vice-Chairman—Mr Purshotam Hirji

Hon'y Secretary—Mr Nathu Couvery

Secretary—Mr Uttamram Ambaram B.A. LL.B.

The address of the Association is 262 Masjid Under Road, Maudvi Post Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely collecting financial industrial and trade statistics and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District,

Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Vasik, Ahmednagar, Dhule and Fardet and West Khandesh and Indian States adjoining these districts.

President—Sheth Wilchand Hirchand J.P.
Vice Presidents—R. B. Hanumantram Bannathani, M. L. Dahanukar, Hon. Secretary—R. C. Sohoni.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KARACHI

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber subject to election by the majority of votes of members. All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs 500 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 5 per month. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and eight members elected at the annual meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chairman elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, three representatives on the Karachi Port Trust and two on the Karachi Municipality. There were last year 75 members of the Chamber. The following are the officers for the current year—

Chairman—Mr F Clayton CIE, MLC (Fleming Shaw & Co.)

Vice Chairman—R D England Esq (Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.)

Committee—Messrs R S Backhouse (David Bussone & Co. Ltd.) J F Baxter (MacKinnon Mackenzie & Co.) P Crawford (Shaw Waller & Co.) J Fort (Volkart Bros.) W H Petz (Ralli Brothers) A H Rice (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China) A I Singh (North Western Railway) and H C Whitehouse (Strauss & Co. Ltd.)

Representatives on the Bombay Legislative Council—Mr I Clayton MLC

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust—Mr I Clayton MLC Mr E A Pearson & Mr J R Baxter

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality—Mr F R Hawkes, OBE & Mr E G H Milburn

Secretary—Major Alan Duguid AFC late RAF

Public Measurer—Major Alan Duguid (Ag.)

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives a special assistance to members. The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate European surveyors for the settlements of disputes as to the quality or condition of merchandise in which both parties desire the Chamber to do so. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber under certain regulations will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A Public Measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership. Any assistant, signing a firm or signing per pro for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers of attorney. Honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privileges of ordinary members. Election for membership as by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100 provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 100 per annum payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chamber's finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to

the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members become ineligible if they do not pay in full at the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys the granting or refusal of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading with a European name.

The following publications are issued by the Chamber: Madras Times Current and Market Report, Journal, Shipping and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 1 member and 1 Honorary Member on the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows—

Chairman—Mr C I Wood MLC

Vice Chairman—Mr H I P Pearson MLC

Committee—Mr F Birley Mr W M Brown Esq, Mr G W Chambers MLC, Mr J W Macfarlane and Sir James Simpson

The following are bodies to which the Chamber has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be —

Madras Legislative Council Mr C. E. Wood
and Mr H. I. P. Pearson

Madras Port Trust Mr C. W. Chambers

Mr R. D. Dunstan Mr H. F. P. Pearson
and Mr James Simpson
Corporation of Madras Mr W. McWool
Mr A. T. Lowell and Mr C. H. Straker
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the
British Empire Mr Gordon Fraser, At
Secretary Mr H. Waddington

SOUTHERN INDIA

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be —

To maintain a library of books and publications of commercial interest so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge among its members

To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others

There are two classes of members permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body

Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 the Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act 1923 the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Road Board the Town Planning Trust the Provincial Cotton Committee Auditors Approval Committee Vizagapatnam Harbour Works Committee the Advisory Committee of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Madras University and the Government Institute of Commerce Advisory Council Madras

The Chamber has 230 members on the rolls and has its own building

President — Sir M. Ct. Muthia Chetty, M.L.A.

Vice Presidents — Dewan Bahadur Govinda (bathoorbujadas and Mr C. Abdul Hakum Sahib, Bahadur

Honorary Secretaries — C. Gopal Menon M.L.C. and Adam Haji Mahomed Sait

Assistant Secretary — P. R. Nair, B.A., Com.

NORTHERN INDIA

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry was inaugurated in November 1923 to watch over the commercial interests of the hitherto practically unrepresented area of Northern India and the N.W.F. Province

The main aims and objects of the Chamber are to promote and protect commerce and industries to obtain the redress of grievances and hardships under which the general mercantile community suffer and to establish just and equitable principles in trading etc. Among its other activities the Chamber undertakes the conduct of surveys and arbitrations the registration of trade marks etc.

Members are elected by ballot the entrance fee and annual subscription for firms in Lahore being Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively

The following are the Officers Committee etc. for the year from April 1927 —

Chairman Mr W. R. Macpherson

Vice Chairman Mr P. H. Gust

Councillors Messrs D. J. Horn Owen Ro. Fort D. May Arundell T. J. Chase Hon. Mr R. B. Bhat Saran Das L. M. Bhatia Mr L. Dhanpat Rai Mr J. Rustomji C. T. Laboni F. C. F. Davidson R. B. Ram F. Muro Sir Daya Krishna Baul and W. Rollet

Secretary Mr H. I. Martin

Office 1 & 2 M. Gazette Buildings The Mall Lahore

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Lucknow. Members are elected by the Committee subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership but subscriptions are payable as follows — A firm company or associ-

ation having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their place of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is

sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 79 members, three honorary members and six affiliated members.

The following are the officers —

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee — *President* — Mr A. L. Carnegie (The British India Corporation Limited). *Vice President* — Mr J. M. Lowrie (Messrs Begg,

Sutherland & Co. Ltd.). *Members* — Mr W. R. Watt & Co. (The British India Corporation Limited). Mr R. Munson & Co. (The British India Corporation Limited). Mr G. M. Hunter (Thomas Muir Mills Company Limited). Mr B. L. Gray (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co. Ltd.). Mr J. H. N. Lowther (East Indian Railway). Mr A. R. Smith (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China). Mr T. Gavin Jones & Co. (Messrs D. Wylie & Company Limited). Mr J. P. Gray (The National Bank of India, Ltd.). *Representative on the United Provinces Legislative Council* — Mr E. M. Bontur & Co. (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd.). Mr J. P. Srinivasa, M. B. M. L. O. (Tampore).

Secretary — Mr J. G. Ryan

Head Clerk — Mr B. K. Ghosal

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual line in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 100 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, London and is represented in England by Sir James Walker & Co. Ltd. The Chamber is also represented on the Municipal Corporation of Amritsar and Delhi as well as on the East Indian Railway Advisory Committee, Calcutta, the Cotton, Exports, Duties, Advisory Committee, Bombay, and the Auxiliary Forces Committees, Delhi & Lahore Military Areas.

The Managing Committee meets alternately at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers —

Chairman, Mr P. Mukerjee

Deputy Chairman, Mr J. Richardson

Members — Mr F. J. Sherriff (Messrs B. J. Wood & Co. Delhi). Mr R. E. Grant Govan (Messrs Govan Brothers Ltd., Delhi). Mr W. J. (Messrs Newington Woollen Mills Co. Ltd., Dhariwal). Mr Shri Ram (Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi). Mr S. Soha Singh (Khalsa Spinning & Weaving Mills, Delhi). Mr A. C. Roy & Co. (M. L. A. The Eastern News Agency Ltd., Delhi). Mr J. H. Chase (North Western Railway, Lahore). Mr J. C. F. Daville (Messrs Bird & Co., Lahore). Mr B. Mohan Singh (Raj Bahawalpindi). Mr Lachmi Narain (Messrs J. D. Lachmi Narain Amritsar). Mr Moti Ram Mehra (Messrs Moti Ram Mehra & Co. Amritsar). Mr A. C. Mullen (The Amritsar Distillery Co. Ltd., Amritsar). Mr G. Stevens (The East India Carpet Co. Ltd., Amritsar). Mr Hon. B. B. Lal (The Meli Kun Cotton Mills, Lahore). Ramsaran Dass, C. I. B.

Secretaries — Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants, Delhi.

UNITED PROVINCES

The number of members on register is 108 (72 Local and 36 Municipal). All the important commercial and industrial districts of the Province of Agra and Oudh are represented —

President — Mr W. C. De Naronha Proprietor of Messrs M. X. De Naronha & Son, Calcutta.

Vice Presidents — Babu Sri Ram Khanna (Managing Director of Messrs Ramchand Gurnhai Mal Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Lucknow). Lala Ram Kumar Newatia of Messrs Ram Kumar Rameshwar Das, Calcutta.

Secretary — Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, Advocate, M. L. O. Director of

British India Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

Joint Secretary — Babu Sur Prasad Kapoor of Messrs Basti Ram Mata Din, Calcutta.

Members of the Committee — Babu Dwarka Prasad Singh, Babu Behari Lal, Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, Mr Hira Lal, Khanna, Babu Kalika Prasad, Rai Behib Pabu Gopi Nath, Lala Balg Ram, Lala Basdeo Dalmia, Lala Jawahar Lal Jaini, Mr Krishna Lal Gupta, Lala Ram Narain, Garg, Lala Mahadeo Prasad, Mr Chapman Lal Mehta, Mr I. D. Varshneya, Lala Ram Ratan, Lala Mata Din.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade commerce and manufactures and in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province to communicate with public authorities associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

- Burma Fire Insurance Association
- Burma Marine Insurance Agents Association
- Rangoon Import Association.
- Burma Motor Insurance Agents Association
- The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—
- Council of State.
- Burma Legislative Council
- Rangoon Port Trust Board.
- Rangoon Corporation.
- Victoria Memorial Park Trustees.
- Pasteur Institute Committee
- Burma University Council.
- Rangoon Development Trust
- Police Advisory Board
- Rangoon European Stipend Board
- Accompanyance Classes Advisory Board, Rangoon
- Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920
- Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.
- Local Railway Advisory Council
- Rangoon Water Supply Committee
- Bigandant Home for Incurables

All British corporations companies firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits such as merchants bankers ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture mining manufactures insurance railways, commerce, art, science or literature shall be eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, other than a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on September 19th, 1918 shall be eligible for election as an Associate Mem-

ber. The annual subscription of each Chamber Member shall be Rs 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretary—Mr O. A. Cuttles, M.B.E., Hon. Magistrate.

Asst. Secretary—D. P. Cristall, Esq.

Representative on the Council of State—Hon. Mr W. A. Gray.

Representatives on the Burma Legislative Council—W. T. Henry Esq., M.L.C., and R. B. Prior Esq., M.L.C.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board—A. E. Donaldson Esq., J. R. Turner Esq., W. T. Howison Esq., and C. G. Wodehouse Esq.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation—A. E. Donaldson Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee—J. R. D. Glascock Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C.

Pasteur Institute Committee—J. B. D. Glascock Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C.

Burma University Council—A. E. Donaldson Esq.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee—D. A. Dalziel Esq.

Police Advisory Board—J. B. Glascock Esq.

Rangoon Development Trust—W. T. Henry Esq., M.L.C.

Bigandant Home for Incurables—A. E. Donaldson Esq.

Rangoon European Stipend Board—Mr C. A. Cuttles, M.B.E., Hon. Magistrate.

Accompanyance Classes Advisory Board—Mr L. Baird.

Local Railway Advisory Council—M. L. Burnet Esq.

Rangoon Water Supply Committee—W. T. Howison Esq., J. R. Baird-Smith Esq., and T. Reive Esq.

Advisory Committee constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920—A. A. Bruce Esq.

COCANADA

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October, 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber and has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast, north of Madras —

Members The Coromandel Co., Ltd. Ripley & Co. Volkart Bros. Jones & Co. Wilson & Co. Shaw Wallace & Co. Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd. J. H. Vavaseer & Co. Ltd. Best & Co. Ltd. Northern Circars Development Co. the Agent Imperial Bank of India

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr J. Leask (Chairman)

C. D. Shores

, S. A. Cheesman

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term member be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada, or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, and duly electing according to the Rules of the Chamber and that all such be eligible, but only

members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee when called upon by disputing members or non members of the Chamber give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a member and Rs. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, are elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 25. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum payable in advance. Committee meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday in the month and general meetings on the 3rd Tuesday or when ordered.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freight and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

CEYLON

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was established on the 26th March 1839 and was incorporated in 1895, with its headquarters at Colombo. All firms and persons engaged in the general trade of Ceylon are admissible as members and every person or firm desirous of joining the Chamber must after having furnished one month's notice of their intention to apply for membership be proposed by one member seconded by another and balloted for by the whole Chamber. The affairs of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 10 members.

The following is the membership of the Board at the present time —

Mr J. J. Wall (Chairman) Mr C. F. Figg (Vice Chairman) Sir Edwin Hayward, Mr S. P. Hayley Mr H. G. P. Maddocks Mr E. Skrine Mr F. J. Jolliffe, Mr T. M. Caldwell Mr George Brown Mr C. A. Pearcey Mr T. H. Tatham and Hon'ble Mr C. S. Burns

Secretary.—Mr C. F. Whitaker

Representative to the Legislative Council.—Hon'ble Mr C. S. Burns

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with

overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All India statistics. The latter are published in a series of volumes of which the most important are the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, Monthly and Annual Statistical Abstract, Agricultural Statistics (in two volumes) and the Review of Trade. The department

more reliable estimate of the financial position than in September. On such information as is now before them the Government of India are satisfied that there would be no serious risk of a large deficit in the current year if the cotton excise duty were suspended for the rest of the year and that there is a reasonable prospect that the budget for next year can be balanced without assistance from the cotton excise duty in the absence of any big change for the worse in the next few months.

I and my Government have therefore come to the conclusion that the moment has arrived when financial considerations permit of the abolition of the duty. This can, however, be finally accomplished only by the passage of the necessary legislation by the Indian Legislature.

In the meanwhile having regard to the emergency caused by the grave difficulties confronting the industry to the pledge given and reaffirm-

ed and to the expressed views of the Legislative Assembly I have decided that with effect from the 1st December 1925 the duty shall be suspended by Ordinance. It is the intention of my Government unless the financial position as disclosed in the budget estimates for next year substantially fails to confirm present anticipations to place before the Legislature at the time of the budget proposals for the abolition of the duty.

The duty having thus been suspended till the end of the financial year 1925-26 was finally abolished in the Budget & Finance Bill for 1926-27 passed by the Legislature in March 1926.

The statistics of yarn and cloth production previously maintained under the Cotton Duties Act are still on authority under the authority of Act XX of 1916 (The Cotton Industry Statistics Act.)

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommendations was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1919 and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows—

President—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India *ex-officio* (Dr D Clouston C.I.E.)

Representatives of Agricultural Departments—Mr B. D. Anstead (C.I.E. Director of Agriculture Madras) Dr H. H. Mann (Director of Agriculture Bombay) Mr G. Clarke (C.I.E. Director of Agriculture United Provinces) Mr D. Miller (C.I.E. Director of Agriculture Punjab) Mr F. J. Plymten (Director of Agriculture Central Provinces) Mr H. F. Robertson (Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma).

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (*ex-officio*), Dr D. B. Meek O.B.E.

Representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Associations—Mr W. Ellis Jones (Vice-President) East India Cotton Association. Sir J. A. Kay (M.C.) Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mr S. D. Suklatvala (Bombay) Millowners Association. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (C.I.D. M.B. M.L.A.) The Indian Merchants Chamber. Mr G. C. R. Colbridge (Karachi) Chamber of Commerce. Seth Kusturbhai Lalhai (M.A. Ahmedabad) Mill Owners Association. Mr G. Z. Mohi Tuti (Cotton Chamber of Commerce, M. A. Wilkinson) Upper India Chamber of Commerce. Mr W. Roberts (Empire Cotton Growing Corporation).

Commercial representatives nominated by Local Governments—Sir B. Mehta (C.I.E.) Rao Bahadur K. J. Drahmukh (Central Provinces) Mr H. F. P. Pearson (Madras) Rao Bahadur Seth Prashu Daval (M.B. Punjab) Mr B. K. Lahiri (Bengal).

Co-operative Representative—Rao Bahadur V. Krishna Menon.

Representatives of Cotton Growers—Mr B. Ry B. Appaswamy Naidu (Garu) M. B. Ry B. P. Veesha Reddi (Garu) Madras. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ramchandra Naik (Mr Bakshi Darshan Singh) Bombay. Kunwar Bikram Singh (Bai Bahadur) M. Amba Prasad (M.L.C.) United Provinces. Sardar Lajpat Singh (C.I.E.) L. H. G. (Gwalior) Punjab. Rao Bahadur M. G. J. (Jhansi) M. M. P. Koli (M.L.C.) Central Provinces and Berar.

Representatives of Indian States—Mr B. A. Collins (C.I.) (G.D.) (General of Industries and Commerce) Hyderabad State. Mr M. B. Sanavati (Director of Commerce and Industries) Baroda State. Mr H. H. Pandya, Administrative Officer, Department of Agriculture, Gwalior State. Mr A. Howard (C.I.B., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore) Rajputana and Central India States.

Additional persons nominated by the Governor General in Council.—Mr. C. R. Palasett Representative of the Indore State Mr. W. Youngman, Economic Botanist to Government, Central Provinces Rao Sahab Bhim Bahai M. Desai, Deputy Director of Agriculture Gujarat Mr. G. R. Hillson, Cotton Specialist Madras Mr. G. H. Kumbhargal, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State.

Secretary.—Mr. B. C. Burt B.Sc., M.B.E., I.A.S.

Deputy Secretary.—Mr. W. J. Jenkins M.A., B.Sc. I.A.S. (Mr. J. H. Ritchie, I.A.S. Offg.)

Director Technological Laboratory.—Mr. A. James Turner M.A. B.Sc.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The **Cotton Transport Act** passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its legislature, to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and of the Baroda Rajpoot and Holkar States and with excellent results.

More recently the **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act** (XII of 1925) has been passed which provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enable them to trace to their origin. This Act with the minimum of official interference places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade both in India and abroad those improved

varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up country and primary cotton marketing. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of about 1st staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the cotton trade and of the cotton growing industry thus enabling a number of problems to be tackled from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research.—By means of the cotton census the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which approaches the subject primarily from the standpoint of the grower.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants in aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton growing provinces and now number fourteen.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Bombay.—The Association is the out come of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies viz. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. The Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd. The Bombay Millowners Association Ltd. The Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Miscellaneous Association Ltd. and The Japanese Cotton Shippers Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a

whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements such as existed in Liverpool was badly felt especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1913 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919 which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act under which the Board

worked was repealed and its functions were carried on by the newly constituted East India Cotton Association who were granted a charter by Act No XIV of 1922. Since then the Association, subject to its By Laws being passed by Government have controlled the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas K. T. B. M. B. M. L. A. President Importers Panel Haridas Madhavdas Esq. Vice President Exporters Panel The Hon. Mr. Ratansay D. Motarji F. F. Stokman, Esq. Lalji Naranj, Esq. M. L. C. Millowners Panel H. F. Hobbs, Esq. G. Boyagis, Esq. Exporters Panel K. H. McCormack Esq. Chhaji Chandraji Bhunbhunwala Esq. Importers Panel Beniprasad Dalmia Esq. W. G. McKee Esq. Commission Agents and Merchants Panel Jammadas Samdas Esq. Bhaldas Nannal Esq. Jethawallas Panel Major W. Ellis Jones Anandilal Podar Esq. Jaghvan Ujamsbi, Esq. Brokers Panel

Officers

D. Mehta Esq. B. A. Secretary F. E. Wadsworth, Esq. J. P. Manager Clearing House C. M. Parikh, Esq. B. Com. Assistant Secretary

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton to acquire preserve and

disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported To bring prosecute or defend or aid in bringing prosecuting or defending any suits actions proceedings applications or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation

The Association has erected a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot containing 112 Buyers Rooms and 91 Sellers Rooms and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1923 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many foreign officials

There is a membership of 480 members

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in November and statistics are issued twice weekly

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Deccan handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route

They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales, but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unpro-

dentent outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available 1925-26 the total area in all the territories reported on was computed at 27 980 000 acres which is 1 499 000 acres or 4 per

cent above the revised figures of last year. The total estimated outturn was 6 038,000 bales of 400 lbs. which is 1 per cent below the yield of last year.

Bombay the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact but they indicate the distribution of the crop —

Provinces and States.	1925-26 (Provisional estimations.)	
	Area (1 000 acres.)	Yield (1 000 bales.) †
Bombay (a)	6 768	1,867
Central Provinces and Berar	4 982	940
Madras (b)	2 260	379
Punjab (b)	2,799	594
United Provinces (b)	801	157
Burma	474	3
Bihar and Orissa	73	14
Bengal (b)	165	15
Ajmer Merwara	48	61
Assam	46	15
North-West Frontier Province	20	5
Delhi	4	1
Hyderabad	3 267	808
Central India	1 234	222
Baroda	761	124
Gwalior	644	107
Kajaputana	513	81
Mysore	97	25
Total	25 006	4,952

The distribution of the export trade is indicated in the appended table.

Exports of Cotton.—A portion of the Indian crop of the season 1924-25 and a portion of the crop of the season 1925-26 came into the statistical consideration in the exports during the year 1925-26. The exports amounted to nearly 12 million cwts valued at Rs 81 crores against 13½ million cwts valued at Rs 94 crores in 1923-24. This represents 47 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India and 24 per cent of the total exports. The exports showed a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value. The average declared value per cwt rose from Rs 73 to 77 or by 5 per cent whereas the total decrease was Rs 7 crores. The principal purchasers of Indian cotton are Japan and China which together took 59 per cent of the total export during 1924-25. Besides these, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France who are large consumers of Indian raw cotton, had 5, 6, 5, 14 and 4 per cent respectively.

—	Exports of Raw Cotton.		
	1923-24 Cwts.	1924-25 Cwts.	1925-26 Cwts.
United Kingdom	1 037,100	577,760	803,620
Germany	873,540	602,960	777,860
Holland	143,680	135,090	169,480
Belgium	915,480	719,000	854,200
France	623,080	478,580	687,800
Spain	312,520	343,500	280,280
Italy	1,907,960	1 731,560	1 628,760
Austria	149,960	27,740	6 900
Ceylon	22,780	15,260	1,55,960
Indo-China	95 080	96,440	71,060
China	963,980	101,440	1,921,780
Japan	6,131,540	6,969,100	7,444,340
United States of America	153,780	117 400	115,640
Other Countries	24,360	49,240	68,440
Total	13,488,720	12,777 040	49,004,000
† = Bales of 400 lbs. each.	3,763,888	3,553 484	4,178,129

(a) Including Sind and Indian States.

(b) Includes Indian States.

* Against 2,695 000 shown in February 1925-26

† Bales of 400 lbs. each.

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Coomras (from the Berar), Bharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Beugals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coomadas, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced by seed selection, hybridisation and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success they have not proceeded far enough to lighten the

whole output, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety, suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701 prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838 but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1856. Thereafter with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March in each of the past three years —

	1924 25	1925 26	1926 7
BRITISH INDIA			
Bombay Presidency	474 292 059	423 450 896	511 021 482
Madras	54 221 060	† 57 836 878	64 497 984
Bengal	25 672 310	24 122 721	31 597 438
United Provinces	56 323 499	60 393 876	68 795 139
Ajmer Merwara	3 240 241	4 545 208	4 013 436
Punjab	1 780 787	2 944 660	3 173 617
Delhi	6 449 438	8 061 573*	10 309 640
Central Provinces and Berar	33 116 287	40 423 204	38 896 498
Burma	1 067 012	1 688,0 0	480 113 (b)
TOTAL	661 161,693	623 370 871	774,224,414
FOREIGN TERRITORY			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain) and Pondicherry (a)	58 228,301	63,056 608	71 891 701
GRAND TOTAL	719 389,994	686 427 479	807 116 118

(a) Including the production of one mill only

(b) Represents production during the 4 months April to July 1926 only the mill being closed from August 1926.

† Includes 740 256 lbs. for which details are not available

* Includes 64,235 lbs.

Note The cotton mills in Burma started work in May 1923.

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay the mills of that province producing nearly 74 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras

produced about 7 per cent. and 8 per cent respectively, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4.7 and 5.2 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very small.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
No. 1-10	61 163 560	56 981 442	72 797 520
11-20	156 149 723	116 908 465	163 361 083
21-30	98 954 878	79 114 200	104 049 300
31-40	7 961 884	5 885 300	9 201 300
Above 40	3 212 045	2 503 388	4 306 998
Wastes, &c	101 361	519 627	1 142 795
TOTAL	327 542,756	261 962 518	341 859 030

YARN AT AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
No. 1-10	2 493 836	8 010 692	2 559 688
11-20	37 268 853	44 782 933	40 001 608
21-30	45 803 002	47 050 484	50 209 987
31-40	4 949 685	5 765 488	5 261 613
Above 40	1,595 849	2 120 152	4 824 932
Wastes, &c	418		
TOTAL	92 006 841	102 740 691	102 847 228

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
No. 1-10	92 790 603	95 123 600	114 644 630
11-20	377 014,598	349 024,541	401 036 810
21-30	223 812 063	218 188,857	248 310 675
31-40	19 367 004	19 737 488	27 656 603
Above 40	5,822 227	5 834 324	11,681 458
Wastes, &c	577 745	1 014 538	3 906 002
TOTAL	719 589 994	689 427 479	807 116,116

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin

higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply to erect more looms and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India and the Bombay Presidency produces nearly 78.8 per cent. of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produces 3.2 per cent. the Central Provinces 4 per cent. and Madras 4 per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 74 per cent. of the whole production.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—			
Pounds	325 265 258	339,265 174	381 711 804
Yards	1,332,368,440	1 414 303 805	1 577 237 557
Coloured piece-goods—			
Pounds	125 580 102	116 695 306	145,320 359
Yards	588 078 412	540 156 845	681 477 873
Grey and coloured goods other than piece goods—			
Pounds	2 953 836	3 726 511	4 151 302
Dozens	611 439	955 804	1 006 348
Hosiery—			
Pounds	672 850	872,281	1 118 190
Dozens	276 726	316 546	391 818
Miscellaneous—			
Pounds	3 949 308	3 712 110	4 289 022
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—			
Pounds	272,006	707 712	2 313 700
Total—			
Pounds	458 893,400	465 039 069	548 404 437
Yards	1 970 799 233	1 954 484 657	2,156 704 960
Dozens	888 165	1 272 350	1 398 861

BOMBAY WOVEN GOODS

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows —

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece goods.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Pounds	347 672 53	342 030 412	407,282 500
Yards	1,564,000,621	1,510,385,880	786 327,306
Dozens	579 884	886 931	828 849

The grand totals for all India are as follows —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Pounds	458 893,400	465,039 069	
Yards	1,970,799,233	1,954,480 657	
Dozens	888,165	1,272,350	

The Textile Industry

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Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 50 lbs
1877	51	12 44 206	10 385	Not stated	Do	Do
1878	53	12 49 706	10 533	Do	Do	Do
1879	56	14 62,704	13 018	42,914	9 36 547	2 67,58.
1880	56	14 81 500	13,50	44 410	10 76 708	3 07 621
1881	57	15 13 098	13 707	46 430	13 26 461	3 78 089
1882	65	16 20 814	14 172	48 467	13 91 467	3 97,562
1883	67	17 00 988	15 878	53 476	15 07 946	4 56,556
1884	79	20 01 667	16 262	60 387	18,59 777	5,31 365
1885	87	21 45 646	16 537	67 188	20 58 621	5 96 749
1886	95	22 61 561	17,455	74 383	22 51 214	6 43 204
1887	108	24 21,290	18 536	76 942	25 41,066	7 26,276
1888	114	24,98,551	19 496	82,3,0	27 84 487	7 86,982
1889	124	27 62 514	21 561	91 598	31 10 289	8,88 654
1890	137	32,74 190	23 412	1,02 721	35,29 617	10 08,462
1891	184	38,51 694	24 531	1,11 018	41 26 171	11 78 906
1892	139	84 02,232	25 444	1 16 181	40 80 783	11 65,938
1893	141	35 75 917	28 164	1 21,500	40 98 528	11 71 008
1894	142	36 49 736	31 154	1,39 461	42,78 778	12,82 508
1895	248	38 09 929	35 835	1,38 669	46 05 999	13,41 714
1896	155	39 32 946	37 270	1,46 432	49 42 613	14,09 318
1897	178	40 65 618	47 584	1 44 335	45 58,276	13,00 936
1898	185	42 59 720	38,013	1,48 964	51 84 648	14,81,328
1899	189	47 28,333	39,069	1 62,108	58 63,165	16 76 190
1900	193	49 45 784	40,124	1 61 189	50,86 732	14 53 352
1901	198	50,06 936	41 180	1,72,388	47 31 090	18 51,740
1902	192	50,06,964	42 684	1,81 031	61,77,638	17 65,038
1903	192	50 43 297	44 092	1 81,390	60 87 690	17 89 340
1904	191	51 18 121	45 837	1,84 719	61 06,621	17 44,766
1905	197	51,63 436	50 139	1 95 277	65,77 354	18 79 244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,068	2 08 616	70 82 306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58 436	2 06 606	69,80,595	19,80 170
1908	241	57 56 020	67,920	2,21 105	69 70 250	19 91,500
1909	259	60 63 231	76,498	2 36 924	78 31 500	21 09 060
1910	263	61 95 671	82,725	2 38 644	87,72,535	19 35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85 352	2,39 649	86 70,591	19 65 586
1912	268	64 63 923	88 951	2,43,637	71 75 357	20,59 102
1913	272	65 69 662	94 136	2,53,796	73,36 056	20 95,078
1914*	271	67 78 895	1 04 179	2 50 277	76 00 641	21 43 125
1915*	272	68 48,744	1,06 609	2 63,340	78 59 212	21,02 632
1916*	266	69,39 877	1 10 288	2,74 861	76 92 013	21,97 718
1917*	263	67,38,637	1 14,621	2 76 771	76 03 574	21 93,164
1918*	262	66,53 811	1 16,484	2,82 227	72,09,878	20 35 678
1919*	266	66,59,680	1 18,221	2 93,277	71,54,805	20,44 230
1920*	253	67 63,876	1,19 012	3,11 076	68 33,113	19 52,318
1921*	257	68 70,804	1,23 788	3 32 176	74,20 805	21 20 230
1922*	298	78,31 219	1 34 620	3,43 723	77 12 390	22,03,540
1923*	338	79 27 988	1 44,794	3,47 380	75,80 943	21,51 693
1924*	336	83 13,273	1,51 485	3 56,987	67 12,118	19 17 743
1925*	317	85 10 683	1 54,202	3 67,877	77 02 085	22 26 310
1926*	334	87 14 168	1,59 464	3 73 508	73 96 844	21,13,324

* Year ending 31st August

The Textile Industry

Statements of the amount in rupees of Broker duty realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in British India under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, also the amount of equivalent duty levied in the Native States in each year from 1902-1903 to 1925-26.

	Bombay	Madras	Bengal	United Provinces and Ajmer Merwara	Punjab and Delhi	Central Provinces and Bihar
1902-03	15 84,121	67 813	6 606	74,023	8 081	1 20,620
1903-04	17 64,527	62,350	10,908	89 189	1,104	1 56,371
1904-05	20,43,882	63,379	11,929	96,710	2 607	1 61 368
1905-06	22,78 426	1 10 943	11 185	1 22 364	6 144	1 65 743
1906-07	24,86,266	1 27,608	23 709	1 35 884	7 464	1 64 080
1907-08	28 62,298	1 35 131	31,568	1 68 044	8 746	1 75 944
1908-09	29 51,869	1 42 206	52 351	1 48 846	9 509	1 98 419
1909-10	33 82 658	1 45 333	55,822	1 92 552	6 611	2 17,217
1910-11	36 78 566	1 48 136	56 359	1 82,063	7,300	2 07 818
1911-12	42 17 878	1 65 048	48 641	1 84 653	10 862	2 52 416
1912-13	48,27 698	2 06 862	81 709	2 11,447	17 971	2 71,882
1913-14	45 68,182	2 18 166	78 951	2 55 467	22 358	3 00 919
1914-15	42 81 846	1 88 880	53 046	2 07 454	10 068	2 54,937
1915-16	42,24,668	2 11 456	41 704	2 01 012	9 291	2 36,497
1916-17	35,38,286	2 87 048	70 523	2 47,991	24 188	2 83 466
1917-18	64 13 806	7 09 467	1 18,866	2 91 052	38 628	3 49 490
1918-19	1 18,18 398	7 48 545	2 10 582	5 07,565	56 612	6 75 948
1919-20	1 28,66 707	7 67 021	3 32 972	6 12,736	68 883	8 86,681
1920-21	2 08 23 435	7 50 690	3 17 920	6 97,187	78 846	9 19 814
1921-22	1 93,50 732	6 54 913	2 65 202	6 85 350	57 825	9 02 784
1922-23	1 69 18 698	5 48 783	2 27 530	7 29,192	1 50 077	8 61 929
1923-24	1 29 37 458	8 99,127	2 22 633	6 79 023	1 60 888	7 52 779
1924-25	1 87 08 389	9 04 416	2 63,012	6 61 689	2 12 944	9 01 145
1925-26	1 24 05 759	8 81 694	2 88,076	6 30 775	1 88 632	5 80 344

	Total British India		Native States	Grand Total	
	Gross duty	Net duty	Gross duty	Gross duty	Net duty
1902-03	13 65,213	13,25 469	85 541	19 31 754	18 91 010
1903-04	20 77 449	20 36,104	59 061	21 36 510	20 95 149
1904-05	23 81 825	23,38 636	67 820	24 49 115	24 06 876
1905-06	27 06 784	26 71 061	38 456	27 90 289	27 54 516
1906-07	29 00 657	28,64,202	31 976	29,82,671	29 46 152
1907-08	33 99 717	33,56 946	97 499	34 97 215	34 53 442
1908-09	35 43,778	34,98,480	1 14 498	36 58 276	36 12,977
1909-10	40 06 192	39 61,020	1 37 669	41 43 892	40 98 719
1910-11	42,26 575	1 75,878	1 75,878	44,56 129	44,01,707
1911-12	48 79 478	48 04,402	1 82,479	50 61 957	49 88,971
1912-13	56,17 969	55 78 567	2 21,178	58 99,147	57 97 745
1913-14	4 39 043	53 95 014	2 38 398	58 77 436	58 38,407
1914-15	49 40 991	49 32,185	2 33,160	51 74 061	51 65,345
1915-16	49 25,571	48,40 107	1 80,275	51,15,846	50 30,882
1916-17	44 61,448	43,80,425	2 47,301	47 08,749	46,27 726
1917-18	76,20 779	75 45,252	3 34,780	80 05 559	79 37 083
1918-19	1 38,17 033	1 36 79 252	5 07,691	1 43,24,924	1 41,87,143
1919-20	1 56 13,490	1 52 54,671	8 90 778	1 64 05 268	1 61 44,449
1920-21	2 30,92,870	2 28 71,827	9 95 092	2 40 88 772	2 38 87,729
1921-22	2 19 16,806	2 12 28 108	10 07 583	2 29 24 345	2 26 35,647
1922-23	1 37,34,207	1 74 32,997	11 58,142	1 99,87 549	1 85 74,129
1923-24	1 58,51 953	1 83,50 839	11 57 300	1 68,18 203	1 50 18,189
1924-25	2 17 06,898	2 12 28 648	16 30 395	2 38 86 988	2 28 43,779
1925-26	1 47 28 148	1 38 60,103	16 03 564	1 62 29 712	1 51 53 677

The Jute Industry

Considering its present dimensions the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original output was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day. It is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1833 he got into touch with the management of the paper works then at Serampore where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rees, and in 1854 he proceeded to England with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee and while there Mr John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there. This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills near Serampore and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867 and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr George Henderson of that silk and firm and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress doubling their works in 1864 and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company the present Barmagore Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Seragunge, and India Jute Mills.

From 1866 to 1873, writes Mr David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply earned money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250. To illustrate the pro-

perity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barmagore Company. On the working of their first half year a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company and shares touched 48 per cent premium. The dividend for the first year ending August 1873, was 25 per cent. for 1874, 20 per cent. and for 1875 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port (canal) bubble and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seemed to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom. It was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster Budge Budge and Sibpore and two Home companies the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah Oriental (now Union) Asiatic (now Soorah) Clive Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bellaghata Barmagore branch mill) Rustonjee (now the Central) (run by the Government in England) and Hastings owned by Messrs Birkmyre Bros of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustonjee—became moribund to appear again later on under new names, and management Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhaty promoted by Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co. which came into being in 1877 as the result of Dr Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876 when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly Titaghur Victoria and Kankarnab mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill with 2,400 spindles since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started—the Gordon Twist Mill with 2,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance Arathoon Anglo-India Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Seragunge), and the Kinlona. A full of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills after which came the following series of new mills besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Nalhati Lawrence Behanes, Belvedere, Auckland Kelvin and Northbrook.

Progress of the Industry

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1924-25 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 —

	Number of mills at work	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of		
			Persons employed	Looms	Spindles.
Average—					
1879-80 to 1883-84	21 (100)	270.7 (100)	28.8 (100)	5.5 (100)	68 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	24 (114)	341.6 (126)	62.7 (156)	7 (127)	188.4 (187)
1889-90 to 1893-94	26 (124)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (196)
1894-95 to 1898-99	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	86.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (390)
1904-05 to 1908-09	46 (219)	940 (355)	163 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)
1909-10 to 1913-14	60 (286)	1,208 (448)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (609)	691.8 (786)
1914-15 to 1918-19	73 (348)	1,403.6 (519)	259.8 (668)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (953)
1917-18	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (733)	834 (948)
1918-19	76 (362)	1,477.2 (548)	255.5 (710)	40 (727)	839.9 (954)
1919-20	76 (362)	1,563.6 (579)	280.4 (724)	41.0 (745)	856.3 (973)
1920-21	77 (367)	1,923.5 (712)	268.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (998)
1921-22	81 (386)	2,122.4 (784)	288.4 (743)	49.0 (782)	904.3 (1,032)
1922-23	86	2,325	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,140)
1923-24	89	2,464	330.4 (811)	49.0 (891)	1,044.4 (1,185)
1924-25	90	2,213	341.7 (881)	50.3 (914)	1,067.1 (1,211)

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 —

	Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards	
1879-80 to 1883-84	54.9 (100)	4.4 (100)	124.9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	77 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94	111.5 (203)	41 (932)	239.3 (232)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171.2 (312)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206.5 (376)	427.2 (9,709)	328.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	267.8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	339.1 (618)	970 (2,045)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667.6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.3 (3,218)
1919-20	842.7 (624)	1,275.1 (28,980)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21	858.9 (987)	1,857.7 (33,800)	5,299.4 (4,273)
1921-22	846.7 (715)	1,120.5 (28,000)	2,998.6 (2,419)
1922-23	844.2 (637)	1,254.3 (31,350)	4,040.4 (3,268)
1923-24	418.7 (752)	1,848.7 (30,652)	4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25	425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26	425.0 (71.4)	1,461.3 (38,211)	5,752.1 (4,603)
1926-27	449.0 (813)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,285.2 (4,237)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very considerably. The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1919-20, the exports showed an increase as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 1918-19). In the following two years the exports recorded a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 tons.

	Jute raw, ton
Average 1879-80 to 1882-83	375,000 (100)
" 1884-85 to 1888-89	446,000 (119)
" 1889-90 to 1893-94	500,000 (133)
" 1894-95 to 1898-99	615,000 (164)
" 1899-1900 to 1903-04	635,000 (169)
" 1904-05 to 1908-09	755,000 (201)
" 1909-10 to 1913-14	765,000 (204)
" 1914-15 to 1918-19	484,000 (124)
Year 1919-20	592,000 (158)
" 1920-21	472,000 (129)
" 1921-22	468,000 (125)
" 1922-23	578,000 (154)
" 1923-24	680,000 (170)
" 1924-25	696,000 (185)
" 1925-26	647,000 (172)
" 1926-27	709,000 (189)

The total quantity of jute manufactures exported by sea from Calcutta during the year 1922-23 was 688,000 tons as against 689,000 tons in the preceding year and 608,500 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The values of these exports amounted to Rs 40.23 lakhs or an increase of Rs 10.36 lakhs over the preceding year and Rs 12.08 lakhs over the pre-war year. The shipments of gunny bags were valued at Rs 16.82 lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs 24.24 lakhs as against Rs 13.86 and Rs 16.92 lakhs respectively in the preceding year and Rs 12.48 and Rs 15.55 lakhs in the pre-war year.

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07 the rate being Rs 65 per bale, in 1907-08 it dropped to Rs 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to 36 4 and Rs 31 in 1911, 18 it dropped to Rs 38-8-0 but rose again in 1919-20 up to Rs 77 8-0. In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs 65 but rose again to Rs 86

It again declined to Rs. 68. In 1921-22 the price rose to Rs. 78 at the end of September, but fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs 64 at the close of the year.

	Price of jute, ordinary, per bale of 400 lbs.
1879-80 to 1883-84	Rs. a. p. 23 8 0 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	23 3 2 (99)
1889-90 to 1893-94	32 6 5 (138)
1894-95 to 1898-99	30 12 0 (131)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	32 1 7 (137)
1904-05 to 1908-09	44 13 6 (191)
1909-10 to 1913-14	51 0 10 (217)
1914-15 to 1918-19	50 6 5 (214)
1919-20	58 8 0 (264)
1920-21	60 0 0 (255)
1921-22	77 8 0 (330)
1922-23	69 8 0 (290)
1923-24	83 0 0 (359)
1924-25	73 0 0 (310)
1925-26	55 0 0 (234)
1926-27	89 0 0 (399)
	124 2 10 (528)
	83 5 9 (353)

The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows—

	Price of Hessian cloth 10 1/2 x 40" per 100 yds
1879-80 to 1883-84	Rs. a. p. 10 7 11 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	8 0 7 (77)
1889-90 to 1893-94	10 6 6 (98)
1894-95 to 1898-99	6 11 8 (88)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	10 2 10 (97)
1904-05 to 1908-09	11 14 1 (112)
1909-10 to 1913-14	12 12 2 (125)
1914-15 to 1918-19	23 5 7 (225)
1919-20	38 8 0 (314)
1920-21	38 0 0 (314)
1921-22	28 0 0 (237)
1922-23	20 8 0 (195)
1923-24	14 8 0 (138)
1924-25	21 12 0 (209)
1925-26	19 13 0 (190)
1926-27	22 9 0 (214)
	4 3 0 (228)
	19 9 0 (185)

The 1926 crop.—The final figures of output for the three provinces work out as follows—

PROVINCE	BALMS	
	1927	1926 *
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	9 054,700	10 769,200
Bihar and Orissa	† 717,000	† 819,300
Assam	408,000	599,000
Total	10 229,700	12 187,500

PROVINCE	AREA IN ACRES.	
	1927	1926 *
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	2 042,100	3 363,900
Bihar and Orissa (including Nepal)	41,000	297,000
Assam	168,000	186,000
Total	3 371,100	3,846,900

* Revised

† Including Nepal

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important if not the most important of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was started under the following circumstances.—In 1886 the existing mills finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new markets, working results were not favourable came to an agreement with the late S. B. J. Clarke Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement for six months dating from 15th February 1886 was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 6 days a week. Besides short time 10 per cent of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are —
Chairman—Mr C. F. Rose
Members of Committee—Mr C. G. Cooper M.L.C., Mr R. B. Laird M.L.C., Mr M. P. Thomas and Mr T. Douglas.

Working days—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896 the working day was increased to 16 hours. Saturday included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday an agitation was got up in 1897 by the MHI European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The MHI Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more was* could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair sought out an American business expert Mr J. H. Parks to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr Parks came and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are balars and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mill in and around Calcutta. The **Committee**—Mr Geo. Morgan, M.L.C. *Chair-*

man Members—Messrs D. King, O. S. Taylor, E. W. Christie, J. L. Ruthven, H. M. Sherman.

Effects of the War—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says.—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,620 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent, above that of the previous year viz. 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war the quantity exported was 10 per cent below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less while the United States, France (mainly via Dunkirk), Russia (via Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were of course no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent in the five years ending 1913-14 the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 168 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased and bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 74 mills at work throughout the year with 41,292 looms and 868,839 spindles. The number of persons employed was 285,881. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1922-23 declined from 386 million bags to 342 million bags, but the value increased from Rs. 12.87 lakhs to Rs. 15.8 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth rose from 1,120 million yards to 1,251 million yards valued at Rs. 15.92 lakhs and Rs. 24.24 lakhs respectively.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the **Deccan hemp plant** (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result a new variety of the plant, known as Type B, has been obtained which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India and as a beginning the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft to 12 ft long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength.

It was valued at £18 per ton with Himilpatan jute at £12 10s., and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its unsuitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance—the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties. It is thought in the prepa-

ration of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to turn up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held, but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 27 per cent from 197,412 cwts to 269,487 cwts and the value from Rs. 6.93 lakhs to Rs. 86.68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from Persia, but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikar pur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet and in normal years from Afghanistan. Imports of raw wool in 1926-27 were valued at Rs. 82 lakhs and of woollen yarns and manufatures at Rs. 27 lakhs. Exports in the same year were valued at Rs. 39½ lakhs (raw wool) and Rs. 83 lakhs (woollen yarn and manufatures).

Production in India.—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs, the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of **carpet wools** and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep particularly with respect to the Madras type that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly having some coarseness of form, the feet light the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Mill manufacture.—The number of woollen mills at work in British India in 1902 was three, with an authorised capital of Rs. 28,50,000 and employing 23,800 spindles and 224 looms. The number of persons employed in the industry then was 2,259, and the quantity of woollen goods produced 2,148,000 lbs. At

the end of 1917 the number of mills had risen to five, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,68,50,000, employing 38,608 spindles and 1,106 looms. The weight of goods produced then was 9,744,284 lbs and the number of persons employed 7,824. With regard to Indian States there was one mill in Mysore in 1903 with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000 employing 1,420 spindles and 45 looms. The quantity of goods produced was 1,186,000 lbs and the number of persons employed 297. In 1907 there was still only the one mill working in an Indian State—the authorised capital had been increased to Rs. 15,00,000, the quantity of goods produced to 1,724,087 lbs and the number of persons employed to 563. Three of the mills manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, the remainder manufacturing blankets only. The existence of these mills in India proved of great service to Government in the meeting of war requirements, and they were all employed to their fullest capacity in supplying army demands for greatest cloth, serge, puttees, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Their total capacity however was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army and consequently their supplies had to be supplemented by large imports from home. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jalkas. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from posh, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

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Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian silk trade prospered greatly and various sub-tropical races of the silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons —

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the *Levant Company*. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey and its appearance created a new demand and organised new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India or at all events of Bengal are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India on the other hand a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur it would appear probable that *Bombyx* sort, possibly obtained from China, has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the *kurah* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance together with defective systems of rearing and of hand reeling and weaving accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

Mulberry feeding worms.—Sir George Watt states that in no other country does the necessity exist so pressing as in India to treat the subject of silk and the silk industries under two sections, *etc.*, *Bombyx* and the domesticated or mulberry-feeding silk worms and *Saturniidae* the wild or non-mulberry feeding worms. In India the mulberry worm (*Bombyx Mori*) has been systematically reared for many centuries, there being six chief forms of it. In the temperate tracts of India various forms of *Morus alba*, (the mulberry of the European silk producing countries), are grown specially as food for the silkworm. This is the case in many parts of the plains of Northern India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir and along the Himalaya at altitudes up to 11,000 feet. The other species even more largely grown for the Indian silkworm is *M. indica* of which there are many distinctive varieties or races. This is the most common mulberry of Bengal and Assam as also of the Nilgiri hills.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms the *tassar* the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills more especially these of the great central tableland and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive and the cocoon can be reared readily. The *eri* silk, on the other hand, is so extremely

difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Experiments and results.—Numerous experiments have been made with a view to improving sericulture in India. French and other experts are agreed that one of the causes of the decline of the silk industry in India has been the prevalence of diseases and parasites among the worms, the most prevalent disease being pebrine. M. Lafont, who has conducted experiments in cross breeding, believes that improvement in the crops will be obtained as soon as the fight against pebrine and other diseases of the worms is taken up vigorously by the producers of seed and the rearsers of worms while improvement in the quality of the cocoons will be obtained by rearing various races pure and cross breeds.

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former State sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian reeling machinery seed being imported annually on a large scale. In 1897 in Mysore Mr. Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of Rs 3,000 a year to the Tata firm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects. The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools. The draft prospectus has been issued of a silk farm and institute to be started at Shinala under the auspices of the Salvation Army. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab has permitted the school to be called after his name and the Punjab Government made a grant of Rs 2,000 towards the expenses. Sir Dorabji Tata has also made a donation of Rs 1,000. The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have conducted cross breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi voltine hybrid of European quality. There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore where it is said, a pure white multi voltine of silk worm is reared. The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summarised as follows: the only really effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearsers under Government supervision and to establish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province.

In 1915 there was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, a *Bulletin* (No. 48 of 1915) entitled *First Report on the Experiments carried out at Pusa to improve the Mulberry Silk Industry*. In a short *Prognostic note* Mr. Bainbridge Fletcher (Imperial Entomologist)

logist) explains that the object of the Bulletin is to place on record some of the more important experiments which were commenced at Pusa in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not degenerate and which would yield silk better both in quality and output than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present.

Central Nurseries.—The report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal for the year ending June 30 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of reclaiming the silk industry. The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed cocoons required in the province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem. A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1912 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing houses complete. The ultimate success of the scheme depends largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay an adequate price for pure seed.

A pamphlet was published in 1912, by Mr M. N. De Sericultural Assistant at Pusa which contains practical hints on improved methods which are recommended to be used for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts. It has been found that by the provision of two small pools to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine superior thread can be obtained the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whilst the suitability of the machine for cottage workers is maintained. By attention to such simple points as the stifling and storage of cocoons and the temperature and quality of the water used in the reeling pans great improvements can be effected in most silk centres in Bengal and other districts.

Exports of Silk.—As a result of the war the trade has shown in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition both as regards its volume and value. The value of exports during 1912-13 improved by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 27½ lakhs of which raw silk accounted for Rs. 24 lakhs. In 1913-17 the total exports rose to Rs. 54½ lakhs. In 1926-27 exports of raw silk amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs and of silk manufactures nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

Indigo

Indigo dyes are obtained from the *Indigofera*, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe. India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was earned by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wool industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than trouble next arose in Bengal itself through

misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memoirs* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *ol* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude, meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure but one exclusively of natural versus synthetic indigo. (See "Vat" Commercial Products of India.) In this connection it may be noted that increases in the price of coal in England due to labour difficulties have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo. In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from three points of view—agricultural, research and commercial. The agricultural or botanical side of the question is fully discussed by Mr and Mrs Howard of Pusa in *Bulletins* Nos. 51 and 54 of

the Agricultural Research Institute. Other aspects of the question were fully examined last year in the *Agricultural Journal of India* by Mr W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist to the Government of India. An Indigo Cess Bill was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1918. It provides for a cess on indigo exported from India for the scientific investigation of the methods of cultivation and manufacture of indigo the proceeds of the cess being received and expended by Government.

Decline of the Industry—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market in 1897 the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly. Apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

In 1926-27 the total yield of indigo was estimated at 20,000 cwts on an area of 100,400 acres. The exports (18,000 cwts) were valued at Rs 4½ lakhs.

OILS AND OIL CAKES

The exports of oilseeds showed a large decrease of 48 per cent in quantity from 1,200,000 tons in 1925-26 to 838,000 tons in 1928-29, while in value there was a drop of 36 per cent from Rs 29.64 lakhs to Rs 19.09 lakhs. Oilseeds rose to the fifth place in order of importance in India, export trade and were far behind tea (Rs 29.04 lakhs) which occupied the fourth place in the year under review, the first three being jute, cotton (raw and manufactured) and food grains. The Indian export trade is suffering from the growing competition of other producing countries. In 1926-27 difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the British oilseed crushing and vegetable oil industry had a trying year owing to the general industrial dislocation brought about by the coal strike and was able to take only a much smaller share of the Indian exports. It has also to be remembered that the Indian home market is absorbing a much larger share of production than before. All the principal varieties of Indian oilseeds recorded decreases. The following table shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past two years and the pre-war quinquennium.

Pre war	average 1915-26	1926-27
	Thousands of tons	
Linseed	3.4	808
Rape seed	2.7	111
Groundnuts	2.2	4.5
Castor	1.14	110
Cotton	1.40	197
Sesamum	1.19	40
Copra	.91	~
Others	.80	28
Total	1453	1250
		838

A pamphlet on the subject recently published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great

increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of coconut oil and linseed oil and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil milling industry in India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian-made oils other than coconut oil have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake, where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea

Tea cultivation in India is chiefly in Assam, Bengal and Southern India, the cultivation elsewhere being comparatively unimportant. The total production of tea in India was estimated at 393 million lbs. in 1926 as compared with 364 million lbs. in 1925 and 375 million lbs. in 1924. Assam contributed 62 per cent, Northern India (excluding Assam) 25 per cent, and Southern India 13 per cent the same as in the preceding year. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	412 100	411 900	413 700	416 100	420 600
Rest of Northern India	203 000	203 100	204 400	211 200	213 000
Southern India	92 900	95 700	97 000	100 000	106 100
Total	708 000	711 200	715 100	727 300	739 700
PRODUCTION	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)
Assam	199 965	237 601	231 100	221 185	241 982
Rest of Northern India	75 126	96 006	91 311	99 017	94 804
Southern India	36 548	41 799	40 702	48 705	51 132
Total	311 639	375 406	363 113	368 907	392 918

Exports during the same years were as follows —

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	293 30	280 775	299 74	280 04	301 05
From Southern India (Madras ports)	30 386	38 560	37 517	43 133	41 935
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	4 114	3 417	2 643	2 516	1 372
Total	327 800	322 752	340 874	325 693	344 357

Exports during 1926-27 increased by 7 per cent both in quantity and value as compared with the exports in 1925-26 and amounted to 349 million lbs valued at Rs 29 crores as compared with 322½ million lbs valued at Rs 24 crores in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 230 million lbs of black tea valued at Rs 24½ crores as against 270 million lbs valued at Rs 23½ crores in the previous year. She also took 3,200,000 lbs green tea as compared with 1,800,000 lbs in 1925-26. More than 84 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom whereas in 1925-26 her share had been nearly 86 per cent. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United

Kingdom however decreased in 1926-27 to 45 million lbs from 52 million lbs in 1925-26 of which 17½ million lbs were shipped to the Irish Free State, 13½ million lbs to the Continent of Europe, 5 million lbs to the United States and 4 million lbs to Canada, Australia, Japan and Ceylon. Demands increased from 6 to 4 million lbs and the exports to Mesopotamia from 3 to 3½ million lbs. Ceylon took 4,171,000 lbs as compared with 3,427,000 lbs. Persia took nearly 6 million lbs as compared with 3 million lbs. In the preceding year while sale to Russia declined to only 100,000 lbs as compared with more than 2 million lbs in the previous year.

EXPORTS AND PRICES

The following table shows the quantity of Tea exported by sea and by land to Foreign Countries from India, Ceylon, China, and Java in the years 1908-09 to 1926-27 with variations in index numbers taking the figure of 1906-07 as 100; —

	India	Ceylon	China			Java
	lbs	lbs	Black and green	Brick table and dust	lbs	lbs
1898-99	158 539 488 (106)	122 305 518 (111)	147 067 200 (91)	68 017 067 (87)	25 860 156 (100)	
1900-01	177 163 999 (118)	129 061 908 (118)	153 669 067 (95)	71 20 067 (91)	27 453 019 (107)	
1901-02	18 390 053 (128)	140 264 003 (118)	144 2 70 033 (90)	52 190 067 (86)	29 289 402 (114)	
1902-03	18 514 956 (121)	144 275 608 (121)	119 390 000 (74)	42 740 533 (54)	30 679 041 (143)	
1903-04	183 710 991 (122)	150 429 707 (137)	124 526 033 (79)	78 512 400 (100)	36 670 063 (143)	
1904-05	200 553 150 (130)	140 227 236 (135)	140 007 867 (93)	83 813 600 (107)	40 039 136 (158)	
1905-06	214 800 825 (142)	177 923 838 (143)	192 366 033 (83)	91 483 738 (78)	50 382 507 (198)	
1906-07	213 770 836 (141)	171 556 703 (136)	112 1 2 533 (69)	70 784 267 (91)	61 031 433 (241)	
1907-08	213 070 358 (141)	171 556 703 (136)	103 654 534 (67)	70 500 143 (101)	61 031 433 (241)	
1908-09	229 187 826 (151)	191 1 30 134 (134)	130 032 206 (80)	84 827 733 (103)	71 322 504 (278)	
1909-10	230 052 064 (157)	181 439 718 (135)	150 163 783 (90)	79 407 460 (104)	80 670 063 (143)	
1910-11	256 438 614 (170)	180 925 117 (170)	123 047 734 (77)	84 158 943 (107)	101 603 836 (306)	
1911-12	263 515 774 (175)	184 750 534 (163)	137 738 933 (85)	57 251 467 (73)	60 382 507 (198)	
1912-13	281 615 329 (187)	186 632 850 (163)	127 826 600 (79)	69 733 200 (89)	61 031 433 (241)	
1913-14	291 716 041 (194)	197 419 439 (172)	109 2 9 735 (85)	82 2 4 400 (105)	61 031 433 (241)	
1914-15	305 564 067 (201)	191 833 948 (174)	117 517 86 (73)	81 12 383 (103)	71 322 504 (278)	
1915-16	340 423 163 (226)	214 900 383 (195)	143 862 000 (89)	98 776 067 (119)	101 603 836 (306)	
1916-17	292 594 026 (194)	208 060 579 (189)	126 260 800 (78)	79 259 733 (101)	83 006 121 (382)	
1917-18	360 631 933 (230)	195 231 592 (177)	89 115 333 (55)	90 936 066 (75)	80 286 200 (313)	
1918-19	326 648 790 (217)	180 317 734 (161)	43 422 933 (27)	10 445 866 (13)	81 033 000 (241)	
1919-20	285 033 694 (204)	203 560 943 (189)	71 801 200 (44)	20 182 400 (26)	110 792 430 (432)	
1920-21	297 624 697 (191)	184 770 331 (168)	88 908 800 (54)	1 803 807 (2)	93 686 400 (363)	
1921-22	317 080 850 (211)	181 610 966 (167)	53 892 533 (33)	3 154 633 (4)	67 775 100 (264)	
1922-23	344 774 111 (229)	171 807 581 (156)	73 836 833 (46)	3 472 860 (4)	80 860 300 (316)	
1923-24	344 774 111 (229)	181 610 966 (167)	93 042 134 (61)	6 813 167 (11)	81 033 000 (241)	
1924-25	387 314 872 (224)	204 931 217 (186)	91 345 333 (56)	10 778 383 (16)	106 113 200 (410)	
1925-26	362 590 932 (241)	217 189 600 (197)	84 019 800 (54)	23 048 183 (29)	114 714 200 (366)	
1926-27			42 406 500 (7)	23 012 100 (27)	118 712 500 (463)	

* The figures for years previous to 1905-06 and also from 1917-18 to 1925-26 relate to the calendar year for calendar year.

† In the case of Java the figure for 1905-06 has been taken as 100 earlier figures not being available.

‡ Figures for 1925-26 and 1926-27 include those of rail-carriage trade at stations adj. cent to land frontier routes.

The following statement illustrates the variations in prices of Indian tea sold at auction sale in Calcutta and in average declared values of exports by sea in 1889-90 and the eight years ending 1926-27 the average price of 1901-02 to 1910-11 being taken as 100 in each case —

Year	Average price of Indian tea		Average declared value of Exports by Sea	
	Price	Variation	Price	Variation
	As p		As p	
1889-90	7 1	126	8 2	117
1890-91	8 0	133	8 6	124
1900-01	5 1	85	6 10	98
1901-02	10 1	168	9 8	132
1902-03	13 3	221	12 8	175
1903-04	15 0	250	14 11	21
1904-05	16 11	260	16 0	225
1905-06	17 0	274	13 4	190
1906-07	17 1	284	14 4	190

Consumption of tea in India

As already explained the reported figures of production are not strictly accurate and consequently any estimate of the consumption per capita in India as a whole is vitiated at the outset. A further difficulty in estimating consumption has arisen on account of the discontinuance from the 1st April 1925 of the old system of registering land frontier traffic and the introduction in its place of a system of registering the traffic only at selected railway stations adjacent to the frontier routes. In estimating the consumption of tea in 1926-27 the assumption was made that the trade by land across the frontier was the same as in the preceding year.

The quantity available for consumption in 1926-27 has been worked out by neglecting the

land trade figures, in other words the net export or import figure of frontier trade is not likely to affect the estimate appreciably, especially when the consumption figure is expressed in millions of lbs. In deducting net exports by sea in 1926-27 and the stocks left at the end of the year from the production in 1926-27 the quantity available for consumption in 1926-27 works out to 48 million lbs. The figures for the preceding nine years are stated below.

	Million lbs	Million lbs
1926-27	48	44
1925-26	44	30
1924-25	47	50
1923-24	49	42
1922-23	51	42

* Owing to the discontinuance of the old system of registration of land frontier trade with effect from 1925-26 the land trade figures of the preceding year have been repeated while working out the figure of net exports.

Quantity of Indian Tea exported by sea* (distinguished according to countries of final destination) and by land in the years 1921-22 to 1926-27

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	268 718 739	249 491 397	266 287 660	269 722 210	280 721 093	282 561 488
Rest of Europe	866 770	1 307 387	1 381 514	2 753 976	3 091 002	2 951 170
Africa	5 431 617	4 480 987	3 078 638	4 880 108	6 080 058	7 877 930
Canada	11 900 738	10 450 181	12 177 080	8 989 283	7 951 242	11 528 435
U.S.A.	981 571	4 342 551	5 695 215	6 209 245	4 902 025	7 619 595
Rest of America	846 022	1 415 781	1 391 919	1 128 338	1 746 048	1 425 506
Ceylon (a)	4 115 485	2 579 280	3 84 870	3 986 190	4 173 216	4 427 361
China	10 823	9 474	14 025	104 695	2 059 772	490 002
Peru	1 282 752	1 022 787	2 457 801	2 005 094	3 187 714	5 023 908
Turkey Asiatic	2 583 079	6 051 666	6 330 961	2 580 366	3 373 837	4 192 032
Rest of Asia	2 300 837	2 078 595	3 005 579	2 382 173	2 498 319	3 271 718
Australasia	8 291 313	4 483 706	4 772 000	5 105 114	6 361 970	8 558 630
By Land	3 644 592	6 004 544 (b)	5 408 240	7 571 477	10 769 696	12 380 136
GRAND TOTAL	31 526 950	244 700 451	314 774 111	346 476 011	387 914 122	362 860 932

* including shipments from the State of Travancore

(a) Tea consigned from British India to Ceylon is almost entirely transhipped at Colombo to other countries and does not therefore appear in the Ceylon Customs Returns as imports into Ceylon.

(b) Exclusive of the exports from the North West Frontier Province for the months July 1925 to February 1926, for which returns were not received. Includes Mesopotamia.

† These figures are not strictly comparable with the previous figures as they represent all the trade registered at selected railway stations adjacent to the land frontier though a fair portion of them is frontier trade. The old system of registration of frontier trade by means of clerks posted on the important trade routes across the frontier has been discontinued from 1st April 1925. The figure for 1925-26 excludes exports from Burma.

Coffee.

The history of the introduction of coffee into India is very obscure. Most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore some two centuries ago by a Mahomedan pilgrim named Baba Budan, who on his return from Mecca brought seven seeds with him. This tradition is so universally believed in by the inhabitants of the greater part of South India, that there seems every chance of its being founded on fact. About the beginning of the 19th century there is no doubt coffee had found its way to India, and in 1823 a charter was granted to Fort Gloster near Calcutta, authorizing it to become a cotton mill, a coffee plantation and a rum distillery. Some of the coffee trees planted in fulfilment of that charter are supposed to be still alive, and about the same time coffee was successfully grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, but the industry of coffee planting nowhere found an abiding place on the plains of India but migrated to the hills of South India, in Mysore more especially and thus into the very region where tradition affirms it had been introduced two centuries previously.

The first systematic plantation was apparently Mr. Cannon's near Chikmagalur. This was established in 1880. It is supposed, however, that Major Bevan may have actually grown coffee on the Wynad at a slightly earlier date and that Mr. Cockburn's Shevaroy plantation bears the same date as Mr. Cannon's. In 1840 Mr. Glasen formed a plantation at Manantoddy, and in 1846 plantations were organised on the Nilgiri hills.

The Position of the Industry.—The statistics for 1926-27 show that the number of plantations in the year was 330, covering an area of 340 acres as against 443 plantations with an area of 2,940 acres in 1925-26. New land planted with coffee in these plantations during the year amounted to 6,281 acres while the area of old cultivation abandoned was 16,637 acres. There was thus net increase of 28,54 acres over the total area (148,841 acres) under coffee in 1925-26. The total area under cultivation in 1926-27 was therefore 1,76,581 acres which was two per cent over the area of the preceding year. Of this Mysore accounted for 55 per cent, Coorg and Madras 32 per cent each and Cochin and Travancore together 2 per cent.

The total reported production of cured coffee during the year was 31,20,406 lbs. as compared with 22,10,671 lbs. in the preceding year.

Labour.—The daily average number of persons employed in plantations during 1926-27 was returned at 43,841 of whom 57,619 were permanently employed (namely garden labour 41,082 and outside labour 16,037) and 1,06,621 temporarily employed (of which labourers 85,000

pared with 42,388 persons (36,252 garden and 16,931 outside labour) permanently employed and 29,785 temporary outside labour in 1925-26.

Exports.—The total exports of coffee decreased steadily from 24,000 cwts in 1924-25 to 205,000 cwts in 1925-26 and to 1,00,000 cwts in 1926-27. The principal destinations of Indian coffee were as usual the United Kingdom and Japan, and shipments to these countries fell from 73,484 and 44,854 cwts to 49,448 and 23,977 cwts respectively. Of the other European countries Norway and Belgium took less but Germany and the Netherlands increased their taking from 14,200 and 13,000 cwts to 16,000 and 13,000 cwts respectively. Shipment to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Falkland Islands and Australia also showed decreases.

Exports of Coffee

	Cwts.
1902-03	269 16½
1903-04	231 254
1904-05	321 647
1905-06	360 182
1906-07	228 094
1907-08	244 224
1908-09	302,022
1909-10	232 646
1910-11	272,249
1911-12	241 085
1912-13	267 000
1913-14	260 000
1914-15	290 000
1915-16	177 000
1916-17	198 000
1917-18	196,000
1918-19	219 000
1919-20	2,2,600
1920-21	228,400
1921-22	235 000
1922-23	169 000
1923-24	218 000
1924-25	242 000
1925-26	205,000
1926-27	150 000

The pre-war average value of the coffee exports was Rs. 79,17,000. In 1925-27 the exports were valued at Rs. 1,83 lakhs.

INDIAN TOBACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world it passed through a period of persecution but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated but only two are found in India, namely *N. Tabacum* and *N. Rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres namely (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal (more especially the District of Rangpur) (2) Madras (Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calcutt in Southern India) and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency; though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

The question of improving the quality of Indian tobacco has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, and three Memoirs have been published recording the results of investigations in that direction. The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from America, but the results have been disappointing. It is now hoped to build up by hybridization new kinds of tobacco suited to Indian conditions of growth which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the Burmese tobacco there are two main varieties "Seywet-gyi," the large-leaved variety and "Seywet-gyan," a smaller leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are —(1) the Comillatore and Dindigul

tract of Madras, where the *Uai Kappai* and *Wara Kappai* varieties are largely grown, the former supplying the Trichinopoly cigar (iii) the Godavari Delta of Maliras (iv) the Rangpur tract of Bengal, (v) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa (vi) Guzerat in Bombay and (vii) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30 a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat the bundles being fan shaped. In this condition they are baled the broom like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for pipe tobacco and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

Small Holding Crop.—The area under tobacco in British India is always well above the million acre line and there are some 100,000 acres in the Indian States. The output varies according to the attention given to the crop from 200 lb to as much as 3,000 lb of cured leaf per acre. The long-established Indian theory has been that the crop is suited only to small holdings as it requires considerable attention and liberal manuring. But these latter conditions are the history of the Assam tea industry shows are not necessarily a bar to large plantations and organized production. The possibilities in this direction have been little explored largely because cultivation in small holdings was current when British influence was established in India whereas the cultivation of tea owes its introduction entirely to British enterprise. The great bulk of the tobacco grown in the country disappears in local consumption, but the export trade is developing.

Export Trade.—The Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1925-26 amounted to 37 million lbs valued at Rs 105 lakhs.

Since the duty in England is charged by weight and not by value India, as an exporter of the relatively cheaper grades has to pay more duty in proportion than some foreign countries. But the higher degree of preference she will now enjoy will provide a substantial set off and at the same time stimulate the efforts being made to raise the quality of production. Another factor in the same direction is the effect of the heavier import duties on tobacco shipped to India and the consequent tendency of middle-class and other consumers to find satisfaction in the homegrown article.

The Cocaine Traffic

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals with a bitterish taste and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the *Erythroxylon* Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake. In India the Coca plant seems never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale. It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not been seriously cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India, no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching alarming proportion in spite of regulation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth, though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims, but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi (Calcutta, Madras, Marmagao and Pondicherry). The main inland distribution centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Multan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Customs houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and pedlars whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police Officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War

several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out. In 1922 23 the largest seizure of cocaine made by the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency was one of 10,500 grains, while in 1923 24 a seizure of 24,000 grains was effected. In October 1924 the Excise Department made a seizure of 46,500 grains in a single case.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India 1925 26 contains the following paragraph:

Most of the cocaine seized on import into India appears to have come from the Far East. The biggest seizures during the year were—

825 oz at Rangoon

5 oz at Calcutta

275 oz at Bombay

20 198 and 149 oz at Calcutta

The total amount of cocaine seized by Customs Houses during the year was 3 463 oz.

The amount seized is either given to Hoopstals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and Licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc. under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of house owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade

Two descriptions of opium must be distinguished *Benares* opium which is manufactured from poppy grown in the United Provinces and *Malwa* opium which is almost entirely produced in certain Native States in Central India and Rajputana.

Benares Opium—Cultivated in the United Provinces and is permissible only under a licence. The cultivator to whom advance of about one third of the total amount eventually due to them are made by Govt free of interest is required to sell the whole of his produce to the Govt at a rate fixed by them now Rs 10 per seer of 700 consistence. The area licensed for cultivation has in recent years been much reduced in 1911-12 it was 250,000 bighas yielding 28,813 maunds of opium and in 1912-13 it stood at 119,691 bighas with an outturn of 14,001 maunds. The crude opium received from the cultivators is sent to the Govt factory at Ghazipur where it is made up into three different forms—(1) for export to the Far East known as *Provision opium* this opium is made up in cakes at 110 consistence 40 cakes weighing 140 lbs being packed in a chest (2) for consumption in India known as *Home opium* This is also made up in cakes at 900 consistence each weighing one seer 60 cake being packed in one chest and (3) Medicinal opium for use in India and for export to the United Kingdom only.

Malwa Opium—The poppy from which *Malwa* opium is manufactured is grown chiefly in the Native States of Indore, Gwalior, Baroda, Ratlam, Jodha, Sitapur, Nwar, Parbhargarh, Bhilawar, Kota and Jank. The British Government has no concern with the cultivation of the poppy or the manufacture of the opium but it has since November 1927 in collaboration with the States, been engaged in investigations directed to the ultimate abandonment by the States of poppy cultivation. The Government is used to regulate before export to China were stopped the import of *Malwa* opium into and the transport through its territories. As the chief market for *Malwa* opium was China and as the States in which the drug is produced had no access to the sea except through British territory the British Government were able to impose a duty on the importation of the drug on its way to Bombay for exportation by sea.

The poppy is sown in November the plants flower in February and by the end of March the whole of the opium has been collected by the cultivators.

Sales of *Malwa* opium for export to China have ceased since January 1918 and the trade has become extinct since 17th December of that year when the last shipment was made. Practically the whole of the *Malwa* opium exported from Bombay went to China.

Revenue—The gross revenue derived by the Government of India from opium in recent years is as follows—

	Rs
1915-16	2,87,07,712
1916-17	3,74,00,073
1917-18	1,61,83,388
1918-19	4,93,98,670
1919-20	4,56,21,212
1920-21	3,53,41,274
1921-22	3,07,44,708
1922-23	3,83,08,088
1923-24	4,44,61,664
1924-25	4,79,76,177
1925-26	4,14,00,781
1926-27	4,31,48,516
1927-28 (Jud. & Estimate)	3,99,18,000

The only countries to which exports are now permitted are the United Kingdom (as regards *medical opium*) and the British Far Eastern Colonies, Siam, French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Internal Consumption—The internal policy of the Government of India has been and is one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium whether the object of the consumer be medicinal or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings (particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion) for a stimulant or a narcotic. Excessive indulgence has always been suppressed. The total consumption in British India has gone down considerably. It was 60,000 seers in 1912-13 and 29,172 seers in 1925-26 the latest period for which figures are available.

Agreement with China—The fluctuations in the revenue derived from opium are directly attributable to the trade conditions arising out of the limitation of opium exports. In 1907 being satisfied of the genuineness of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the habit of consuming opium in China, the Government of India agreed to co-operate by gradually restricting the amount of opium exported from India to China. In 1908 an arrangement was concluded by which the total quantity of opium exported from India was to be reduced annually by 5,100 chests from an assumed standard of 87,000 chests. Under a further agreement signed in May 1911 the creation of the trade was to be accelerated on evidence being shown of the suppression of the native production of opium in China and in accordance with this agreement a further limitation was placed on exports to Chinese ports. The reduction of exports led to an increase in the price of the drug in China and a corresponding rise in the price obtained in India at the auction sales. For some considerable time however in 1912 the trade in China was paralysed by the imposition by Provincial Governors in defiance of instructions from the Central Government of restrictions on the importation and sale of Indian opium. Stocks accumulated

rapidly at Shanghai and Hongkong and its position in December 1912 had become so acute that a strong and influential demand was made on the Government of India to relieve the situation by the suspension of sales. Sales were accordingly postponed both of Benares and Malwa opium and in order to afford the Malwa trade the most complete relief, the Government of India undertook to purchase for its own use 11,253 chests of Malwa opium which remained to be exported in 1913. The present position in the market is that the export trade to China has ceased since 1913. But these details are now of historical importance only.

Exports—Since April 1926 the public auctions at Calcutta have been discontinued and no opium is exported to the Far East except by Govt. to the Govt. of the importing country under a direct sales agreement. The exports are covered by a certificate from the importing Govt. that the opium is required by them for legitimate purposes and will not be re-exported. In 1926 the Govt. of India also decided to extinguish exports to the Far East progressively in 10 years ending December 31st 1942 except for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes. Number of chests exported has fallen from 34,827 in 1911 to 8,115 in 1926.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total value of the glass and glassware imported into India in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 2,09 lakhs compared with Rs. 280 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of glassware in India are showing an upward tendency they being in 1915-16 over Rs. 246 lakhs in value 1% over the quinquennial average of Rs. 181 lakhs Austria Hungary and Germany before the outbreak of the war exported bangles, beads, bottles funnels chumneys and globes etc. to the value of Rs. 116 lakhs in 1913-14. The value of average imports from the enemy countries during the five pre-war years was Rs. 93 lakhs or about 5% of the trade. With their disappearance from the Indian market imports from Japan increased to 71 from 8% the pre-war average. United Kingdom increased her shipments of sheet and plate glass which before 1914 came largely from Belgium. Japan however could not meet the Indian demand and hence renewed and pioneer efforts were made in India to satisfy the needs of the Indian consumer. After the war imports from what was the Dual Monarchy quickly revived.

Manufacture of Glass in India—Glass was manufactured in India in centuries before Christ and Pliny makes mention of "Indian Glass" as being of superior quality. As a result of recent archaeological explorations, a number of small crude glass vessels have been discovered indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry. But no further traces of ancient Indian Glass Industry as such survive yet, it is certain that by the sixteenth century it was an established industry producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the material was inferior and the articles turned out were rough. Beyond this stage the industry had not progressed until the nineteenth of the last century. Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the middle of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this line. Since then a number of concerns have been started, a number of them have failed while some are still clinging to life owing to war conditions. They mainly devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle making on a small scale. This therefore is the criterion which determines the two well defined classes of the industry in its present stage: (i) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (ii) the modern Factory Industry.

(i) The Indigenous Cottage Industry which is represented in all parts of the country but has its chief centres in Ferozabad District of U. P. and Belgaum District, in the South is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangle, made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year. But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose silky "bangles" are ousting the old type Indian ones.

(ii) The modern Factory type of organization of this industry is just in its infancy at present. The existing factories either stop at producing glass cakes for bangle as in Ferozabad or simple kind of lampware and bottles. With the existing state of knowledge and machinery in India they can neither produce sheet and plate glass, nor do they pretend to manufacture laboratory or table glass. Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it. War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased—of the imports of the lampware etc. and in order to meet the Indian demand for them new factories were started and old revived which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale. The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware. There are at present 14 factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottles and carboys also. The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Bijnor and Ambala, while bottles are only manufactured at Naini and Lahore and recently at Calcutta.

During the latter years of the war period a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts, local manufacture having been stimulated by the cessation of imports of German, Austrian and Belgian glass.

Causes of failure—Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventable causes prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management (2) Lack of proper commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to (3) Bad selection of site. An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (a) nearness of quartz and fire clay, (b) nearness of fuel, and (c) by the nearness of market. At least two must be present. In some concerns two were absent (4) Specialisation was lacking some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware bottles and bangles etc. (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for machinery or other improvements or even in some cases for running the concern in the beginning

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of three and hinder the progress of the rest. Chief among them are (1) The industry is in its infant stage and hence such failures are but incidental (2) No expert guidance in this line there is a lack of men and good literature (3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type. The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate. They therefore, master the situation and are unamenable to management (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained and consequently in most cases, at a great distance

from the coal fields (5) To a certain extent competition from Japan and other European countries

Alkali used is almost entirely of English manufacture being Carbonate of Soda 98-99% in a powdered form. This Alkali has almost completely taken place of the various Alkaline Earths formerly employed by the Glass Bangle manufacturers as the latter cannot be used in the manufacture of glass which is to compete with the imported article. These points must be carefully noted for future guidance

The industry developed considerably under war conditions but in peace times, in this transition stage immediate efforts must be made in the direction of what the Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E) viz. "The Glass industry even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen. The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can. The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful."

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WILD BIRDS PLUMAGE

The Bill for prohibiting the importation into England of wild birds' plumage which was introduced into Parliament in 1913 was the occasion of a fierce controversy on the nature of the plumage traffic. Organised opposition to the Bill, although successful in preventing it from becoming law failed to convince the public that the plumage trade was not one of great cruelty. The controversy continued with unabated vigour until May 1921 when an agreement was arrived at between the two parties. The most important clause in the agreement stipulates that within four months of the Bill becoming law an Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Trade. This Committee will consist of an independent chairman, two expert ornithologists, three representatives of the feather trade and four other independent members. The function of this Committee will be to advise the Board of Trade as to additions to and removals from the existing schedule (cock and elder duck) of birds whose plumage may be imported. The passing of the Plumage Bill will thus place England at east of the United States and of her own daughter Dominions in the suppression of a barbarous industry as all legitimate methods of breeding birds for their plumage will be safeguarded as definite exceptions under the Plumage Bill

Plumage birds—The birds most killed on account of their plumage in India are paddy birds, egrets, kingfishers, bustards, junglefowl, pheasants, partridges, peafowl, hoopoes and rollers. Egrets and rollers (popularly known as

Blue Jaws) are perhaps the birds which have been most extensively killed in the past, and of these egrets have attracted the greatest attention. There are three species met with in India the Large, Smaller and Little Egrets. All three are pure white slim birds which develop during the breeding season a dorsal train of feathers which elongates and becomes "decomposed" as it is expressed that is to say, the barbs are separate and distinct from each other thus forming the ornamental plume or algrete for which these birds are much sought after and ruthlessly destroyed. Thirty years ago the exports were valued at over six lakhs in one year but since 1895 the export trade has steadily diminished. But, though legitimate exports have been stopped the trade is so lucrative as to lead to many attempts at smuggling. Within a recent period of 12 months the Bombay Preventive Department for example seized egret plumage worth Rs. 2,18,047 in India and \$4,000 in London. The rupee value represents the sum which the exporters paid to those who took the feathers from the birds so the loss to the trade was considerable. In addition penalties varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 each and amounting altogether to Rs. 59,375 were inflicted on the ten merchants concerned in attempting to export the feathers. A case was reported from Rangoon in 1916 of a man being found in possession 22 lbs. of egret feathers valued at Rs. 66,000. Although frequently denied, there seem very little reason to doubt that within the last decade egrets have been successfully bred in capti-

vity by the fisherfolk in the province of Sind. But whether such birds can be bred without cruelty and if so whether the export of their plumage could be legislated without encouraging barbaries in other areas of the peninsula, is a question which can only be decided as a result of a searching and exhaustive inquiry.

Legislation.—Indian legislation on the subject will be studied with interest by those who have followed the course of legislation on this subject in other countries. Until 1887 no legislation was considered necessary in India. An Act of that year enabled local governments and municipal and cantonment authorities to make rules prohibiting under penalties the sale or possession of wild birds recently killed or taken during their breeding seasons, and the importation into any Municipal or cantonment area of the plumage of any wild birds during those seasons, and local governments were empowered to apply these provisions to animals other than birds.

Afterwards, in 1902 action was taken under the Sea Customs Act to prohibit the exportation of the skins and feathers of birds, except feathers of ostriches and skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history. Act VIII of 1912 goes much further than

the previous law. It schedules a list of wild birds and animals to which the Act is to apply in the first instance enables local governments to extend this list, empowers local governments to establish close times, presumably during the breeding seasons in the whole of their territories or in specified areas, for wild birds and animals to which the Act applies and imposes penalties for the capture, sale and purchase of birds and animals in contravention of the "close time" regulations and for the sale, purchase and possession of plumage taken from birds during the close time. There is power to grant exemptions in the case of scientific research, and there are savings for the capture or killing by any person of a wild animal in defence of himself or of any other person and for the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bona fide* defence of property.

One defect in the law may be noticed. When an exporter is discovered the Customs Department can on a magistrate's warrant have his house searched and seize the feathers found there to produce as evidence that he is engaged in the trade. But they have to return the feathers and can only take possession of them if they are discovered presently in course of export.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

India's local manufacture of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. Previous to the outbreak of war the trade in raw hides in this country was good, there was a large demand for hides and prices ruled high. While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the previous year the United States had a shortage which was estimated at approximately two million pieces. On the declaration of war the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg were stopped and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India it is well known, has hitherto been largely if not quite entirely in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin. Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent and in 1913-14 35 per cent. Raw hides were exported to Trieste in considerable quantities whence they were taken to Germany or Austria. In the four months before the outbreak of war 15 per cent of India's exports passed through Trieste. In 1913-14 the percentage was 21.

The exports in hides and skins in 1912-13 amounted in value to Rs. 14.55 Lakhs. Shipments of raw hides and skins amounted to 50,52 tons which was only 203 tons less than the exports of the previous year. Fifty-five per cent of the export under this head consisted of

raw hides, which amount to 27,900 tons valued at Rs. 2.77 Lakhs, as compared with 24,400 tons valued at Rs. 3.21 Lakhs shipped in the preceding year.

Conditions of the Trade.—The trade in hides and skins and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mohammedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of unwanted hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect. It has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

No large industry has changed more rapidly and completely than that of leather. By the chrome process for example, superior leather may be produced from the strongest buffalo hides in seven days, from cowhides in twenty-four hours, and from sheep and goat skins in six to eight hours, and these operations formerly took thirty days or as much as eighteen months. Of these changes the native tanners of India were slow to take advantage, but in spite of general backwardness the leather produced by some of the tanneries, especially those under European management, is in certain respects equal to the best imported articles. But since the outbreak of war pre-

cream has been more rapid and considerable quantities of special forms of chrome leather, for which Indian hides are particularly suitable have found a ready market in London.

Protecting the industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1910 when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: It is to impose an export duty of 10 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries. In a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Harney who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries explained that the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have in fact the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements.

If some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanners have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate.

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as *Acacia* pods and bark Indian *sumach* the *Tanner's casala*, *Mangroves* and *Myra bolans*. By them and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense though purely local demand.

GRAIN ELEVATORS

The question of adopting elevators for the handling of Indian grain has engaged attention for some time and has assumed increased importance in the light of the railway congestion experienced in recent years and more particularly in the grain season. In the last three years great strides have been made by other countries in the adoption or perfecting of the elevator system, and a large mass of contemporary data on the subject has been brought together by the Commercial Intelligence Department. Since the subject is one that can not receive adequate consideration in India till the facts are before the public, these have been embodied in a pamphlet entitled *Indian Wheat and Grain Elevators* by the late Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India. The work gives full particulars regarding India's production of wheat, and shows that less than one-eighth of the crop is exported. It describes the conditions under which the grain is held and the risks that it runs. It is pointed

out that the cultivator has no adequate means of preserving his wheat and that he is constrained to sell at harvest time also that the prices then obtained by him are considerably lower than those usually current in later months. The constant nature of the European demand is explained and an attempt is made to gauge the probability that the enormously increased quantities of wheat to be expected when new irrigation tracts come into bearing would be accepted by Europe at one time and at a good price or could be economically transported under a system in which a few months of congestion alternated with a longer period of stagnation. Figures are given which suggest that in practice the effect of equipping railways to do this is to intensify the evil and so to engage in a vicious circle. The author explains the structural nature of elevators and their functions as constituted in other countries. Particulars are given as to the laws that govern their operations in such countries.

TRADE MARKS.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) was passed in 1889, but its operation in the earlier years was restricted, especially in Calcutta, in consequence of the lack of adequate Customs machinery for the examination of goods. In 1894 with the introduction of the present tariff the Customs staff was strengthened for the examination of goods for assessment to duty, and this increase enabled examination to be made at the same time for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Act was intended originally to prevent the fraudulent sale of goods bearing false trade marks or false trade descriptions (as of origin, quality weight or quantity). While the Act was before the Legislature a provision was added to require that piece-goods should be stamped with their length in yards. In this respect these goods are an exception, for the Act does not require that other descriptions of goods should be stamped or marked though it requires that when goods are marked the marks must be a correct description. The number of detentions under the Act during the twenty years

ending 1924-25 has been —

Average of the five years ending	
1907-08	1,198
1912-18	1,960
1917-18	2,416
1922-23	1,840
1924-25	8,331

Detention is but rarely followed by confiscation, and there have been only 64 cases during the past ten years. Usually detained goods are released with a fine, and this procedure was followed in 16,919 cases out of the 27,184 detentions ordered in the same period. In 10,198 cases the detained goods were released without the infliction of a fine. In this period of ten years 9 per cent. of the detentions were on account of the application of false trade marks or false trade descriptions. In 69 per cent. of the cases detention was ordered because the country of origin was either not stated or was falsely stated and in 22 per cent. because the provisions of the Act for the stamping of piece-goods had been infringed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

A handbook to the Patent Office in India which is published by the Government Press, Calcutta, gives the various Acts, rules and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The foundation of patent legislation throughout the world lies in the English Statute of Monopolies which was enacted in 1628, the 21st year of King James the First. In part this Act has been repealed, but the extent portion of the more important section 6 is as follows —

Provided also that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making of such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient: the said fourteen years to be accomplished from the date of the first letters patent or grants of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made and of none other.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 supplemented by the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, and

by the Rules made under those Acts. The Patent Office does not deal with trade mark or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is in fact no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters of major interest. One main difference exists however as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of trade marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856 after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and owing to some informalities the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patents and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883 dealing with exhibitions followed and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter three — (1) Hyderabad (Deccan), (2) Mysore, (3) Gwalior have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must

be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail. They gave further protection both to the inventor, by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period. At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor General in Council and provision was made for the grant of a sealed patent instead of for the mere recognition of an exclusive privilege. The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907.

Important amendments have been made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act since 1911, the most important being the priority given to Indian inventors over others to apply for British patents within 12 months from the date of the Indian application. Similarly an applicant for a British patent has priority over other applicants in India for 12 months from the date of his British application.

Printed Specification of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy) may be seen free of charge together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places—

AHMEDABAD	B. C. Technical Institute
ALLAHABAD	Public Library
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industry
BOMBAY	Record Office
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Byculla
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association No 1A Sussex Road, Parul
CALCUTTA	Patent Office No 1, Council House Street
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sidpur
CANWAPOR	Office of the Director of Industries United Provinces
CHINSTRAN	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division

CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner Chittagong Division
DAOGA	Office of the District Board Daoga
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner
HYDERABAD	Industries and Commerce Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government
KARACHI	Office of the City Deputy Collector,
LAROUZ	Punjab Public Library
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore College of Engineering
MYSOOR	Office of the Secretary to Government General and Revenue Department
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute
POONA	College of Engineering
RANOLI	Office of the Director of Industries Bihar & Orissa
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary Government of Burma
ROORKEE	Thomason College
SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector

PUBLICATIONS on sale at the Patent Office —

	Price Rs. & p.
Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and Instructions)	1 0
The Indian Patents and Designs Act II of 1911	0 10
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each 0 2
The Indian Patents and Designs Rules 1912	0 2
Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual Subscription with postage	3 0
Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2 6
Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900—1911 and Chronological lists, 1905—1911)	3 0
Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each 0 8
Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920	1 0
Printed Specifications of Inventions since 1912	0 3

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									
	1892-94	1898-99	1909-04	1909-09	1912-14	1912-19	1925-28	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
1 Production (b)	71	2 01	2 95	3 40	3 86	3 30	2 72	2 70	2 55	2 5
2 Imports	4 12	5 48	13 00	16 85	32 79	9 86(a)	80 06(a)	41 32	29 25	74 29
3 Exports	2 02	3 23	6 82	7 50	4 64	3 01(a)	8 28(a)	13	6	38
4 Net imports (1-2)	2 10	2 95	6 18	0 85	28 15	6 87(a)	22 38(a)	41 19	29 19	78 93
5 Net addition to stock (1-2+4)	2 91	4 26	9 18	12 75	31 51	10 26	25 10	43 98	31 74	76 47
6 Balance held in mint and Government Treasury and Gold Standard Reserves		66	12 85	6 51	19 11	16 93	27 02	21 42	22 32	22 42
7 Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mint etc., as compared with the preceding year		+01	+2 67	-3 22	+1 47	-1 02	+50 11		-2 00	
8 Net absorption (1-7)	2 81	3 65	6 45	16 00	27 04	11 28	24 11	43 98	38 74	76 47
9 Progressive total of additions to stock	51 74	61 86	1 01 19	1 58 81	2 77 15	3 72 61	4 06 83	4 87 93	5 19 67	5 86 14
10 Net progressive absorption	51 74	61 19	88 31	1 52 34	2 88 04	3 85 68	4 34 32	4 63 62	4 97 86	5 78 83

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Includes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

The Indian Tariff Board, 1927

Textile Industry—The Special Tariff Board, which was appointed in June 1926 to investigate the causes of the depression in the cotton textile industry and to report whether the industry was in need of protection submitted a report in January 1927 but it was not published until June. The Board found that the depression in the mill industry which commenced in 1923 had affected Bombay much more acutely than any other centre and that throughout India the mills with spinning departments only had with very few exceptions been affected to a greater extent than mills with both spinning and weaving departments.

Causes of the Depression—The suggested causes of the depression were examined under four heads: (i) world factors, (ii) external competition, (iii) causes affecting the Indian cotton textile industry as a whole and (iv) causes special to Bombay. The two world factors which in the opinion of the Board had materially contributed to the depression were the altered relations between agriculture and general prices from 1920 onwards and the course of the prices of American cotton from that year. Under the head external competition the most important findings based on an exhaustive examination of the statistics of Japanese imports of yarn and piece goods into India during the post-war period and of their character were that Japanese yarn of S-2 counts and above and Japanese piece goods of 30s and above were being sold in India at prices which were practically equal to the cost of manufacture alone in India without any allowance for profit or depreciation. In these circumstances the Board held that the competition of Japanese yarn and cloth must be regarded as an important cause of the depression in the mill industry in India. It signified this competition as unfair on the ground that the conditions of labour in Japan were inferior to those in India in respect of the length of the working day and the employment of women and juveniles at night. The advantage derived from the lousier shift working rendered possible by the employment of women and children at night which is prohibited by the Indian Factory Act was placed at 4 per cent on the actual cost of manufacture both of yarn and cloth an advantage which would be considerably in excess of a reasonable return on capital were included in the cost of production. The depreciation of the Japanese exchange from 1924 onwards had stimulated exports from Japan to India whilst it lasted but Japan had ceased to enjoy any special advantage in this respect nor could it be established that Japanese goods were being dumped in India. Amongst the causes of depression which have been suggested as applicable to India as a whole the Board found that over capitalisation of mills could not be included though it had undoubtedly contributed to accentuate the depression in Bombay as had the high dividends paid and the consequent failure to husband resources during the boom period. The use of inefficient machinery was also ruled out as a cause of depression. The managing

agency system was in the main acquitted of responsibility for the existing conditions though certain defects inherent in that system such as undue conservatism and lack of initiative were held to have to some extent contributory to them. The Board's conclusion as regards the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s 8d was that coming as this did at a time of falling prices it had rendered the problem presented by the disparity between prices and wages in the industry somewhat more acute.

Of the causes of the depression which had been suggested as special to Bombay the Board found that the loss of the export trade in yarn with China and the increasing competition of mills in Ahmedabad and other centres were the most important. In the five years before the war the exports of yarn from Bombay represented 53 per cent of the total Bombay mill production. In the five years ending 1923-24 they were only 24 per cent and in 1924-25 they had fallen to 11 per cent. The loss of the trade with China in yarn which had not been compensated appreciably by an increase in the extent of piece goods meant that the Bombay mills had to find an outlet in the home market for the equivalent of 300 million yards of cloth at a time when they were faced with the competition of an additional 400 million yards of cloth manufactured in mills in India outside Bombay. The costs of production in Bombay and other centres were carefully examined and the conclusion reached was that Bombay was under substantial disadvantages as compared with centres in respect of cost of fuel and power cost of water and higher local taxation. These disadvantages however were rather more than set off by advantages in regard to cost of stores or insurance and of office expenses. By far the greatest disability under which the Bombay industry laboured in its competition with mills in Ahmedabad and other centres in India was its high cost of labour.

Remedial Measures—The remedial measures suggested by the Board were discussed under four heads—(i) internal economies (ii) improvements in organisation (iii) changes in the tariff and (iv) statistical other than changes in the tariff. The Board held that the most important direction in which internal economies could be effected was by increasing the efficiency of labour a method which it regarded as greatly to be preferred to a reduction in wages. It made very detailed recommendations as to the ways in which greater labour efficiency could be secured. Other suggestions put forward under this head were that a single hedge contract would lead to economies in the purchase of the raw material that the charge for water used by the mills in Bombay should be reduced and that the town duty of one rupee per bale levied on all cotton consumed in the Bombay mills should be reduced to eight annas. The Board then turned its attention to the organisation of the industry and made suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Bombay Millowners' Association by the

constitution of strong sub-committees to deal with the various branches of the Association's activities. Improvements in the personnel of the firms of managing agents were recommended. The winding down of the capital in the Bombay mill industry was held to be a matter requiring immediate attention. The most important recommendation under this head was that Bombay should utilize to the full its natural advantages in the matter of climate and situation for the production of goods of higher counts and that the difficulties in the way of its doing so presented by the lack of suitable raw material in India should be overcome temporarily by the greater use of American and African cotton. A great expansion in the Bombay mill production of bleached, coloured and dyed and printed goods was suggested as one remedy for the depression. To this end the Board recommended the establishment by a combination of mills of a large factory for combined printing, bleaching and dyeing in or near Bombay. It further suggested greater attention to the development of the export trade of Bombay and pointed out that that the first essential to such development was that adequate information should be collected regarding conditions in certain large markets in the Near and Far East and that the industry should be in a position to utilise it. In regard to changes in the tariff the Board was unanimous in holding that no justification for an export duty on cotton could be established and that the concession of free entry enjoyed by cotton mill machinery and mill stores prior to 1921 should again be granted. It was further agreed that a moderate measure of protection in addition to that afforded by the existing revenue duty of 5 per cent on yarn and 11 per cent on cloth could be justified for such period as labour conditions in Japan remained inferior to those in India.

The President Mr F. Noyce differed from his colleagues Raja Hari Kishan Kaul and Mr N. B. Subba Rao as to the form in which this protection should be given. The two latter held that a differential duty against Japan was undesirable as was also an all round increase in the duty of yarn owing to its effect on the handloom industry. Their view was that protection to the cotton mill industry should be given in the form of an addition to the existing duty on all cotton manufactures other than yarn. The addition they recommended was 4 per cent and in discussing the form in which state aid could be given other than by changes in the tariff they proposed that the proceeds of the additional duty should be utilised in providing a stimulus to the production of goods of higher quality by the grant of a bounty on the spinning of higher counts of yarn. They therefore recommended that a bounty of one anna per pound or its equivalent should be given on all yarn of 82s and higher counts based on the production of an average of 15 per cent of the total spindleage in mills in British India. The operation of the bounty would be limited to four years at the end of which period the operation of the new Japanese Factory Law would have removed the effect of the unfair competition from that country. It would also be limited to the production of 15 per cent of the spindleage in any one mill and would not be given unless the total spindleage employed on the production of higher counts

exceeded 71 per cent and the average count spun was not below 14s.

Mr Noyce held that this scheme would do nothing to help those mills which had no weaving departments or to solve the greatest problem before the Bombay mill industry that of meeting the increasing competition of other centres. He also considered that the administrative difficulties in working it would prove insuperable. In his view the maximum amount of protection which could be justified was that which would offset the actual advantage per pound of yarn or per pound of cloth manufactured which was derived from double shift working in Japan. He therefore recommended the imposition of a differential duty of 4 per cent on all cotton manufactures imported into India from Japan the duty to continue until the end of the financial year 1929-30.

Although the Board failed to agree in regard to the bounty scheme it was unanimous in its view on other forms of State aid to the industry. It suggested assistance from Government if a satisfactory scheme for a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing plant could be put forward by the Bombay mill industry, the establishment of Trade Commissioners at Basra and Bombay and a rapid survey of the potentialities of the markets in other countries by a small mission consisting of an official and a nominee of the Bombay Millowners Association. It also suggested that the Bombay mill industry should have its own representative in its principal export markets and that an expenditure incurred by the Bombay Millowners Association in this respect should be supplemented for four years by the grant of an equal amount from Government up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 annually. The question of assisting the industry by subsidising shipping freights was held to be one for investigation by the Trade Commissioners and the Commercial Mission. No justification was considered to exist for the grant of export bounties or the abolition of company super tax. Finally the Board rejected the claim for special treatment of the handloom industry and also that put forward by certain mills using imported yarn for the abolition of the duty on yarn of counts above 40s or for a rebate of the duty on such yarn.

Decision of the Government of India.—The Government of India dealt with the recommendation of the Board so far as these related to changes in the Tariff in a Resolution of the Commerce Department dated June 7th 1927. They accepted Mr Noyce's view that the proposed bounty scheme was impracticable and held that its rejection removed the principal reason advanced by the majority of the Board for a general increase in the import duty on cotton piece goods. They further held that the advantages to Japan resulting from labour conditions which they placed at 10 per cent, a reasonable return on capital were included in the cost of production was more than covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent on cloth and that in these circumstances no additional duty on this account could be justified. The existing duty of 5 per cent on yarn did not fully cover the Japanese advantage but an additional duty was undesirable in view of its prejudicial effect on the handloom industry. The recom-

recommendations of the Board in regard to the duty on machinery and mill stores were accepted in principle, but the Government of India held that differentiation between industries was undisturbable. They therefore decided that the duty on all machinery and on certain mill stores should be remitted.

The decision of the Government of India led to a strong protest from a conference of representatives of the cotton mill industry which met at Bombay in June and by a deputation of millowners which was subsequently received by the Viceroy at Simla. The representations thus made led to a reconsideration of the whole question by the Government of India and on August 18th 1927 they announced that they had come to the conclusion that the cotton spinning industry could fairly claim additional assistance and that they had decided to bring before the Legislature a Bill providing that up to the 31st March 1930 the duty on cotton yarn irrespective of the country of origin should be one and half annas per pound or 5 per cent *ad valorem* whichever was higher. This meant that the specific duty would be leviable on all imported yarn, unless its value exceeded Rs. 1 14-0 per pound in which case it would continue to be 5 per cent *ad valorem*. In order to minimise the burden imposed on the handloom industry by the revised duty the duty on artificial silk which was being used in increasing quantities by handloom weavers and in cotton mills would be reduced from 15 to 7½ per cent. The Government also decided to extend the list of mill stores exempted from duty. Two Acts embodying these decisions were passed at the September session of the Imperial Legislature.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Board that a

small Commercial Mission should be deputed to explore the possibilities of certain export markets. Dr D B Meek the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Mr T Muloney the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association have been deputed to undertake the investigation.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.—The Indian Tariff Board proper was engaged during the year on a number of miscellaneous enquiries. It took evidence in regard to railway waggons and underframes and their component parts wire and wire nails, bolts and nuts, steel castings, machine belting, printing paper, fly wood and tea chests and matches. The only report published during the year was that on the duties on printing paper. The question referred to the Board was the interpretation of the entry in the Tariff schedule imposing a protective duty of one rupee per pound on printing paper containing less than 65 per cent of mechanical wood pulp. The Government of India had ruled that the percentage of mechanical pulp should be calculated on the total weight of the paper and not merely on the fibre content. The effect of this ruling was to bring within the scope of the duty large quantities of imported newsprint which there appeared reason to believe it had been the intention of the Legislature to exclude when the Muntoo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1926 was passed. The Tariff Board reported in favour of excluding from the protective duty printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent of the fibre content. Their recommendation was accepted by the Government of India and embodied in an Act passed at the September session of the Legislature.

COPYRIGHT

There is no provision of law in British India for the registration of Copyright. Protection for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no registration of rights but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British areas scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material

modifications of them in their applications to translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce reproductions, perform or publish a translation is subject to an important proviso to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. The majority of Indian melodies, it was explained in Council have not been published, i.e., written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 6 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced.

Customs Tariff.

General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes and not for the protection of Indian industries. But the tariff has been modified with a view to admitting free or at favourable rates articles the cheap import of which was considered necessary in the interests of the country. Thus certain raw materials manures agricultural implements and dairy appliances are admitted free. Machinery printing materials etc. are assessed at 2½ per cent and iron and steel railway material and ships at 10 per cent. High duties are imposed on tobacco liquors and matches.

Re Imports—Articles of foreign production on which import duty has been once paid if subsequently exported are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions—

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied—

- (1) of the identity of the articles,
- (2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export
- (3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subsequent re-import
- (4) that they are private personal property re-imported for personal use not mer- chandise for sale
- (5) that not more than three years have passed since they were re-exported

Duty is however charged on the cost of repairs done to the articles while abroad which should be declared by the person re-importing the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation.

To facilitate identification on re-importation an export certificate giving the necessary particulars should be obtained from the Customs Department at the time of shipment of the articles which should be tendered for examination.

This concession of free entry on re-importation is not extended for the benefit of Companies or Corporate Bodies.

Drawbacks—When any goods capable of being easily identified which have been imported by sea into any Customs port from any foreign port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs port to any foreign port or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, seven eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided be repaid as drawback.

Provided that in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector at such Customs port and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation as shown by the records of the Customs House or within such extended

term as the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding 3 years.

When any goods having been charged with Import duty at one Customs port and thence exported to another are re-exported by sea as aforesaid drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port.

Provided that in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in-Charge of the Customs House at the port of final exportation and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British India.

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

Every person or his duly authorised agent claiming drawback on any goods duly exported shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs port and that such person was at the time of entry on board and shipment and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

Merchandise Marks—Importers into India especially from countries other than the United Kingdom would do well to make themselves acquainted with the law and regulations relating to merchandise marks. In Appendix II will be found the principal provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1939 and connected Acts and the notifications issued thereunder. The following summary of the regulations in force does not claim to be exhaustive. For those seeking more complete information a reference is suggested to the Merchandise Marks Manual which is published under the authority of the Government of India and obtainable of all agents for the sale of Indian Government publications.

Infringements or offences may be classified conveniently under four heads—

- 1 Counterfeit trade marks,
- 2 Trade descriptions that are false in respect of the country of origin,
- 3 Trade descriptions that are false in other respects; and
- 4 Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

NOTE 1.—In the expression *ad valorem* used in these Schedules the reference is to real value as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878) unless an article has a tariff value assigned to it

NOTE 2.—Tariff valued heads are based on the ordinary trade description of each article and cover all reduced grades and mixtures unless they are separately provided for

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco			
	FISH			
1	FISH SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight		Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor or General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> from time to time prescribe * 15 per cent
2	FISH, excluding salted fish (see Serial No 1)		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 „
3	FISHMAWS including singally and sossile, and shakkins			15 „
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES all sorts fresh dried salted or preserved †			15 „
	<i>Tariff values —</i>			
	Almonds without shell	cwt	Rs. 98 0	15 „
	„ kagari Persian in the shell		98 0	15 „
	„ in the shell Persian		20 0	15 „
	Cashew or cajoo kernels		25 0	15 „
	Cocoanuts Straits Dutch East Indies and Siam	thousand	105 0	15 „
	„ Maldives		30 0	15 „
	„ other		45 0	15 „
	„ kernel (khopra)	cwt	22 0	15 „
	Dates, dry in bags		12 0	15 „
	wet in bags, baskets and bundles		5 8	15 „
	in pots boxes, tins and crates		12 0	15 „
	Figs dried Persian		12 0	15 „
	European		18 0	15 „
	Garlic		6 8	15 „
	Pistachio nuts		70 0	15 „
	Raisins, Red, Persian Gulf		13 0	15 „

* The rate on the 1st January 1928 and until further notice is annas 7½

† Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No 3, dated the 25th September 1928, Currants are liable to duty at Rs 1 4-0 per cwt

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd		Is a	
	GRAIN PULSE AND FLOUR			
5	FLOUR except sago flour		Ad valorem	15 per cent
6	GRAIN AND PULSE all sorts, including broken grains and pulse but excluding flour (see Serial No 5 and 7)			Free
7	SAGO FLOUR			Free
	LIQUORS			Rs a p
8	ALE, Beer, Porter Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles		0 8 0
9	DEFACTURED SPIRIT		Ad valorem	7½ per cent
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles		Rs 36 or 15 per cent Ad valorem whichever is higher
11	Liquors Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Ditto		Rs 30 or 15 per cent. Ad valorem whichever is higher
	(b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof		Rs 21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof or 15 per cent Ad valorem whichever is higher
12	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Ditto		Ditto
13	WINE—			Rs a p
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles		0 0 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Ditto		4 8 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit"			

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued.

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—contd		Rs a P	
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES			
14	PROVISIONS OILMAN'S & STORES, AND GROCERIES all sorts excluding vinegar in casks (see Serial No 15).		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values.</i>			
	Butter	lb	1 12 0	15 per cent
	Cassava Tapioca or Sago (whole)	cwt	12 0 0	15 „
	(Cassava or Tapioca (flour)		10 2 0	15 „
	China preserves in syrup	Box of 6 large or 12 small jars	8 8 0	15 „
	„ „ dry, candied	lb	0 7 0	15 „
	China canned fruit	case of 4 dozen cwt	15 0 0	15 „
	Cocum		7 0 0	15 „
	Chi		68 0 0	15 „
	Vegetable product		42 0 0	15 „
	Vermicelli, flour, from China and the Far East		25 0 0	15 „
	„ Peas „		32 0 0	15 „
	„ Rice „		19 8 0	15 „
	Yeast, from China and the Far East		29 0 0	15 „
15	VINEGAR, in casks		<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ „
	SACCHARINE			
16	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	lb		Rs a p 5 0 0
17	SACCHARINE TABLETS		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent or Rs 5 per pound of Saccharine Contents, whichever is higher
	SPICES			
18	SPICES all sorts—		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values.</i>			
	Peelnuts (husked)—			
	Raw or boiled whole from Java	cwt	11 0 0	15 per cent
	Raw or boiled whole from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Sum		18 0 0	15 „
	Raw whole from Ceylon		21 0 0	15 „
	Raw split (sun dried) from Ceylon		35 0 0	15 „
	Boiled split or sliced		24 0 0	15 „
	Chillies, dry		20 0 0	15 „
	Cloves		52 0 0	15 „
	„ exhausted		11 0 0	15 „
	„ stems and leaves		7 0 0	15 „
	in seeds (narkavan).		20 0 0	15 „
	Ginger dry		33 0 0	15 „
	Mace	lb	2 0 0	15 „
	Nutmegs		1 0 0	15 „
	„ in shell		0 8 6	15 „
	Pepper black	cwt	60 0 0	15 „
	„ long		90 0 0	15 „
	„ white		90 0 0	15 „

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	1.—Food Drink and Tobacco—contd		Rs a p	
	SUGAR			
19	CONFECTIONERY		Ad valorem	30 per cent
20	SUGAR, excluding confectionery (see Serial No 19,			Rs a
	(1) Sugar crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above	cwt		4 8
	(2) Sugar crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard			4 0
	(3) Sugar below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy		Ad valorem	25 per cent
	<i>Tariff values</i>			
	Molasses—			
	(4) Imported in bulk by tank steamer	c t	1 10 0	25 ,
	(5) otherwise imported		— 4 0	25
	Sugar Candy		— 0 0 0	25
	TEA			
21	TEA		Ad valorem	15 , ,
	<i>Tariff values</i>			
	Tea black	lb	0 11 6	15 ,
	„ Green		1 2 0	16 , ,
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
22	COFFEE		Ad valorem	15
	<i>Tariff value</i>			
	Coffee other than roasted or ground	wt	— 0 0 0	15
23	HOPS			free
24	SALT, excluding Salt exempted under Serial No 2.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight		The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1923 and until further notice is Rs. 1-4-0.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd		Rs a.	
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK—contd			
25	SALT imported into British India and issued in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for use in any process of manufacture also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for use in curing fish in those provinces (For the general duty on salt see Serial No. 24)			Free
26	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified		Ad valorem	15 per cent
27	TOBACCO			
	CIGARS			75 " "
28	CIGARETTES of value— (a) not exceeding Rs 10-8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs 10-8 per thousand	thousand		Rs a 7 0 10 8
	<i>Note</i> —For the purposes of this item value means real value as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of the said Section shall be Rs " per thousand			
29	TOBACCO unmanufactured	lb		1 8
30	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured			2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured			
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL			
31	COAL COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton		0 8
	GUMS RESINS AND LAC			
32	STICK OR SEED LAC			Free.
33	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC all sorts not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 32)		Ad valorem	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values</i>			
	Gambier, block and cube	cwt	22 0	15
	" in flakes or circular pieces	"	4 0	15
	Gum Ammoniac	"	36 0	15
	" Arabic	"	20 0	15
	" Benjamin res	"	32 0	15
	" cowrie	"	60 0	15
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	32 0	15
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	11 0	15
	" Persian (false)	"	13 0	15
	Myrrh	"	34 0	15
	Roain	"	17 0	15

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty
	II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd		Rs a p	
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW			
84	HIDES AND SKINS raw or salted			Free
	METALLIC ORBS AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE			
36	IRON OR STEEL, old Tariff value— Iron or Steel old	cwt	Ad valorem 1 12 0	10 per cent Free
26	METALLIC ORBS all sorts except other and other pigment ores			
	OILS			
37	KEROSENE, also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test	Imperial gallon		Rs a p 0 2 6
38	MOTOR SPIRIT			0 4 0
9	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre (2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication (3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes Tariff value— Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, if imported in bulk	ton		10 0 0
		Imperial gallon		0 1 4
			Ad valorem	7½ per cent
40	All sorts of animal, essential mineral and vegetable non-essential oil not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 38 and 39) — Tariff Values— Castor oil Citronella oil Cocconut oil Kajiputti oil Limeed oil raw or bottled Peppermint oil	ton lb cwt lb Imperial gallon lb	53 4 2 6 0 1 12 0 30 0 0 1 14 0 3 6 0 8 4 0	½ per cent 15 15 15 15 15 15
	SEEDS			
41	OIL SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India			Free
42	SEEDS all sorts not otherwise specified		Ad valorem	15 per cent

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd		Rs a p	
	TALLOW STEARINE AND WAX.			
43	TALLOW			Free
44	All sorts of stearine wax grease and animal fat not otherwise specified		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff value —</i> Vegetable wax	cwt	55 0 0	15 per cent
	TEXTILE MATERIALS			
45	COTTON raw			Free
46	TEXTILE MATERIALS the following —		<i>Ad valorem</i>	1 per cent
	silkwaste and raw silk including cocoons raw flax, hemp jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified			
	<i>Tariff values —</i>			
	Raw Silk—			
	Bokhara	lb	12 0 0	15 per cent
	Yellow Shanghai		5 10 0	1
	other kinds		8 4 0	15
	Mathow		4 8 0	15
	Ianjam		1 0 0	15
	Persian		4 0 0	15
	Sham		5 12 0	15
	White Shanghai Thonkoon or Duppon		4 4 0	15
	other kinds		6 8 0	15
	other kinds of China		7 0 0	15
	Coir fibre	cwt	8 4 0	15
	Raw hemp		35 0 0	15
47	WOOL raw and wool tops			Free
	WOOD AND TIMBER			
48	FIREWOOD		<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent
49	WOOD AND TIMBER all sorts not otherwise specified including all sorts of ornamental wood			15 ,
	MISCELLANEOUS			
50	CANES AND RATTANS		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values —</i>			
	Canes—			
	Malacca	100 pieces	22 0 0	15 per cent.
	Chunty		11 0 0	15
	Trees		8 0 0	15
	Koot Moonah		26 0 0	15
	Mannu		16 8 0	15
	Polo all kinds		45 0 0	15
	Tobito	cwt	25 0 0	15

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued.

Serial No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd			
	MISCELLANEOUS—(contd)		Rs a p	
	MATTAINS—			
	Chair	cwt	20 0 0	15 per cent
	Basket		10 8 0	15
	Outer		75 0 0	15
	Inner		53 0 0	15
51	COWRIES AND SHELLS—		Ad valorem	15 „
	<i>Tariff values—</i>			
	Cowries bazar common	cwt	6 0 0	15 per cent
	yellow superior quality		8 0 0	15
	Maldiva		21 0 0	15
	Sankhli		120 0 0	15
	Mother-of-pearl nacre		20 0 0	15
	Nakhla		120 0 0	15
	Tortoise-shell	lb	10 0 0	15
	„ nakh		2 0 0	15
52	IVORY unmanufactured		Ad valorem	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values—</i>			
	Elephants grinders	cwt	300 0 0	15
	tusks (other than hollows centres and points) each exceeding 20 lb in weight and hollows centres and points each weighing 10 lb and over		875 0 0	15
	Elephants tusks (other than hollows centres and points) not less than 10 lb and not exceeding 20 lb each and hollows centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb		725 0 0	15
	Elephants tusks each less than 10 lb (other than hollows centres and points)		430 0 0	15
	Sea-cow or mrove teeth, each not less than 4 lbs		215 0 0	15
	Sea-cow or mrove teeth, each not less than 3 lb and under 4 lbs		220 0 0	1
	Sea cow or mrove teeth each less than 3 lbs		190 0 0	15
53	MANURES all sorts including animal bones and the following chemical manures—Basic slag nitrate of ammonia nitrate of soda muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia sulphate of potash kainit salts carbo lime urea nitrate of lime calcium cyanamide mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.			Free
54	PRECIOUS STONES unset and imported uncut and Pearls unset			Free
55	PRECIOUS STONES unset and imported cut (see Serial No 54)		Ad valorem	15 per cent
56	PULP OF WOOD rags and other paper making materials.			Free
57	RUBBER stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber			Free
58	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*		Ad valorem	15 per cent.

* Under Government of India Notification No 4317 dated the 2nd July 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II--(Import Tariff)--continued

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III --Articles wholly or mainly manufactured			
	APPAREL			
59	APPAREL including, drapery boots and shoes and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under Serial No. 80 and gold and silver thread (see Serial Nos. 107 and 108) and articles made of silk or silk mixtures (see Serial Nos. 154, 155 and 156)		Ad valorem	15 per cent
60	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto imported by a public servant for his personal use			Free
	ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
61	Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No. 84			
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 65 and 105)	Each		Rs. 10
	(2) Barrels for the same whether single or double			Rs. 1
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms			Rs. 5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks			Rs. 3
	(5) Revolver cylinders for each cartridge they will carry			Rs. 1
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads locking pieces and locks for muzzle loading arms.			Rs. 1
	(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifle arms			
	(8) Machines for making cartridges for rifle arms		Ad valorem	30 per cent
62	GUNPOWDER for cannon, rifles, gun, pistols and sporting purposes			30
63	SUBJECT TO THE EXEMPTIONS SPECIFIED IN Serial No. 84 all articles other than those specified in Serial Nos. 61, 65 and 105 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns which are dutiable as hardware under Serial No. 84) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing, or capping cartridges for arms other than rifle arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores and any articles which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act			30

or 80 per cent ad valorem
whichever is higher

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	<p>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>The following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES —</p> <p>(a) Articles falling under the 3rd 4th 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of No. 61 when they appertain to a firearm falling under that item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm</p> <p>(b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic military naval Royal, Air Force or police uniform</p> <p>(c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a Gazetted Police Officer or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such Officer belongs or in the case of an Officer not attached to any Corps by the Officer Commanding the Station or District in which such Officer is serving or in the case of a Police Officer by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the Officer for the purpose of his equipment</p> <p>(d) Swords for presentation as Army or Volunteer Prizes</p> <p>(e) Arms, ammunition and Military Stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the Military Forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service</p> <p>(f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by Officers Commanding British and Indian Regiments or Volunteer Corps for the instruction of their men</p>			\$100
65	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possess only an antiquarian value masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes and are intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.		Ad valorem	15 per cent
66	EXPLOSIVES namely, blasting gunpowder blasting gelatine blasting dynamite blasting robit blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuses			10

Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — *contd*

Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Unit	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs. & p.	
	CHEMICALS DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
67	ANTI PLAQUE SERUM			Free
68	BLEACHING PASTE and bleaching powder			Free.
69	COPPERAS green		<i>ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent
	<i>Tariff value</i>			
70	Copperas green if imported in bulk OPITE and its alkaloids and their derivatives	cwt seer of 80 tolas	4 0 0	2½ per cent Rs. 24 or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
71	CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including Quinine			Free
72	MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE			Free
73	SULPHUR			Free
74	CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines all sort not otherwise specified		<i>ad valorem</i>	1½ per cent
	<i>Tariff value :</i>			
	Alkali Indian (sajji khari)	cwt	3 8 0	1 per cent
	Alum (tump)		8 0 0	1
	Ammonium chloride—			
	Vulphate of Ammonia crystalline		20 0 0	1
	Sulphuric sublimed		25 0 0	1
	Other sorts including compound		22 0 0	1
	Anhydrous ammonia gas	lb	0 14 0	1
	Arsenic (thina masani)	cwt	70 0 0	1½
	Calcium chloride		3 8 0	1
	Carbide of calcium		16 0 0	1½
	Carbonate of ammonia		12 0 0	1½
	Carbonic acid gas	lb	0 3 8	1
	Chlorine gas		0 4 8	1½
	Epsom salts (in bulk)	cwt	3 8 0	1
	Peppermint crystals	lb	14 0 0	1½
	Potassium bichromate	cwt	2 0 0	1½
	Silicate of soda (in liquid form)		4 0 0	1½
	Soda ash including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui carbonates		6 0 0	15
	Soda bicarbonate		8 8 0	15
	Soda bisulphate		22 8 0	15
	Soda caustic solid		10 8 0	15
	bulk		15 0 0	15
	powdered		1 8 0	15
	Soda crystals (in bulk)		7 0 0	1½
	Sodium sulphide		8 8 0	1½
	Sulphate of copper		19 0 0	15
	Forma or natural soda uncalcined		3 8 0	1
	Asafoetida (hing)		100 0 0	1½
	coarse (hingra)		0 8 0	15

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs a p	
	CHEMICALS DRUGS AND MEDICINES—<i>contd</i>			
	Bansloeian (bamboo campher)	lb	1 0 0	1 per cent
	Calamba root	cwt	7 0 0	15
	Campher refined other than powder and slabs	lb	1 0 0	15
	refined slabs		1 1 0	15
	powder from Japan		1 13 0	1
	(China including Hong Kong)		1 10 0	15
	Campher synthet powder		1 8 0	15
	(as in China)	cwt	1 8 0	15
	Chin root (chih him) rough		2 0 0	15
	— refined		0 0 0	1
	Cubeba		8 0 0	1
	Galearia China		10 0 0	15
	Solep		100 0 0	1
	Storax liquid (rose mello or alame)		30 0 0	15
	CONVEYANCES			
76	COAL TUBS tipping wagons and the like (not railways designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel and if only one part thereof made of iron or steel)			
	(a) if of British manufacture	ton		Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(b) if not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 15 per ton
78	CONVEYANCES not specified in Serial No. 76 namely tractors motor omnibuses motor lorries motor vans passenger lifts carriages carts jinrikshas bath chairs perambulators trucks wheelbarrows bicycles tricycles and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars motor cycles or motor scooter (see Serial No. 79)		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
79	MOTOR CARS MOTOR CYCLES and MOTOR SCOOTERS and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Serial No. 78 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles		<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Unit	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>could</i> CUTLERY, HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS			
79	The following Agricultural Implements, namely: winnowers, threshing machines and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, hulling machines, root cutters, chaff cutters, horse and bullock ploughs, cultivators, seeders, harrows, no-crushers, seed drills, hay rakes, hay presses, potato diggers, liquid sprays, mangle machines and also agricultural tractors and component parts of these implements, in whole or in part, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements in which they are tractors for which they are imported and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.			
80	Articles plated with gold and silver.		Ad valorem	10 per cent
81	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof of CUTLERY, excluding plate cutlery (see Serial No. 78).		Ad valorem	10 per cent
82	The following Dairy Appliances, namely: cream separators, milk centrifuging machines, plant milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers, and component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.			Free
83	ELECTRICAL CONTROLS AND THERMOSTATS, namely: switches, fuses and current breaking device of all sorts and descriptions designed for use in circuit of electrical apparatus and at a pressure not exceeding 50 volts and regulators for use with motor which consume less than 15 watt. Bar, resistor, copper wires and cables and conductors which have a sectional area of less than one square inch part of a square inch and wires and all other metals of not more than square millimetre diameter and line inulator including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like of types and sizes as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes and the fitting thereof.		12 per cent	10 per cent

* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 19 dated the 17th June 1926 the toll wind, agricultural machines are exempt from payment of import duty.

Reet Pullers, Broad and Narrow Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Huskers and Shredders, Potato Planter, Lime Sowers, Manure Spreader and Distributors.

Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 109 dated the 2nd October 1927, Gold plated dusted priming for use as agricultural implements are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 27 dated the 5th August 1928 silver plated surgical instrument at such value to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 7 dated the 5th February 1927 Mangle machines and such component parts thereof as can be readily fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes are exempt from payment of import duty.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs a p	
	CUTLERY HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—<i>contd</i>			
84	HARDWARE ironmongery and tools all sorts not otherwise specified		<i>Ad valorem</i>	1 per cent
	<i>Tariff value</i> Crown cutlery	gross	0 13 0	15 per cent
8	INSTRUMENTS apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and to actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling			Free
86	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof		<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent
87	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company		<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent
88	WATERMILLS gear mills oil press and parts thereof when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power			Free
92	All other sort of implements instruments apparatus and appliances and parts thereof not otherwise specified †		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	DYES AND COLOURS			
90	DYES derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process			Free
91	DYEING and TANNING Substances all sorts not otherwise specified and paints and colours and painters materials all sorts		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
	<i>Tariff values</i>			
	Avor bark	cwt	4 8 0	15 per cent
	Cochineal	lb	1 12 0	15
	Cambute Persian	cwt	40 0 0	15
	Cambute	lb	2 1 0	15
	Sumac	cwt	25 0 0	15
	Vermilion Canton	Box of 90 b indles	10 0 0	15
	FURNITURE CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD			
93	FURNITURE Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified		<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent

† Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 981—Cus 2, dated the 28th February 1922, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony (including component parts of such apparatus which are essential for its working and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose) when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>cut</i>			
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHERS			
95	HIDES and SKIN, not otherwise specified, of leather and leather Manufactures all sorts, not otherwise specified		Ad valorem	1 per cent
	MACHINERY			
96	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—			Free
	(1) prime movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors) and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative part			
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour or which before being brought into use require to be fitted with machines or other moving parts			
	(3) apparatus and appliances not propelled by manual or animal labour which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose			
	(4) control gear, self-acting, or otherwise, and transmission gear used for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton			
	(5) bare hard drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables insulated or not and pole trough conduit and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system and the fittings thereof			
	NOTE—The term industrial system used in sub-clause (3) means installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity			

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—continued

[illegible]

* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 19 dated the 17th June 1928. Zinc lithographic plates are liable to duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	III — Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>			
	MACHINERY—<i>contd</i>		Rs a p	
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the collector of Customs to be reasonable			
100	MACHINERY and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machine to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake horse power		Ad valorem	10 per cent
	MILTAIS IRON AND STEEL			
101A	IRON alloys		Ad valorem	10 per cent
101B	IRON ANGLE channel and tee—			
	(a) fabricated all qualities—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 91 or 1" per cent ad valorem whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture			R 21 or 1" per cent ad valorem whichever is higher plus R 1" per ton
	(b) not fabricated kinds other than galvanized tinned or lead coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs a p 10 0 0
	(ii) not of British manufacture			30 0 0
101C	IRON ANGLE channel and tee not otherwise specified (see serial No 101B)		Ad valorem	10 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Angle channel and tee—			
	Crown and superior qualities not fabricated	ton	200 0 0	10 per cent
	Other kinds not fabricated if galvanized tinned or lead coated		200 0 0	10

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd		Rs a T	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—contd			
102C	STEEL BAR AND ROD the following kinds— (a) shape specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete if the smallest dimension is under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (b) all shapes and sizes if— (i) of alloy crucible shear blister or tin steel or (ii) galvanized or coated with other metals or (iii) planished or polished including bright steel shafting (c) other qualities if of any of the following shapes and sizes— (i) rounds under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter (ii) squares under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sides (iii) flat if under 1 inch wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (iv) flats not under 6 inches wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (v) ovals if the dimension of the major axis not less than twice that of the minor axis (vi) all other shapes any size <i>Tariff values—</i> Bar and rod— Galvanized or coated with other metals all shapes and sizes Planished or polished including bright steel shafting all shapes and sizes		1d valorem	10 per cent
102D	STEEL BAR AND ROD not otherwise specified (see Serial No 102C)— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	ton	140 0 0 220 0 0	10 per cent
102a	STEEL (other than bars) alloys crucible shear blister and tin		4d valorem	10 per cent.
102b	STEEL (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process		10	,
102c	STEEL ingots, blooms and billets and slabs of a thickness of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or more		10	

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Unit	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd		Rs a p	
	METALS IRON AND STEEL—contd			
101 H	STEEL SHEET PILING, flat or bent partially or wholly not otherwise specified if made mainly or wholly of steel bars or iron plates or sheets for the construction of buildings, bridge tanks, well curbs for the tower and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (see Serial No 84) or any of the articles specified in Serial Nos 76, 78, 80 or 104	ton		Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(i) of British manufacture			Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture			Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 15 per ton
102 I	STEEL tinplate and tincoated sheet, including tin tags and cuttings of such plate, sheet or taggers			Rs 48
103 A	IRON OR STEEL anchors and slides		<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent
104 B	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts in building bolts and nuts for roofing			10
105 C	IRON OR STEEL PLATE METAL			10
106 D	IRON OR STEEL RODS AND TIES			10
107 E	IRON OR STEEL NAIL, WIRE OR FENCE	wt		Rs 3
108 F	IRON OR STEEL NAIL, wire and washer, all sort not otherwise specified (see Serial No 104)		<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent
	<i>Stripped</i>			
	Nails in iron and washer	wt	18 0 0	10
	Nails rose, oak and flat headed		45 0 0	10
	bullock and horse shoe		14 0 0	10
	Pencil pin, 16 gauge and smaller		10 0 0	10
	Rivet, bolt, makers or structural if black		12 0 0	10
	Washer, black structural		12 0 0	10
109 G	IRON OR STEEL pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	ton		Rs 38 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(a) black and/or			

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	<p>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>cond</i> METAL¹ IRON AND STEEL—<i>cond</i> IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—<i>cond</i> (b) not galvanized— (i) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick— of British manufacture</p> <p>ton</p> <p>Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher</p> <p>not of British manufacture</p> <p>Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 15 per ton</p> <p>(ii) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick— of British manufacture</p> <p>not of British manufacture</p> <p>Rs 30 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher</p> <p>Rs 30 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 20 per ton</p>		Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	
103 H	IRON OR STEEL PIPE AND TUBES also fittings therefor that is to say bands, boots, elbow-tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (see Serial No 103g)		<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent
103 I	<p>IRON OR STEEL PLATES OR SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and not of cast iron— (a) fabricated all qualities— (i) of British manufacture</p> <p>ton</p> <p>Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher</p> <p>(ii) not of British manufacture</p> <p>Rs 21 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 15 per ton</p> <p>(b) not fabricated, chequered and ship tank, bridge and common qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture</p> <p>"</p> <p>Rs 20 Rs 30</p>			

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—continued.

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs a p	
	METALS IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd</i>			
103 J	IRON OR STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos 102A, 102C, 103J and 103V) whether fabricated or not		Ad valorem	10 per cent
	<i>Tariff rates</i>			
	Plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick—			
	Boiler fire box and special qualities not fabricated	ton	200 0 0	10
	Galvanized plain not fabricated		215 0 0	10
103 K	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick whether fabricated or not if coated with metals other than tin or zinc		Ad valorem	10
103 L	IRON OR STEEL SHEET (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick—			
	(a) fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized	ton		Rs 33 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Serial No 103L—			
	of British manufacture			Rs 29 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture			Rs 39 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs 26 per ton
	(b) not fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized			Rs 30
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos 102L and 103L)			
	of British manufacture			Rs 30
	not of British manufacture			Rs 59

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs 1	
	METALS IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd</i>			
103	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—			
a	Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—			
	(i) of 30 lbs per yard and over (including those for	100		Rs 13 s 6 or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	of 30 lbs and the heads of			
	of British manufacture			Rs 20
	not of British manufacture			Rs 37
	(b) under 30 lbs per yard and the heads of			
	of British manufacture			Rs 20
	not of British manufacture			Rs 37
B	Slab rails and cross-ties and the like materials not made of steel including cast-iron and cross-ties and the like material for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—			
	(i) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over			Rs 14 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs per yard—			
	of British manufacture			Rs 29 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture			Rs 29 or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher plus Rs. 12 per ton
C	Sleepers, other than cast iron and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers			Rs 10 or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher

Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — continued

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—in India		Rs a p	
	METALS IRON AND STEEL—in India			
103 V	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY track material not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos 103a and 107) including bearing plate cast iron sleepers and fastenings therefor and sleep boxes		1d 10 p 0	10 per cent
103 1	IRON OR STEEL TRAMWAY track material not otherwise specified (see Serial No 107) including rails, fish plate, tie bar, switches, crossing and the like in turnouts or shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks		10	
103 C	IRON OR STEEL Laid or set and set fitting wire and wire rope		10	
103 H	IRON OR STEEL WIRE other than barbed or strand of fencing wire wire rope or wire netting	100	1 00	
103 S	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete		10 per cent	
103 T	IRON OR STEEL the whole or material (not including machinery) or in ship or other vessel intended for inland or foreign navigation which has been assembled in India for use and shipped for re-assembly in India — Provided that article duty is under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item	0	Rs 23 or 30 per cent <i>whichever is higher</i>	
104	ALL SORTS OF IRON AND STEEL manufacture thereof not otherwise specified <i>Tariff values</i> Iron and Steel cans or drums— When imported containing kerosene and motor spirit <i>valued</i> — Cans fitted off four gallons capacity — (can) Cans or drums not fitted off two gallons capacity— (a) with faucet caps (b) ordinary Drums of four gallons capacity — (a) with faucet caps (b) ordinary Iron and Steel drums Iron	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 10 1 0 0 1 0 10	10 per cent	
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL			
106	CURRENT MINTED bronze and copper coin of the Government of India		Free	
106	GOLD AND SILVER bullion and coin			
107	GOLD PLATE gold thread and wire and gold manufactures all sorts		1d 10 p 0	30 per cent
108	SILVER PLATE silver thread and wire and silver manufactures all sorts		30	

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd		R a p	
	PAPER PASTEBOARDS AND STATIONERY—contd			
	<i>Packing and wrapping paper</i>			
	Machine glazed papers	lb	0 2 6	10 per cent
	Vanilla machine glazed or unglazed and sulphite envelope		0 2 9	1
	<i>Kraft and imitation kraft</i>			
	Straw boards	wt	0 2 1	15
113	Printing paper (excluding chrome double tint paper and stereo) all sort which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amount to less than 65 per cent of the fibre content	lb	0 0 0	One anna
114	WRITING PAPER—			
	(a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and roaness rip books and the binding thereof	lb		One anna or 10 per cent of value whichever is higher
	(b) All other sorts	lb		One anna
115	TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by packet book or parcel post			Free
116	POSTAGE STAMPS whether used or unused			
117	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK			
	Railway materials for permanent way and rolling stock, namely—sleeper other than iron and steel and fastenings therefor bearing plates fish bolts and nuts chair and locking apparatus brake gear shunting skid supports and springs signal turntable weighbridges cowcatchers wagons traverser rail turnovers roadster-trailers trucks and component parts thereof switches crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel also cranes water cranes and water tank when imported by or under the orders of a railway company *		Ad valorem	10 per cent
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry, railway means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1900 and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramway as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein. Provided also that engine or machinery as defined in Serial No 96 or No 98 shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.			
118	Component Part of Railway Material as defined in Serial No 117, namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose		Ad valorem	10 per cent

* Under the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 20 dated the 2nd April 1927, cranes, water cranes and water tanks when imported by the administration not being a railway company or any railway as defined in the first proviso to this item, are liable to duty at 10 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—continued.

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd		Rs a p	Rs a p
	RAILWAY PLANT AND FILING STOCK <i>—con lu</i> Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
113	ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND THREAD		Ad valorem	1/2 per cent
120	(COTTON FINE) GOODS			11
121	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and cotton sewing or darning thread			5
				or 1 1/2 anna per cent whichever is higher
122	SECOND HAND or used gunny bag or cloth made of jute			Free
123	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRIC that is to say — Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified Flax twist and yarn and manufactures of flax Hosiery and millinery excluding articles made of silk (see Serial No. 126) Hemp manufacture Hosiery excluding articles made of silk (see Serial No. 126) Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures excluding second hand or used gunny bags or cloth (see Serial No. 122) Silk yarn bolts and warps and silk thread Woollen yarn knitting wool and other manufactures of wool in hosiery All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified		Ad valorem	10 per cent
124	SILK GOODS used or required for medical purposes namely —silk ligatures elastic silk hoselets elbow pieces thigh pieces knee caps legging socks anklets stockings suspensory bandages silk abdominal belts silkweb catheter tubes and oiled silk		Ad valorem	10 per cent
126	SILK mixtures that is to say (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not or both silk (b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 124)			20
	A B—For tariff values under this item see Serial No. 126 below			

Schedule II --(Import Tariff)--concluded

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>concl'd</i>		Rs & p	
	YARNS AND LINTILL FABRICS—<i>concl'd</i>			
1-6	SILK PLOUGH and other manufactures of silk not otherwise specified in Serial Nos 1-4 and 1-5		4 12 00	10 per cent
	<i>Tariffed as</i>			
	Silk piece goods (white or coloured plain or figured) and all widths from Japan and China (including Hongkong)			
	<i>Japan—</i>			
	Tai all kind including Hibuta Thame (unken and Nankon and including striped printed wavy and called (or swivel wave work of khakho embrod red) embossed and pineapples but excluding all kind of Shoji or Shin Tai	11	20 9 0	
	Satus Taffeta and kha u all kind including striped printed woven so called (or swivel wave work or khakho (in brodered) and embossed		2 9 0	
	Twil all kinds		24 8 0	
	Tama (all kind red)		24 8 0	
	Tugi and Boseki all kinds		11 0 0	
	Fancies printed and woven so called (swivel wave work or khakho embrod red) including (gorges) or a mon (cuzes and all kind of Shoji or Shin Tai		21 8 0	
	Embroidered and (embrod red) and good excluding Burmese scarves		44 0 0	
	Shawls (dresses) handkerchiefs (herv) muffler and (curves) excluding Burmese scarves		33 0 0	
	Dupettes and China Silk patkas		16 0 0	
	Burmese scarves—(a) Jap or Halwa		40 0 0	
	(b) other kind		47 0 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed satin (embrod red)		14 0 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed satins other kind		16 0 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed herry		28 0 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed Tugi and Boseki all kinds		3 0 0	
	Silk Tents		9 0 0	
	<i>(China (including Hongkong but excl'd in Canton)—</i>			
	Honans all kinds and patkas		7 12 0	
	Shanghae and Tussers all kinds including patkas		6 0 0	
	White Corded all kinds excepting white cords		0 0 0	
	White cords all kinds		10 8 0	
	Crope gauze and pay all kinds		20 0 0	
	Satins and fancies all kinds including loonges and stripes Taffetas and Pagnis all kinds		18 0 0	
	Tugi and Boseki all kinds		10 0 0	
	<i>N B—These values are also applicable to silk mixtures under Serial No 125 above.</i>			

Schedule II — (Import Tariff)

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff values	Duty
	III—Articles woolly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i>		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
12.	Aeroplane aeroplane part aeroplane or any aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyre and tube used exclusively for aeroplanes		1st column	4 per cent
128	ART the following works of—(1) fiction and picture intended to be put up for the public sale in a public place and (2) materials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place including the materials of a work of art in its construction whether or not			Free
129	ART work of excluding those pointed in Serial No 12		2d column	10 per cent
130	BOOK, BROCHURE including covers for printed books maps charts and plan proof sheet and manuscript			1 p
131	PAINT and varnish		4d column	3 per cent
132	Building and Engineering Materials including asphalt bricks cement (other than Portland cement) chills and lime clay pipes of earthen ware tiles in bricks not being component parts of any article included in Serial No 90 or No 117 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other mounting materials			1
133	CANLITS			Free
134	CHINA CLAY			1 per cent
135	CINEMAGRAPH FILM <i>Tariff rates</i> Exposed standard positive films new or used Proved to have been printed from negative produced in India Others	Per ft	1 3 0 1 0 4 6 1	1d column
136	Coriander and roots and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified <i>Tariff rates</i> For value	wt	13 0 0 1	1d column
137	Fl work specially prepared as dangle or distress signals for the use of ship		Ad valorem	10
138	FITWORK not otherwise specified (see Serial No 134)			30
139	FISHING tackle and apparel and otherwise a cribel for team sailing rowing and other vessels			10
140	IVORY manufacture			30
141	JEWELLERY AND JEWELL			30
142	MATCHES (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	gross of boxes For every 100 matches or fraction thereof in each box per gross of boxes	Rs a p 1 8 0 0 6 0	

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)

Serial No	Name of Article	Per	Exemption	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured in India		Rs. & p.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			1 a p
14	Indipped plants such as are ordinarily used for making	1		1 a p
144	Veniers such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes including fine and art articles made of such veniers			0 0 1
145	HATS AND MATTING		1d per sq. m.	1 per cent
146	CHICKENS			1s
147	CHICKEN AND FIBRE CLOTH			1s
148	LOCKS—Jugue and Bolter—all sorts including patent rings except at part of any article included in Serial No. 96 or 111			1s
149	PERFUMES not otherwise specified			1s
	<i>For illustration</i>			
	Cosmetics and perfumes	1	1 0 0 1	
	Kapurkuchi (perfume)		1 0 0 1	
	Perfume (perfume)		0 0 1	
	Perfume (perfume)		0 0 1 10	
150	PIPE, ear and dammer		1s 1d per	1
	<i>For illustration</i>			
	Coal pit	1	1 0 0 1	
	Stockholm pitch		1s 0 0 1	
	Stockholm pitch		1s 0 0 1	
	Dumpper Batu		8 0 0 1	
151	PORTLAND CEMENT	1	1s 1d per m.	1s
152	PRINTING			Rs. & p.
153	In following printing material namely type lead, brass rule, wooden and metal quoins, hot set, tick and wall, and metal type		1d per m.	per cent
154	PRINTING Engravings and pictures in Indian, litho graph and picture post card			0
155	PRINTING for the with ring, its lead			1
156	PRINTING cotton			1s
157	PRINTING Tapers and other manufactures of rubber not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 158)		1s 1d per m.	1 per cent
158	PRINTING and other vessels for inland and bar navigation including steamer, launch, boat and barge imported in whole or in sections			10
	Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No. 96 or No. 99 shall when separately imported not be deemed to be included hereunder			
159	SMOKERS' requisites excluding tobacco (Serial Nos. 27 to 30) and matches (Serial No. 142)			30

* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 109 of 1920 dated the 17th March 1920 insignia and badges of official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428 dated 17th November 1920 Jute Bag such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

Schedule II. — (Import Tariff)

Serial No	Names of Articles	Unit	Tariff value	Duty
III — Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd				
MISCELLANEOUS—contd				
161	SOAP		Ad valorem	1 per cent
	Tariff value Soft Soap	cent	1 8 0 1	
162	STARCH and farina			free
163	STONE AND MARBLE and articles made of stone and marble		Ad valorem	15 per cent
164	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise provided			15
165	TOY games playing cards and requisites for games and sports including lead shot toy cannons air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the Indian Arms Act 1878 and bows and arrows			
	Tariff value Blind shot	wt	8 0 0 50	
166	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured not otherwise specified		Ad valorem	15
	Tariff values Bangles— Cylindrical plain flat with and without border and groove but excluding double border (cylindrical rubber rings excluding coils)	dozen pair	1 14 0 1 0 0 6 15	
167	MISCELLANEOUS and Unica sided ANIMALS living and skins			1 per cent
168	CORAL		Ad valorem	1 per cent
169	FOUNDER bran and pellets			free
170	Spectacles illustrative of natural science and medals and antique coins			free
171	MISCELLANEOUS including watches and sun badges and fittings therefor		Ad valorem	15 per cent
	Tariff values Umbrellas ribs when the ribs are made of stilted or metal tipped— Solid Flexus all sizes — From Japan	Dozen Sets of 8	1 10 0	15 per cent.
	From other countries Solids 23 2 and 27 inches	Dozen Sets of 12	— 0 15 — 0 15	
	Solids 16 19 and 21 inches	Dozen Sets of 8	1 4 0	15
172	All other articles not otherwise specified including articles imported by post*		Ad valorem	15

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 85, dated the 25th September 1928 hide and skin cuttings and fleshings such as are used for glue making are exempt from payment of export duty

Schedule III.—(Export Tariff)

[illegible]

* Under Government of India Notification No 1428 dated 17th November 1923, Jute Ropes such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

† Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 35 dated the 25th September 1926 hide and skin offcuts and findings such as are used for glue-making are exempt from payment of export duty.

Trade

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past the outcome of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famine arising from the failure of the rains when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 18-9-1900. Well over thirty per cent of the cultivable area or the land irrigated under irrigation and huge new works are in progress to utilize the waters of the Ganges and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been going on or are in progress to spill on the land the flood of the lower rivers of the North other work of a less imposing character have signified the real fruit of the South. A chain of storage tanks at the foot of the Western Ghats and through canals spread them over the parched land of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to prevent their flooded waters from wasting. All over India irrigation works big and small are being restlessly prosecuted and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture.

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan and to a lesser extent the continent of Europe. Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another producer and her India and China. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and what foreign countries are a very important factor in the Indian export trade therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe. When the post-war boom collapsed it hit India hard and

for a year or two the export trade suffered the shock. The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the Treaty of Commerce with Austria and Hungary had to industrial with a special bearing on the prosperity of India they have a element of importance in inducing her to a revival of prosperity.

But why? India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at times as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry which has its home in the cotton lands of Bombay with important industrial centres at Ahmedabad, Solapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. The jute is a natural monopoly of Bengal and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is not so recent growth. It flourishes in the iron and steel plants of the work of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, while subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the product of the blast furnaces and mill. A very large proportion of the jute manufacture is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to China, the East Indies and East Africa, the mills and their principal outlet in India itself and even there they are subject to acute competition from Japan and China. In iron and steel industry it is for the most part a home industry through large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the East Indies and in some cases to the western parts of North and South America. Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country three quarters of her population draw their subsistence from the soil her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I—GENERAL

The value of total exports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 309 crores as compared with Rs. 285 crores in 1925-26 showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. The most important factor that contributed to this decrease was the heavy fall in the world prices of raw materials, particularly of cotton and jute. The value of imports showed some slight expansion being valued at Rs. 231 crores as against Rs. 226 crores an increase of approximately 2 per cent.

Imports—Imports of cotton piecegood increased by 224 million yards or 14 per cent in quantity to 1,786 million yards while in value

the corresponding increase was only of Rs. 51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods rose from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 17½ crores and coloured goods from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 17½ crores, while grey goods, in which handling an increase of 39 million yards in quantity fell from Rs. 22 crores to Rs. 19½ crores. Imports of cotton twine and yarn were valued at Rs. 8½ crores against Rs. 7½ crores in the preceding year. The imports of sugar increased by 10 per cent in quantity from 805,000 tons to 924,000 tons and by 21 per cent in value from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 19 crores. In iron and steel the quantity imported decreased by 4 per cent from 584,000 tons to 545,000 tons and the value by 7 per cent.

from Rs 18 crores to Rs 16½ crores. Machinery and millwork declined from Rs 15 crores to Rs 14 crores. The imports of railway plant and rolling stock on private account needed from Rs 5 crores to Rs 3½ crores. Imports of hand ware and motorcar were valued at Rs 2 crores and Rs 3 crores respectively as in the preceding year. Mineral oils fell away from 100 million gallons to 183 million gallons in quantity and from Rs 10 crores to Rs 9 crores in value. The value of imported provisions rose from 1.41 crores to Rs 5½ crores. Alizarin and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 10½ million lb to 15 million lb, while in value there was an advance by Rs 27 lakhs to Rs 170 lakhs. A larger quantity of foreign cotton was imported 45,700 tons valued at Rs 3 crores against 17,500 tons valued at Rs 1½ crores in the preceding year. Import of liquors and paper were valued at Rs 33 lakhs and Rs 27 lakhs. Income tax increased by Rs 19 lakhs and Rs 23 lakhs respectively over imports in the preceding year.

Exports.—The total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exports fell from Rs 10 crores to Rs 70 crores. Raw cotton declined 24 per cent in quantity from 4,000 tons to 3,000 tons and by 98 per cent in value from Rs 95 crores to Rs 84 crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 17 per cent from 647,000 tons to 768,000 tons but as the previous year high range of price was not maintained the value fell by 20 per cent from Rs 38 crores to Rs 30½ crores. Exports of gunny bags and gunny bethaks increased in quantity while the value realised fell. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell from Rs 17 crores to Rs 40 crores. Export of indigo fell from 1,000,000 tons to 4,25,000 tons in quantity and from Rs 48 crores to Rs 14 crores in value. Shipment of rice fell from 2,40,000 tons valued at Rs 34½ crores to 2,00,000 tons valued at Rs 27 crores and of wheat from 21,000 tons valued at Rs 1½ crores to 178,000 tons valued at Rs 2½ crores. Exports of bark and galls also decreased but showed an improvement shipments increasing in quantity by 23 million lb and in value by Rs 2 crores to Rs 34½ million lb valued at Rs 20 crores. The total quantity of oil and exported again decreased by 41,000 tons to 838,000 tons while the value of the shipments fell by Rs 107 crores to Rs 19 crores.

Balance of Trade.—The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India which reached the record figure of Rs 1,381 crores in 1926 fell to Rs 79 crores. As much is expected therefore there was a contraction in India's absorption of the precious metal, the net imports of gold being Rs 39 crores against Rs 12 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold amounted to nearly Rs 19½ crores or Rs 30½ crores less than in 1925 while the net imports of silver showed a small increase of Rs 3 crores from Rs 17 crores to Rs 20 crores owing to reduced shipments of white metal to China.

Index Numbers.—The trend of prices in India and abroad particularly in the United Kingdom, Japan and America, India's three best customers, was on the whole downward in spite of large increases in the price of certain commodities affected by the coal strike in the United Kingdom. The influence of the coal

strike was however offset by the fall in prices of raw cotton and textile goods. The Statist, wholesale price index number fell from 125.5 to 121.6, the Bank of Japan from 284.2 to 228.6 and in the United States of America the Bradstreet index number from 11.9 to 11. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 119 to 118.

Rupce Exchange.—The ruling value of the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1s 8d throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotation for telegraphic transfers on London being 1.61.2 and 1s 7d respectively. At times, however, the rate showed a tendency to weaken and once or twice in December 1926 the Government of India had to resort to selling rupees in London to keep rates on the 1s 8d basis. The rupee amounted to 21.45,000 during the year and was made at the rate of 1 rupee to 11.5 pence.

Bank Rates. In the money market conditions were generally easy. In the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 6 per cent but dropped to 5 per cent on the 20th May. For the 15 months from June to the end of the year the rate remained at 4 per cent. The rate for seasonal loans for money continued with special ease for the year in the absence of market tied to a gradual rise in the bank rate to 7 per cent on the 9th February 1927 which was maintained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures which compare the price and value per cent of 34 per cent Government of India paper in 1926 and 1927 April during the past twelve years are shown below.

	Price	Value per cent
1918	14.2	4.3
1919	11.0	1
1920	17.0	1
1921	21.0	4.9
1922	20.0	8
1923	18.0	6.5
1924	18.0	6.5
1925	21.0	7
1926	21.0	7
1927	21.0	7

Tariff Changes.—Certain minor changes in the tariff were introduced with effect from April 1926 such as the removal of the import duty on silk or a 1½ per cent and the reduction of the rate of duty on saccharine and saccharine tablets and on certain items of silk machinery, and the imposition of specific duties in place of ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on petroleum cement and on mineral oils used for kerosene and for lubrication. These were fully dealt with in last year's review. The improvement in financial position enabled the Government of India to effect important reductions in customs duties with effect from 1st March 1927. The import duty on motor cars has been reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem and on tyre from 40 per cent to 15 per cent with a view to encouraging the development of motor transport in India. The import duty of 10 per cent on rubber seeds and stamps has been abolished at the special

representation of the Government of Burma in order to assist rubber cultivation. The export duty of Rs 1.8 per 100 lbs. on tea has also been abolished and measures have been taken to compensate for the loss of revenue arising therefrom by making the whole of the non-agricultural income of the tea companies liable to income tax. On the other hand, the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from Rs 1.0 to Rs 1.8 per lb. The other important changes introduced were made in pursuance of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1927 which was enacted on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Tariff Board's Report on the Steel Industry in India.—The Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924 which granted protection to the Indian steel industry was due to expire on the 31st March 1927. As provided in that Act the Tariff Board was directed to make a fresh enquiry as to the necessity for further continuance of protection and the degree of protection required. They accordingly made a very careful examination of the whole position in 1926 and submitted a report to the Government of India recommending the continuance of protection on certain lines for a further period of seven years. The system of boundaries was to be abolished and the protection was to be afforded by means of customs duties only. The Board proposed a double scale of duties, a full duty fixed with reference to the price of British

steel and leviable on steel coming from all countries and an additional duty based on the difference between British and continental prices and leviable on non-British steel only. In their opinion this was necessary in order to secure an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers and to ensure the stability of the terms of protection. They also recommended that the basic duty should not be modified until after a statutory enquiry to be held not earlier than 1934 but suggested that the Governor-General in Council should be vested with power to vary the additional duty in either direction on a certification of variations in the price of non-British steel. The Board proposed very little material change in the list of protected iron and steel manufactures except that in the case of plates and sheets the protection was proposed to be extended to chequered plates and to sheets of all descriptions including those coated with metal other than tin or zinc. In the case of tin plates the protective duty was to be reduced from Rs 8.5 to Rs 4.1 per ton.

The Government of India accepted the main recommendations and introduced a bill in the Indian Legislature to give effect to them. The Bill was accepted by the Legislature and came into force on the 1st April 1927. The duty on unwrought zinc was also removed in mid-April 1927.

PREFERENCES BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

		Full rate		Preferential rate	
		₹	s	₹	s
Coffee	per cwt	0	14	0	11
Currents		0	—	0	—
Raisins and other dried fruit		0	—	0	—
Tea	per lb	0	0	4	—
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured—					
Containing 10 per cent or more of moisture—					
Unstripped		0	10	0	6
Stripped		0	8	10½	0
Containing less than 10 per cent of moisture—					
Unstripped		0	0	9½	0
Stripped		0	0	13	0
Manufactured—					
Cigars		0	18	0	12
Lace and embroidery	ad valorem	33½	per cent	Two-thirds of full rate	
Silk raw and manufactured	per lb	Rates varying from 1s to 6d		Five-sixths of full rate	

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Cotton manufactures (Rs 85.03 lakhs).—The import figures showed advances over the previous year's figures in all the principal items except cotton twist and yarn. The year did not however fulfill in the measure expected the hopes of a brisk revival of trade that were entertained during the early part of 1926. During the first three quarters of the year the tendency

generally was to buy only for immediate requirements and in view of the falling market in raw cotton this attitude was fully justified. The import trade took a more buoyant turn towards the latter part of the year and during January and February a fair volume of orders was placed with the Lancashire mills.

In the table below are given the values of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past four years and during the pre-war 1913-14. When comparing the 1928-29 value figures with those of the previous year it should be remembered that the figures in 1926-27 are based on a much lower basis.

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Wool and hair	4.16	7.14	9.11	7.77	6.92
Piece goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	23.4	3.0	24.49	21.84	19.02
White (bleached)	14.21	1.34	20.2	1.09	1.53
Coloured (printed or dyed)	17.80	17.11	20.0	1.92	17.22
Fabrics of all descriptions	5.1	1	6.8	7.0	6.4
TOTAL Piece goods	58.14	18.4	51.4	30.7	30.1

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Hosiery	1.21	4.4	3.12	1.40	1.47
Handkerchiefs and hosiery	8.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.0
Thread	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.4	7.4
Other sorts	1.2	2.0	1.08	1	1.02
GRAND TOTAL	66.0	16.48	14.3	12.8	10.95

Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rs 66.2 lakhs). The imports under this head registered a fall further both in value and in quantity review. The total quantity imported amounted only to 40 million lbs. as against 6 million in 1923-24 and 1.52 millions in 1925-26. The value of the imports was only Rs 66.2 lakhs as compared with Rs 77.7 lakhs.

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached a record figure of 80 million lbs. while the imports which receded to 40.4 million lbs. showed a fall of 4 per cent as compared with 1925-26 and of 1. per cent as compared with 1924-25.

The United Kingdom's share in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn rose from 31 per cent

in 1923-24 to 41 per cent. Japan's share receded from 31 per cent to 24 per cent.

Cotton Piece-goods (Rs 35.01 lakhs).—The total imports of piece goods including fabrics during 1926-27 showed an increase in quantity of 2.24 million yards over the previous year or 14 per cent but the corresponding increase in value was only Rs 1 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods contributed most to the increase the imports rising by 106 million yards to 571 million yards while coloured goods showed an increase of 82 million yards and grey goods of 79 million yards. In value white goods increased from Rs 13.99 lakhs to Rs 17.3 lakhs and coloured, printed and dyed goods from Rs 15.92 lakhs to Rs 17.22 lakhs but grey goods declined from Rs 21.84 lakhs to Rs 19.02 lakhs as the increase in quantity was not sufficient to compensate for the fall in prices.

The imports of coloured printed and dyed goods both in quantity and values from 1920-21 are shown separately for each item in the table below —

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27		
	Million yards	Rs. (lakhs)	Million yards	Rs. (lakhs)	Million yards	Rs. (lakhs)	Million yards	Rs. (lakhs)	
Total printed goods	231.5	11.16	84.7	4.23	128.1	6.12	186.9	9.17	8.13
Total dyed goods	130.9	11.44	34.9	2.09	108.1	6.12	108.8	4.88	6.17
Total woven coloured goods	111.6	6.00	15.7	1.17	37.7	2.58	44.9	11.26	4.96

Details showing the principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piece goods are given below for the years 1923-24 and the two years 1924-25 and 1925-26. Figures in brackets indicate values in lakhs.

Principal varieties	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
(in lakhs)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Printed and dyed	11.16	4.23	6.12	9.17
Dyed	11.44	2.09	6.12	4.88
Woven coloured	6.00	1.17	2.58	11.26
Drills and jeans	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Longcloth and sheetings	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL	11.16	4.23	6.12	9.17

Under grey goods the increase has mainly been in the bedsheet varieties. The United Kingdom as usual provided the major share of the imports of grey goods which increased from 201 million yards in 1920-21 to 382 million yards in the year under review, a rise of 50 per cent. The quantity imported in 1926-27 was below that of 1924-25 by 21 per cent. Imports from Japan on the other hand have been showing continuous increase. Her supplies in 1925-26 were in quantity 30 per cent more than that of the previous year while in 1926-27 an increase of 8 per cent over 1925-26 was recorded.

In the coloured section the United Kingdom's figure for 1926-27 was 315 million yards and

increased of 10 per cent in 1925-26 but a decrease of 1 per cent in 1924-25. Continental countries now an increasing activity in this section of trade. Japan also has considerably increased production.

Wool Raw and manufactured (Rs 4.46 lakhs) — Imports of raw wool remained at the previous year's level of nearly 5 million lbs. as against 8 million lbs. imported in 1924-25 and were valued at Rs 22 lakhs.

A further expansion of the import trade in woollen piece goods took place and the total consignments amounted to nearly 1½ million yards valued at Rs 2,77 lakhs as compared with 14½ million yards valued at Rs 2.92 lakhs in the

preceding year, a rise of 6 per cent in quantity but a fall of 5 per cent in value owing to a drop in prices.

Artificial Silk (Rs. 42.5 lakhs).—The market for artificial silk in India is steadily expanding from 1924-25 the rate of increase in the imports has been very rapid. As compared with the previous year imports of artificial silk yarn during 1926-27 showed a remarkable rise of 116 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. Lark forged ahead of her competitor and upped 1,584,219 lbs. against 79,684 lbs. in 1925-26 and 1,302,277 lbs. in 1924-25. The United Kingdom lost ground slightly, her consignments falling from 761,000 lbs. to 65,000 lbs. Her imports of piece goods of cotton and artificial silk also there was a substantial rise. The consignments increased from 15 million yards to nearly 42 million yards.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses and confectionery, still further increased and amounted to 4,630,000 tons, a rise of 13.1 per cent over the preceding year and 1.2 per cent as compared with 1924-25. The value of the imports rose by 21 per cent to Rs. 18.37 lakhs. Sugar ranked second in importance in the list of imports while in the preceding year it had taken the third place. A feature of the market during the year was the increase in the imports of beet sugar partly at the expense of Java sugar. This is attributable to the firmness of the Java market as a result of a poor outturn in 1926-27.

The total area under sugarcane in India advanced from 2,78,000 acres in 1924-25 to 2,82,000 acres in 1925-26 and the total production of raw sugar (pure) from 4,77,000 tons to 5,20,000 tons.

The production of sugar by molasses in India and refineries in the season 1925-26 amounted to 80,270 tons as compared with 67,400 tons in 1924-25 and 194,700 tons in 1923-24.

Metals and Manufactures thereof (Rs. 32.4 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof decreased by 4 per cent in quantity from 94,000 tons to 90,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from Rs. 34.5 to Rs. 32.4 crores.

Iron and Steel—(Rs. 18.75 lakhs).—The year 1926 witnessed the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom, a strike which had virtually paralysed the iron and steel industry of that country.

These facts had their influence on the Indian trade returns. The supplies from the United Kingdom were restricted throughout the period of stoppage and a larger proportion than usual of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium.

Manufactured iron and steel imports included pig iron, old iron or steel, decreased by 3 per cent in value from 8,90,000 tons to 8,65,000 tons and by 7 per cent in value from Rs. 18.05 lakhs to 16.70 lakhs.

The noticeable feature of the year's trade was the high proportion of the imports from the Continent, Belgium supplying 2,00,000 tons or 30.4 per cent and Germany 9,00,000 tons or 29.3 per cent, as compared with 2,29,000 tons (25.9 per cent) and 9,00,000 tons (7.8 per cent) respectively in 1925-26.

Other Metals—(Rs. 7.05 lakhs). Imports of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof increased in quantity from 6,00,000 tons to 6,40,000 tons but decreased in value from Rs. 7.25 lakhs to Rs. 7.05 lakhs.

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 14.0 lakhs).—The engineering industry of the United Kingdom which was able to work on previous stocks of iron and steel and which was seriously affected by the coal stoppage, than was expected. In the year the imports of all kinds of machinery from India, through the machinery and painting, increased to the fourth place in order of importance in Indian imports, total value Rs. 14.0 lakhs. It is compared with Rs. 12.5 lakhs in 1925-26.

Railway plant and Rolling Stock (Rs. 6.09 lakhs).—Imports of private and Government locomotives and rolling stock for the year which since 1st April 1925, the railway rule of the Highways, was about Rs. 1,00 lakhs (Rs. 4.2 lakhs private and Rs. 1.8 lakhs Government) as compared with Rs. 8.14 lakhs (Rs. 98 lakhs private and Rs. 1.16 lakhs Government) in 1925-26.

Motor Vehicles (Rs. 1.09 lakhs). The increase in the imports of motor vehicles was well maintained. Lower prices stimulated the growing motor car trade and the further extension of motor transport in India. With the improvement of the financial position of the Government of India it has been found possible to reduce the rate of duty on motor cars from 10 per cent to 5 per cent to 20 per cent (20 per cent on pneumatic tyres and tax 10 per cent on the value of the motor vehicle in the last March 1926). The absence of a motor vehicle of good quality and the limitation on the local supply of motor cars are two important factors which will operate against the more rapid development of motor transport in India. The number of motor cars imported fell by 33 per cent from 1,000 in 1925-26 to 674 in 1926-27 and the value fell 41 per cent from Rs. 1.48 lakhs to Rs. 1.09 lakhs. The further heightening of duties growing in popularity and advancing in value in the market, although small and the limited stocks of American still maintain their prominent place in the trade.

The total value of the imports of hardware, excluding cutlery and the light metal ware, was slightly higher, 0.16 lakhs to Rs. 0.17 lakhs in 1926-27. The reduction in quantity was offset by the increase in value of the imports of metal lumps which supplemented the total and 0.11 lakhs. Hardware imports in value rose the other if one is to be taken into account, nearly 50 per cent, the last two years.

Mineral Oil (Rs. 8.80 lakhs).—Mineral oil imported into British India comprises mainly kerosene oil, fuel oil and lubricating oil. The total imports of all kinds of mineral oils from foreign countries during 1926-27 were 1,84 million gallons valued at Rs. 8.80 lakhs as compared with 1,70 million gallons valued at Rs. 10.0 lakhs in 1925-26. The imports of kerosene oil decreased by 11 per cent in value.

Provisions (Rs. 0.10 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions rose by Rs. 85 lakhs from Rs. 4.05 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 5.50 lakhs in 1926-27. Almost all the principal items, included under this head, viz. canned and

bottled provisions farina corn and patent foods condensed milk biscuit and cakes cocoa and chocolate butter and ghee contributed to this increase.

Liquors (Rs. 3.5 lakhs).—The total quantity of foreign liquors imported rose by 10 per cent. from 5,600,000 gallons in 1925 to 6,10,000 gallons in 1926. In value however the rise was not proportionate to the increase in the quantity the total imports being to the extent of Rs. 3.5 lakhs showing only a 2 per cent. increase over that of the preceding year. Of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale beer and porter 4 per cent. of philt and 3 per cent. of wines etc.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 1.08 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported rose by 15 per cent. from 8,400 tons in 1925 to 10,04,000 tons in 1926. In respect of value there was also an increase of 10 per cent. from Rs. 1.41 lakhs to Rs. 1.58 lakhs the prices having remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Chemicals (Rs. 1.44 lakh).—The value of the imports of chemicals rose from Rs. 1.03 lakh in 1925 to Rs. 1.44 lakhs in 1926. Prices of chemicals in the United Kingdom from which the major share of the imports is drawn remained remarkably steady throughout the year in spite of the disturbances caused by the coal strike. As in the preceding year soda compounds accounted for 43 per cent. of the total value of

chemicals imported in 1926 and were valued at Rs. 1.07 lakhs as compared with Rs. 88 lakhs in 1925.

Cigarettes.—The changes in the rates of import duty on cigarettes and consequently all in prices had the effect of further pushing the trade in cigarettes. Imports of cigarettes rose from 3,41,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.52 lakhs to 4,17,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.95 lakhs in 1926.

The United Kingdom which is by far the largest supplier and generally commands about 99 per cent. of the trade increased her shipments from 3,37,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.50 lakhs to 4,14,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

Wool and Wools (Rs. 7.98 lakhs).—The total weight of raw and manufactured wools exported increased from 1,458,000 tons to 1,508,000 tons but the value of the exports fell from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 80 crores owing to lower prices. Of the total value of the exports raw wools accounted for 83 per cent. and manufactured 17 per cent. as compared with 83 and 81 per cent. respectively in 1925. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1910-14 and each of the past three years.—

1913 14 1924 25 1925 26 1926 27
Tons (in thousands) 768 696 647 610
Bags (in millions) 369 323 425 449
Cwt (in millions) 661 1 450 1 461 1 503

EXPORTS

Date	B TWILS		HISSEIAN 40" 8 oz		HISSEIAN 40" 10 oz	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1926—						
September 2	Rs 8 30 1	Rs 8 45 8 to 45 0	14 1	14 8 to 14 6	18 14	18 6 to 18 4
October 2	30 4	30 0 to 45 2	14 4	14 1 to 14 6	18 4	18 1 to 18 2
November 30	49 4	47 1 to 45 8	14 4	14 1 to 14 4	18 1	18 0 to 18 4
December 31	43 4	49 0 to 45 8	14 10	14 1 to 14 1	18 8	18 0 to 18 4
1927—						
January 2	47 12	47 1 to 45 8	14	14 1 to 14 8	18 4	18 1 to 18 4
February 2	48 8	48 4 to 45 0	14 4	14 0 to 14 11	18 4	18 1 to 18 0
March 29	49 4	49 0 to 45 4	14 7	15 3 to 15 4	18 13	18 0 to 18 12

Cotton—(Rs. 58.60 lakhs)—A short and late Indian crop accompanied by a record American crop following on the top of the two large crops of 1920 and 1921 affected the exports of raw cotton from India which fell in quantity by 4 per cent and in value by 33 per cent. The Indian cotton crop of 1920-21 was estimated at 49,10,000 (49 million lbs) as compared with 22,00,000 bales in 1920-21 and 6,08,80,000 bales in 1921-22. The American crop of 1920-21 was estimated at 18,81,80,000 bales (23,22,000 bales of 400 lbs each) exceeding the output of 1920-21 by 5,14,000 bales (3,14,20,000 bales of 400 lbs each). The Egyptian crop of 1920-21 was limited at 1,78,90,000 bales (of 400 lbs each) as compared with 1,94,00,000 bales in 1920-21 and 1,99,00,000 bales in 1921-22.

Cotton Manufactures—(Rs. 10.75 lakhs)—The appointment of a Tariff Board to enquire into the condition of the textile industry to examine the causes of depression in its report of the measures required for alleviation was mentioned in last year's review. The Board whose report has recently been published has found that the depression is to a large extent due to world causes. In India itself the depression has been more acute in Bombay than in other centres, and this is attributed partly to causes for which the mill owners themselves are responsible partly to the competition of Japan and partly to the competition of mills in other parts of India which have been aided by very low raw material and consumable materials and cheaper labour supply. Under the latter head the industry suffers on the undue concentration of production and insufficient distribution of production. The Board also found that the industry in India played in an unfair position vis-à-vis Japan owing to the inferior condition of labour prevailing at present in that country. The majority of the Board recommended among other things a bounty for a period of four years of 1 anna per pound or the equivalent on the spinning of higher count of yarn based on the output of an average of 1 per cent of the total working spindleage in a mill. They also proposed an additional duty of 4 per cent on all imports of cotton piece goods. The Government of India in their resolution on the report have disagreed with the necessity for a bounty on the spinning of high counts of yarn as a long established industry such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay should need no stimulus at the onset of the general taxpayer if such a development is in its own interests. They also consider that the advantage which Japan has over India in the manufacture of piece goods on account of inferior labour conditions is sufficiently covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent on imports. They have however agreed to introduce legislation with a view to remove in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board the import duty on machinery and certain mill stores for a period of three years subject to certain conditions e.g. the desirability of encouraging the manufacture in India of such machinery or stores and legislation in order (1) to modify the import duty on cotton yarn from 5 per cent to 5 per cent or 14 annas per pound whichever is higher and (2) to reduce the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 15 per cent to 7 per cent. The other proposals of the Tariff Board are still under consideration.

Cotton Yarn—(Rs. 4.09 lakhs)—The production of yarn in Indian mills in 1920-21 totalled 89 million lbs as compared with 85 million lbs in 1920-21 and 79 million lbs in 1921-22 and 684 million lbs in 1921-22.

Imports of yarn increased from nearly 2 million lb to 4½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1921-22 were 19½ million lbs while the average for the quinquennium 1914-15 to 1918-19 was 130 million lbs and of the post-war quinquennium 8½ million lbs.

The total production of all exports in Indian mills in 1920-21 showed a noticeable increase of 14 per cent in quantity as compared with the previous year. The proportion of the exports of 1920-21 to the total production was however very small the ratio being in 1920-21 14 per cent, in 1919-20 7 per cent and in 1918-19 6 per cent compared with 9 per cent in 1914-15.

Foodgrains and Flour—(Rs. 80 lakhs)—Wheat, grain, pulses and flour constituted a still smaller share to the export trade of the country compared with the average annual shipment in the pre-war quinquennium the exports represented a decline in quantity of 4 per cent while as compared with 1920-21 the quantity fell by 1 per cent and the value by 18 per cent. The total exports during the year amounted to 24,90,000 tons valued at Rs. 80 lakhs as compared with 10,30,000 tons valued at Rs. 48 lakhs in 1920-21. All the important items showed a decline in quantity in the bulk falling by 14,00,000 tons or 20 per cent wheat by 6,00,000 tons, rice by 1,00,000 tons, pulses by 1,00,000 tons in the preceding year. Pulses declined by 2,00,000 tons to 115,000 tons.

Tea—(Rs. 2.04 lakhs)—The total production of tea in India in 1920-21 is estimated at 993 million lb as compared with 3.4 million lb in 1920-21 and 2 million lbs in 1921-22. Assam as usual contributed the largest share, her output being 60 per cent of the total production while Northern India excluding Assam contributed 25 per cent and Southern India 15 per cent. The total area under tea in 1920-21 was 740,000 acres against 725,000 acres in 1920-21.

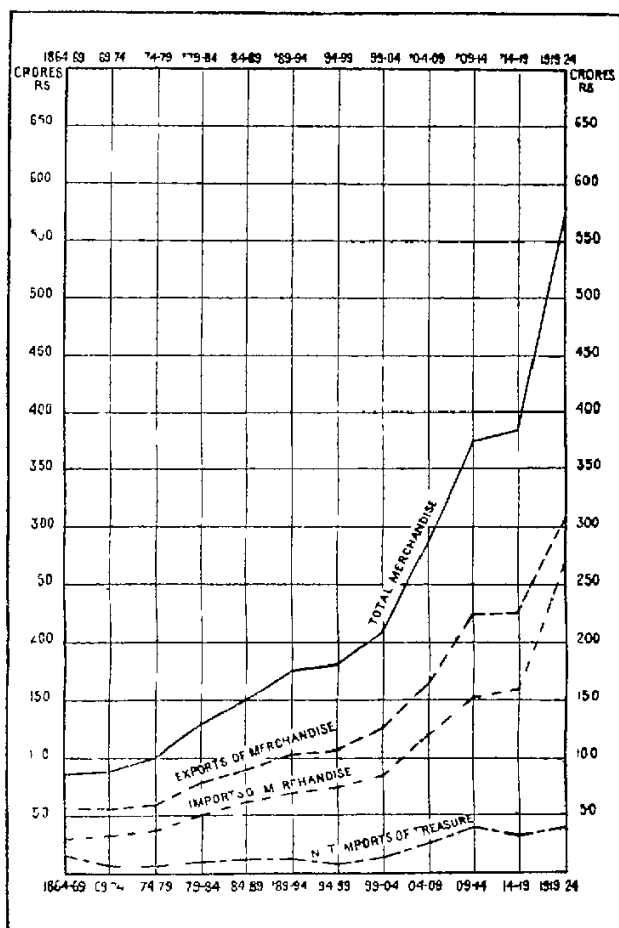
Oilseeds—(Rs. 19.00 lakhs)—The exports of oilseeds showed a large increase of 33 per cent in quantity from 1,00,000 tons in 1920-21 to 1,35,000 tons in 1921-22 while in value there was a drop of 3 per cent from Rs. 23.61 lakh to Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

Hides and Skins—(Rs. 14 lakhs)—The export figures under this head show no striking variation. Shipments of raw hides and skins amount to 1,20,000 tons which was only 100 tons less than the exports of the previous year. 31½ per cent of the exports under this head consisted of raw hides which amounted to 27,500 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs as compared with 24,400 tons valued at Rs. 3.21 lakhs shipped in the preceding year.

Metals and Ores—(Rs. 7.21 lakhs)—The total exports of metals amounted to nearly 364,000 tons in 1920-21 or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

The Foreign Sea borne Trade of British India during the 60 years
(1861-69 to 1919-24) Quinquennial averages

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



Manganese Ore (Rs 140 lakhs).—Manganese ore which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported decreased from 14,000 tons to 5,98,000 tons in quantity and from Rs 1,54 lakhs to Rs 140 lakhs in value.

Coal—(Rs 61 lakhs). The arrangement made for the grading of coal and the grant of certificates for coal intended for export referred to in the previous years review helped the Indian coal trade to recover slowly from the effects of competition and to strengthen its position in adjacent markets. It also received an impetus

perpetuated, though temporary stimulus during the year from the shortage caused by the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom. The prices realised were not very attractive but they helped to clear the accumulated stocks. Exports of coal rose only 168 per cent in quantity from 240,000 tons in 1925 to 649,000 tons in 1926, and by 134 per cent in value from Rs 24½ lakhs to Rs 41 lakhs.

Re-Exports.—The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported showed a further decline to £ 5,00,000 from Rs 10½ crores in 1925 and Rs 13½ crores in 1924-25.

IMPORTS

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	54.1	51.4	47.4
Germany	19.9	11.1	9.9	7.3
Java	5.1	1.1	6.2	6.4
Japan	—	1.2	8.0	7.1
United States of America	1.6	—	1.7	1.9
Belgium	—	—	—	—
Austria and Hungary	2.1	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	1.8	0.0	—	—
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8
France	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5
Mauritius	1.1	1.1	—	—
Italy	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.7
China	—	1.1	1.1	1.4
Netherlands	—	1.2	1.6	2.0
Australia	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Dutch Borneo	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—
East Africa and Zanzibar	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	2.4	—	21.0	21.5
Germany	10.6	7.1	1.0	4.6
Japan	3.1	14.3	3.0	13.3
United States of America	4.7	8.8	10.4	11.1
France	1.1	3.5	5.5	4.0
Belgium	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.0
Austria and Hungary	4.0	—	—	—
Ceylon	3.6	3.7	1.9	4.4
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
Italy	3.1	5.9	—	3.7
Hongkong	3.1	9.8	8.1	10.0
Straits Settlements	—	2.1	1.0	3.1
China	—	—	4.0	3.7
Central and South America	—	—	2.8	3.1
Netherlands	1.7	—	2.0	2.0
Australia	1.6	1.4	—	2.5
East Africa and Zanzibar	1.0	1.2	—	—
Russia	—	0.6	0.6	3.3
Spain	—	1.0	1.3	—
Java	—	7.1	1.4	1.0

Balance of Trade.—The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 79 crores which was less than half of the record figure of the preceding year when the credit balance stood at Rs. 161 crores having progressively

risen from Rs. 155 crores in 1924-25 Rs. 14 crores in 1923-24 and Rs. 90 crores in 1922-23. The following table shows the imports of gold and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the average of the pre-war war and post-war periods —

(in Lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports— Net exports— Gold and silver
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
Average of pre-war period	32.09	3.02	10.88	3.67	—36.04
Average of war period	10.60	.99	4.56	1.77	—10.40
Average of post-war period	11.17	9.03	14.14	2.66	—24.00
1924-25	24.26	38	24.26	4.20	—93.90
1925-26	20.23	33	19.53	2.70	—62.00
1926-27	19.00	10	21.60	1.89	—39.17

The Indian Stores Department.

The Indian Stores Department was instituted on 1st January, 1922 after a specially appointed officer had during the preceding year investigated its possible sphere of work. The Government of India nearly half a century previously formulated the policy of purchasing for State use stores of indigenous origin or manufacture rather than stores produced or manufactured abroad and for many years before the creation of the new department the rules governing stores purchase for public departments prescribed that subject to certain conditions as to quality and so forth preference should be given to articles manufactured wholly or in part in India. Revisions of these rules to make them better serve the purpose for which they were drafted were from time to time made but as Indian industrial development progressed and as Indian nationalism increased complaints that the policy presumed to be embodied in the rules was not in effect carried out grew in volume. The Indian Industrial Commission found that the industrial resources of the country were far from sufficiently utilised by Government Departments but that the reason was not due to restrictions in the stores purchase rules but to the failure of the Departments fully to avail themselves of the scope which the rules offered. They attributed this to lack of information as to sources and market values of Indian supplies and to the absence of inspecting

agencies and they concluded that a central expert agency for the purchase and inspection of stores required for public purposes should be established. The Stores Purchase Committee which the Government of India appointed to advise them on this question unanimously supported the same conclusion and Government with the approval of the Secretary of State accepted the principles of the recommendation. The Indian Stores Department was thereupon instituted.

It was designed primarily to deal with the requirements of the central purchasing departments and with those of the minor administrations directly controlled by the Government of India, it being impossible under the Reforms Constitution for the Government of India to compel the Provincial Governments similarly to utilise its services. The Central Government at the same time invited use of its services by Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Port authorities, company managed railways and other public or semi public bodies.

Organisation.—The preliminary organisation of the Stores Department constituted on 1st January 1922 included as gazetted staff—

- A Chief Controller of Stores.
- A Director of Inspection.
- A Director of Purchase and Intelligence.

A Director of Textiles Purchase**An Assistant (Chief Controller)**

The designation of the Director of Textiles Purchase was early changed to Deputy Director of Purchase (Textile) and within the first year an Assistant Controller of Textiles Purchase was appointed. The Department's growth has thus from its beginning constantly broadened and accelerated. The preliminary organisation was instituted temporarily, but the department and its organisation were before the end of 1922 put on a permanent basis. The offices of Superintendent of Focal Manufactures and Government Test House at Alipur and of the Metallurgical Inspector at Jamshedpur hitherto under the direct administration of the Industries and Labour Department were in July 1922 absorbed in the new organisation.

The Functions of the new Department were early indicated as being—

(a) To act subject to certain limitations as a purchasing and inspection agency and in an advisory capacity on all matters connected with the purchase of stores in their widest sense in the public service on behalf of all Central Departments of Government and of the major Local Governments and also on behalf of such major Local Government companies working railways, corporations, Port Trusts, Municipalities and similar quasi public bodies and Indian States. It may claim to avail themselves of its assistance.

(b) To scrutinise the Home Indent or all Central Departments, minor Local Governments and such other authorities as utilise its services with a view to ensure attention to the encouragement of Indian Industries so conducting its operations in this respect as to prevent the purchase of articles of non Indian manufacture when goods of indigenous production of similar quality and price are obtainable.

(c) To purchase and inspect in India for central departments and other buyers on the lines above indicated certain specified commodities.

(d) To inspect stores purchased otherwise than through the agency of the department.

(e) To draw up for the approval of departments and others with effect of their purchases through the department specifications of the various classes of stores in demand and if so desired to advise and assist departments and others which make their own purchases in the preparation of specifications and the standardisation of patterns.

(f) To act as a central bureau of information on all matters affecting the purchase of stores and their prices, particularly with reference to the extent of Indian manufactures and their capacity from time to time.

In order to secure the benefit of the accumulated experience of over sixty years of purchase and inspection work in the foremost markets of the world which had been acquired by the India Store Department in London advantage was taken of the presence of the Director of Purchase and Intelligence on leave in England to depute him to examine the system in force

in the London organisation with a view to the embodiment of what was useful to the Indian Stores Department in its organisation and methods. It was at the outset decided that the Department should be quasi commercial and self supporting, charging a small percentage upon the cost of its purchases and other minimum fee in other branches or activity to defray its establishment and other costs.

Past Year's Work—By 1922 the Department had become represented in most of the chief industrial and commercial centres of India. It had attracted a fairly large clientele and was conducting operations on a large scale. The latest report on its operations that for the financial year 1921-22 shows that during that year the value of the purchases effected by it was Rs. 3,948,000 which was an increase of 4 per cent on the figure for the next preceding year. In the case of textile goods these purchases in India represented 9 per cent of the total. The bulk of the purchases of engineering and allied stores was as they have always been of articles of overseas manufacture. A development in this respect recently made is an arrangement with the consulting engineers of the High Commission in London for them to open a branch in India. Government will bear the overhead charges involved in this but will otherwise pay the engineers nothing for their work and the development will thus at the disposal of the Stores Department the consulting engineers' expert knowledge and acquaintance of world markets and of local manufacturing firms in regard to heavy engineering supplies such as railway engines, great bridge work and so forth. This will enable the Stores Department to take over from the High Commission and the Indian Store Department under his control in London the purchase of these heavier supplies and to develop their adapted policy of inviting tenders in terms of rupees in India in lieu of in sterling in London.

The numbers of Europeans and Indians holding gazetted appointments in the Department at the end of 1922-23 were 21 and 24 respectively. The number of authorities comprising not only Departments at the State, Local, Central and Provincial but also public bodies such as Company railways and Municipalities, Indian States and a number of private firms availing themselves of the services of the Department is rapidly increasing. A number of the major Provincial Governments have promulgated rules for the purchase of stores and most of these provide for the utilisation of the Department. The Central Provinces have designated the Department one of the agencies to be employed and the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab have appointed the Department their sole purchasing agency. The Government of Bombay have provided that all purchases in India above Rs. 500 in value whether of indigenous or imported stores except plant and machinery and component parts shall normally be made through the Department. They have also directed that all Indents upon the Indian Store Department in London shall be forwarded through the Indian Stores Department.

Rs a	Rs s
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	1 8
For every Rs 500, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	7 8
<i>Copy or Extract</i> —If the original was not chargeable with duty or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0
In any other case	2 0
<i>Counterpart or Duplicate</i> —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	2 0
—The same duty as is payable on the original In any other case	2 0
<i>Delivery Order</i>	0 1
<i>Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil</i>	500 0
In the case of an Attorney	500 0
<i>Instrument</i> —Apprenticeship	10 0
Divorce	2 8
Other than Will recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0
<i>Lease</i> —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year same duty as Bond for whole amount not more than 3 years same as Bond for average annual rent reserved over 3 years same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved for indefinite term same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long in perpetuity same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent same as Conveyance for amount of premium premium with rent same as Conveyance or amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered	
<i>Letter</i> —Allotment of Shares	0 2
Credit	0 2
License	10 0
<i>Memo of Association of Company</i> —If accompanied by Articles of Association	80 0
If not so accompanied	80 0
<i>Notarial Act</i>	2 0
<i>Note or Memo</i> intimating the purchase or sale—	
(a) Of any Goods exceeding in value Rs. 20	0 4
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 s 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part.	
<i>Note of Protest by a Ship's Master</i>	1 0
<i>Partnership</i> —Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0
In any other case	20 0
<i>Dissolution of</i>	10 0
<i>Policy of Insurance</i> —	
(1) <i>Sea</i> —Where premium does not exceed rate of 2s., or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of amount insured	0 1
In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	0 2
(2) <i>Fire</i> —For every Rs 1,000 or part insured not exceeding 6 months	0 2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
If drawn in duplicate for each part—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time	
(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	0 8
In any other case	1 0
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount if any, chargeable under Art 53 (Receipt)	
(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident valid for a single journey only	0 1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and also where amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
(5) <i>Life or other Insurance not specially provided for</i> —	
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 6
If drawn in duplicate, for each part	0 3
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0 1
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{4}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re	
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods,	

	Rs	a		Rs	a
merchandise personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, are liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance			(b) In any other case	10	0
Power of Attorney—			Respondent's Bond —The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1	0	Security Bond —(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured		
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act 1882	1	0	(b) In any other case	10	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0	Settlement —The same duty as a Bond for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.		
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction or generally	10	0	Revocation of Settlement —The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees		
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20	0	Share warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.		
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration.			Shipping Order	0	-
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0	Surrender of Lease —When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.		
Promissory Notes—			In any other case	5	0
(a) When payable on demand—			Transfer of Shares —One half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share.		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 2.00	0	1	Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance —If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.		
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 2.50 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0	2	In any other case	10	0
(iii) In any other case	0	4	—of any property under the Administrator General's Act 1874 Section 31	10	0
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand			—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.		
Protest of Bill or Note	2	0	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer		
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0	Trust, Declaration of —Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0
Proxy	0	2	Revocation of —Ditto but not exceeding	10	0
Receipt for value exc Rs. 20	0	1	Warrant for Goods,	9	8
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—					
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.					
(b) In any other case	10	0			
Release —that is to say any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—					
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.					

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the Indian Year Book. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr Allan Octavian Hume a retired member of the Indian Civil Service and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be—

Firstly the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India,

Secondly, the gradual regeneration along all lines mental moral social and political of the nation thus evolved and

Thirdly the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focusing the chief political grievances and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the Extremists chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded

in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with these members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual moral, economic and industrial resources of the country

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Balu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial the difference between the Moderates and the Extremists was fundamental. The Extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr Gandhi.

THE NON CO OPERATION MOVEMENT

It was in 1920 that Mr Gandhi, who had only in the previous year unsuccessfully started his Passive Resistance struggle as a protest against the Rowlett Act conceived his idea of non co-operation. Originally intended to be a protest against the British policy towards Turkey the fighting of two other grievances was later on added to its first object namely the punishment of officials in the Punjab Martial Law regime and the securing of Swaraj for India. Mr Gandhi and Mr Shankar All were able in 1920 to get the Calcutta Special Congress to endorse their programme of progressive non violent non co-operation which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur which on Mr Gandhi's motion changed its old creed into the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a grim resolve to challenge the repression movement by appointing Mr Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a 'No Tax' campaign at Bardoli. The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922 preceded by the Bombay riots in 1921 during the Prince of Wales' visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a non-violent atmosphere under existing conditions. He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campaign, and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoli Programme which sus-

pended all the aggressive items of non co-operation in favour of the promotion of intercommunal unity and khaddar. Soon after Mr Gandhi was arrested for sedition tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non co operators who got discouraged. In order therefore, to rouse the country, a readiness for aggressive action once more the All India Congress Committee appointed a Committee known as the Civil Disobedience Committee in June 1922. The Committee toured the country and in October 1922 produced two reports one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli programme. A battle royal ensued between the two parties at the Gaya Congress. The anti Council Party won the day and the Councilites led by the Congress President Mr C. R. Das formed the Swarajya Party in order to push their own Council programme. The Swarajya Party by its continuous propaganda gained considerable support in the country. The No-Change Party seeing the trend of public opinion got the Congress to lift the ban on Council entry. The Swarajists secured a large number of seats in various provincial Councils and in the Assembly. The annual Congress at Goranada under the presidency of Mr Mahomed Ali, put an end to the Council entry controversy.

THE CONGRESS IN 1924 26

The Congress had an eventful career in 1924. Mr. Gandhi who had an attack of appendicitis of a serious form in the Yerowda Jail was released by the Government of Bombay. Immediately the No-Changeers revived their hopes of fighting the Swarajists to a finish. After nearly six weeks' discussion in May 1924 Mr. Gandhi definitely dissociated himself from the Council Programme and the Swarajist obstructive policy, while the Swarajist leaders in a separate statement defended their policy. Public controversy again centred round the Council question. In the meanwhile the Government of Bengal with the sanction of the Governor General promulgated an Ordinance in order to check the forces of the growing revolutionary movement in Bengal. Under this Ordinance and under Regulation III of 1818 they effected several arrests including a few Swarajists. Mr. Gandhi went to Calcutta and after a series of consultations with the Swarajist leaders drew up what is now known as the Gandhi Swarajist Pact by which Mr. Gandhi agreed to suspend the non-co operation movement and to recognise the Swarajists as the accredited representatives of the Congress on legislative bodies while in return the Swarajists agreed to his spinning franchise which laid down 2,000 yards of hand spun yarn every month as the subscription to Congress membership instead of the four annas a year as decided by the Nagpur Congress.

The Congress which met at Belgaum during Christmas week under Mr. Gandhi's presidency endorsed the Bengal Pact. Among the other resolutions passed by the Congress was one suspending the non-co operation programme. Thus the movement received its final burial at the hands of the very author of its being. The policy of the Congress executive during the first half of 1924 was one of aimless drift. The death of Mr. C. R. Das demoralised the Swarajists. Mr. Gandhi promptly went to their rescue and at the end of the year the Swarajist political programme was formally adopted by the Cawnpore Congress. Of a more far-reaching character was the split that occurred in the ranks of the Swarajists themselves at Cawnpore. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar from Bombay and Dr. Muzumdar from the C. P. registered their emphatic protest and resigned their seats on the Legislatures professing thereby to liberate themselves from the Swarajist obligations and desiring to be free to propagate their own cult of Responsive Co-operation and acceptance of office.

The Responsive Co-operators, who had in the meanwhile strengthened their position and secured appreciable support to their creed of co-operation when possible and opposition when necessary led the country's attack on the Swarajists.

The elections came and went. Generally speaking the Swarajists were ousted. What with the defeat sustained by the Congress nominees in the elections and the growing

strength of the communal organisations the premier political organisation in the country namely the Congress lost its prestige considerably.

It was in this atmosphere that the 41st session of the Congress was held in Assam during Christmas week in 1924. After much heated discussion the Congress set its face against the acceptance of ministries or other offices in the gift of the Government and approved of the policy of rejection of budgets and refusal of supplies, unless response to the national demand was forthcoming. The hardy attitude in the shape of a resolution setting complete independence as the goal of the country was opposed by Mr. Gandhi himself and turned down by a large majority. The Congress fought shy of Hindu-Muslim discussions although they had assumed serious proportions during the year and relegated them to the working Committee of the Congress.

Congress in 1927

The year's Congress activities bore distinct traces of the character of the President Mr. S. Ponnappa Iyengar—in particular his inordinate ambition to glorify his presidency by the achievement at any price of communal and political unity and his general weakness resulting from a desire to placate opponents' humour, friends and please all. It was an impossible task and impossible it proved to be. The decision of the Calcutta Congress against the acceptance by Congressmen of ministries definitely alienated the Responsivists. The Liberals were claiming the Responsivists who were still in the Congress but not of it. While the political influence of the Congress in the country was confined to the handful of Swarajists with their dull and destructive tariffs, the communal tension was worsening day by day leading to alarmingly frequent outbreaks of riots and minor disturbances. Every Hindu procession particularly in Northern India and every Mahomedan festival became a head-line event and it was with much relief that one realised that it passed off quietly. This communal antagonism was doubtless a disquieting feature of the country's advance and the leaders were not blind to it. But frantic efforts were made of no more than pious paper resolutions which were broken before the ink had dried. The year was full of such instances.

The first move of importance in the direction of communal unity was what were known as the Delhi proposals which a body of leading Mussulmans gathered at Delhi offered at the instance of Mr. Jinnah to the Hindu community. It was thought that the quarrels between the two communities were ultimately traceable to the existence of separate electorates. Hence it was sought to abolish them. Although a minority community the Mahomedans according to the Delhi proposals agreed to joint electorates with reservation of seats provided. Sind was constituted a separate province and reforms were introduced in the N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan. The proposals met with mixed reception, opinion being divided even inside the

Congress Camp. The Responsivists almost all of whom are ardent supporters of the Hindu Mahasabha principles were unwilling to accede to the conditions under which the separate electorates were surrendered. Their attitude stiffened up the wavering Mussalmans into withdrawing the offer. Ultimately, however, the proposals were formally accepted by the All India Congress Committee which met in Bombay not without mental reservation on the part perhaps of everyone concerned. The leaders called it a red letter day in the Congress annals declared that Hindu-Muslim unity had been achieved and faucid Swaraj was within reach. A short while later riots broke out. If only to demonstrate the hollowness of the pact.

More contentions than this was the issue of political unity which Mr. Iyengar had set himself to establish. Early in the year he found Maharshtia, the stronghold of Responsivism and was evidently impressed with their argument that acceptance of ministry would be to the good of the country. Presumably Mr. Iyengar himself shared that view inasmuch as he was anxious to secure the Congress seal for a course of action which Kwarajists in his own Province were denouncing for. It was clear that the Swarajists in the Madras Legislative Council were not inimical to the Independent Ministry which they had helped to bring into existence but which they were prepared to throw overboard and replace the moment the Congress was lifted. No wonder that the die-hards accused the Madras Swarajists not excluding the Congress President of being traitors to the Swarajist creed and of being Liberals in Congress cloak. Most of the Congressmen like the country had become sick of Swarajism and only too much aware of the futility of its practice and had come to realise that the next logical step was to try to work directly and show its unworkability to the Statutory Committee. The Congress President was vacillating but Pandit Nehru was a diplomat. Rather than risk a defeat at the hands of the die-hard Congressmen and incidentally rival to the country that he was dreading from the heroics and bravado of Swarajism the President chose to shelve the question of political unity with the connivance of the Responsivists but in the teeth of die-hard opposition. But this would not do for the smouldering fire of die-hard resentment against the President vacillation broke out into open attack. This was precipitated by a decision reached by the Congress Working Committee markedly Responsivist in tone on the question of the acceptance of ministry. The Assam Congress resolution was so modified that not only did uniform opposition to the ministry cease to be Congressmen's duty but the question whether Congressmen should support or oppose the ministry was also left to be decided by the Congress parties in the Legislatures concerned.

This was too much for the die-hards who though small in number were literally thirsting for the blood of the Congress President and those responsible for the above mentioned resolution. A requisition was got up to call a special session of the All India Congress Committee. The meeting was put off from time to time until it did meet in October at Calcutta. It was so late in the year and such a long time had elapsed

since the Working Committee's condonation of the Madras Swarajist support to the Independent Ministry that the issue was not pressed by the die-hards. The session was rendered lively by the feeling that was generated by the consideration of the conclusions arrived at by the unity conference held at the same place earlier. There was a bitter debate marked by a walk-out, several amendments and numerous points of order. Ultimately the resolutions were ratified and the era of communal peace hailed—but almost simultaneously riots broke out at Calcutta. As a result conversions and reconversions were to be allowed and so were music before mosques and cow sacrifice—subject of course to conditions. It is significant to note that important personalities like Dr. Moonj Lalajpatral and Pandit Mahatya refused to attend the Unity conference while Mr. Gandhi was not even invited.

All the talk and quarrel about the internal affairs of the Congress were set at rest by rumours of the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms. The major issue drowned all petty controversies. Most of the leaders fancied that it would be an insult to India if Indians were not appointed members of the Commission. Even moderates repented for their sobriety and reasonableness affected extremism. As feeling ran high in the country the Viceroy thought it necessary to explain the reasons that induced the British Government to adopt the course—which he later announced—and to remove any misapprehension about the motives behind the decision. His Excellency cancelled a part of his autumn tour and went to India to interview almost all the accredited leaders of the land whom he had invited individually. What took place at the interview was a matter of speculation but it is evident from the statement which he issued subsequently and from the adverse comment which was made thereon that the Viceroy tried to explain the reasons for setting up a purely Parliamentary Commission but that the leaders persisted in thinking that it was a studied insult to India. The Viceroy's statement pointed out how it was impossible to secure adequate representation for the various and warring political and communal interests of India without making the Commission unwieldy, set out the advantages of an inquiry by eminent Parliamentarians free from prejudices and opinions formed earlier and explained the difficult position in which Parliament would find itself if confronted with conflicting reports which a mixed Commission was bound to lead to. Put the leaders would not listen to reason. The explanation in Parliament that the Government of India Act of 1919 contemplated the setting up only of a Parliamentary Commission was turned down as specious argument. Even an earnest attempt on the part of the ex-Labour Premier to show to Indians the unique and unprecedented advantage of their Legislatures being allowed not only to place their views before the Commission but also to offer their criticisms on the report before the joint Parliamentary Select Committee proved ineffective. For a few days but for a few days only the country seemed unanimous in condemning the composition of the Commission, Mussalmans the untouchable millions, Zemindars and a

growing section of the community at large found on cool consideration that it would be better to co-operate with the Commission.

Congressmen however thought otherwise. Boycott of Commission was the breath of their nostrils. Hindu Muslim unity their fond dream and the drafting of a Swaraj constitution for mutuating their political demands their pastime. Attempts had already been made at Delhi and Calcutta to solve the communal tension but the formulas evolved were acceptable neither to the Hindus nor to the Mussalmans. With boycott, unity and constitution making as their war cry Congressmen met at Madras during Christmas under the presidency of Dr M. A. Ansari. As President-elect he had made statements which indicated his future policy so that his presidential speech disclosed nothing new.

He deplored communal dissensions and asked both communities to accept the decision of the Congress. Seeking to make the Congress a truly national body he invited all communities and political parties to join it and urged those who desired to go to the Councils to form one people's Party of opposition on the basis of the Congress programme. He advocated a boycott of the Commission demanded a round table conference of Indian and British representatives to settle India's future and recommended the preparation of a constitution and its submission to a National Convention.

Of the many topics discussed informally and at the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee the Hindu Muslim unity proposal stood out prominent. It was a sure sign of the state of feeling that prevailed then and prevail now as these lines are being written that the Hindu Mahasabha leaders were opposed to the creation of communal provinces as a condition attaching to the introduction of joint electorates. A definite breach was imminent but thanks to Mr Gandhi a compromise was reached. The resolution was finally adopted by the open Congress stipulated the introduction of joint electorates with reservation of seats, the constitution of Sind, Karnatak, Andhra and Utkal as separate provinces and the introduction of the forms in the N. W. F. Provinces. On the question of music outside mosques and cow slaughter each community should respect the other's feelings without prejudice to the rights of the respective communities. Of course the Congress decided on a thorough boycott of the Commission including hartals and mass demonstrations. As expected the Working Committee was asked to draft a Swaraj constitution in consultation with other bodies and to place it before a National Convention to be convened at Delhi not later than March 1928. By far the most spectacular of the resolutions was that which declared the goal of the Indian people to be complete national independence which was carried after considerable opposition.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (vide 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has since then been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was not said by the Nagpur Congress.

Those who had held the Federation in high esteem for its moderation, sobriety and balanced judgment suffered a rude shock in 1927 when the Liberal body and its leading lights proved the saying. If you scratch a Liberal you will find an extremist. Liberal leaders had good bye to their avowed principle of co-operation with the Government when they expressed their selves in favour of a boycott of the Royal Commission set up to inquire into the manner

and measure of the country's political advance. About the middle of the year the rumour got abroad that Indians would not be represented on the Commission. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru started a controversy protesting against such a step. Academic discussions in the Press on the merits of the procedure went on for several weeks until the Viceroy invited all the leaders of the country to a personal interview at Delhi.

His advice fell on deaf ears and his announcement met with adverse criticism. He alluded to the difficulties of securing adequate representation of Indians on the Commission without making it unwieldy drew attention to the fact that the Parliamentarians who constituted the Commission were impartial and able men and formulated a scheme whereby the Legislatures of the country would appoint committees actively to associate themselves with the Commission's inquiry in India and later the Committee of the Central Legislature would have the unique oppor-

unity of placing its views on the Commission's report before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. Ah but Indians had been excluded from the Commission and it was an insult to the country's honour. The Liberals thereon would have nothing to do with it. They refused to be convinced by the arguments advanced by Lord Birkenhead and others in Parliament in support of the composition of the exclusively Parliamentary Commission. Liberal leaders had committed themselves and the Federation followed them.

An interview given by Lord Sinha was published a few hours before the session actually opened in Bombay under the presidency of Sir T. B. Sapru. The danger of non-co-operation was emphasised by Lord Sinha, but Sir Chimanlal Setalwad (Chairman of the Reception Committee) declared: "The scheme as announced is unacceptable and we cannot take any part in it. He however added: "If fresh proposals or modifications are made we are prepared to consider them with an open mind." Sir Tej Bahadur declared: "The Liberal Party cannot be a party to anything which is inconsistent with the honour and self-respect of India and her moral right effectively to participate in the determination of her constitution; nor can it in its zeal for co-operation with the Government forget its duty to the country in a crisis of this character. Neither our self-respect nor our sense of duty to our country can permit us to go near the Commission."

An attempt on the part of a section of Liberals to dilute the threat of boycotting the Commission from the principal resolution was stifled and a show of unanimity was maintained.

An amendment was on the point of being moved in the open session but was withdrawn. Sir P. V. Sivaswami Iyer's resolution which was adopted unanimously—the opponents remaining neutral—ran: "The National Liberal Federation is strongly of opinion that the official announcement made about the constitution of the Statutory Commission and the functions of the Committees of the Indian Legislatures is unacceptable as it flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country and that the Legislatures and Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." Sir Moropant Joshi, Jaidit, H. Kumar and Mr. C. Y. Chitambar were among the supporters of the resolution. The Federation also appointed a Committee to formulate non-co-operation with similar committees of other organisations in the country a scheme for responsible Government. The usual resolution urging communal unity and advocating joint declarations with reservation of seats for important minorities was adopted. The Federation endorsed a manifesto drafted by the leaders which while recognising Britain's right finally to settle India's constitution reaffirmed the latter's claim to a permanent and durable constitution capable of automatic growth. In winding up the proceedings the Amendment made a long, windy statement roundly accusing Government of non-co-operation with the constitutional party and declaring that the Liberals would have nothing to do with the Commission unless and until the constitution is so revised as to include an equal proportion of Indians and Englishmen.

The Moslem League

The All-India Moslem League came into being in 1906 out of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans at that time for an effective organisation to protect their communal interests. With a view to secure separate Muslim representation in the legislative bodies of the land under the Minto-Morley scheme of constitutional reforms then under discussion Indian Moslems who had been hitherto keeping aloof from politics organised the League. Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British Government, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in appropriate language and to promote inter-communal unity without prejudice to the other

objects of the League. Moslem opinion slowly advanced and in 1913 the securing of self-government within the British Empire was included in the objects. The League was a powerful and influential body in 1916 and 1917, and what is known as the Lucknow pact of communal representation arrived at between the League and the Congress in 1916 was bodily incorporated in the Government of India Act 1919. The birth of the Khilafat Committee however overshadowed the League which from 1919 had almost disappeared till April 1923 when it met for a brief period under the presidency of the late Mr. Bhurgri but had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. In 1924 however, some influential Moslem leaders like

Mr M. A. Jinnah thought that the Khilafat Committee's functions having ceased in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifa decided to revive the League which met under Mr Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore in May 1924. The Lahore session practically did nothing else save to reorganise the scattered branches of the League.

The Double session.—The 1925 and 1926 sessions of the League were noted for their virility and liveliness. The League gained in strength owing largely to the increased loyalty of Muslims to their communal organisation which has followed the rapid growth of the Hindu Mahasabha the rival Hindu communal organisation. A feeling of separation, distrust and even positive ill will grew up between the two communities which led to later communal riots which in turn aggravated the inimical relations—a veritable vicious circle. Propagandist distribution of the leaves and flies of ether on the political side and the questions of the Hindus playing music before mosques and Mahomedans killing cows on the religious side constituted the points of difference. Suspicion was in the air and communal disturbances were of frequent occurrence. It was in this state of affairs that Mr Jinnah and a few Mahomedans met at Delhi early in the year and offered in the name of the Muslim community to surrender its right to separate electorates in any future scheme of representative government provided certain seats were reserved for the minority community and Hind was constituted a separate province and reforms were introduced in the N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan. There was considerable opposition to this both on the part of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. In spite of this and several other paper schemes and compromises and attempts at communal unity plots continued to break out and heads to be broken.

The domestic affairs of the League were equally confusing. Sir Mahomed Shafi, who was elected to preside over the 1927 session agreed

to retire in favour of H. H. the Aga Khan. The latter provisionally accepted the presidency but on arrival in India declined it. Meanwhile the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms had been set up with no Indians on it and a section of the Mahomedans led by Sir Ali Imam and Mr Jinnah was for boycotting the Commission while an influential section following Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr A. K. Huznavi advocated co-operation. The boycotters thought that if the session of the League was held at Lahore, the stronghold of Sir Mahomed Shafi, the decision might go against them. A meeting of the League Council was therefore called by the Secretary—who by the way had resigned before calling the meeting—to select the venue of the session and the President. Amid the protests of those who favoured Lahore the Council decided to hold the session at Calcutta. Sir Mahomed Shafi refused to abide by the decision with the result that Mr Jinnah and his supporters including Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdur Rahim and others held their own session at Calcutta under the presidency of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, passed a resolution boycotting the Commission, adopted the Congress resolution as the basis of inter-communal unity and finally disavowed the Punjab branch of the League for the offence of refusing to abide by a decision which was held to be ultra vires. Simultaneously with the Calcutta session the All India Muslim League met at Lahore in keeping with the original decision of the League Council. Sir Mahomed Shafi presiding. It was decided to co-operate with the Commission in the Congress formula of communal peace was rejected because it did not properly represent Hindu opinion and agreement to give up separate electorates was made conditional upon the Hindus undertaking to accept their conditions regarding Hind etc. Since the disaffiliation of the Punjab—which was a re-enactment of an exactly similar episode ten years ago—a move is on foot to form a Punjab Provincial League which may be acceptable to the Jinnah League.

The Khilafat Committee.

The Central Khilafat Committee owed its origin to the reference shown by the All India Congress Committee in 1920 to the question of the Khilafat and Non-cooperation. Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali started this organisation with a view to educative propaganda throughout the country and if possible to capture the Congress. The object of the Committee was stated to be the righting of the Khilafat wrongs. As a result of intensive propaganda mainly led by Mr Gandhi himself prominent Indian publicists supported the view that the Indian Moslems being deeply concerned over the exploitation of the Holy Places of Islam, had a right to expect the Hindus to help them in securing their rights.

Soon after the Madras Khilafat Conference under the chairmanship of Mr Shaukat Ali unfolded a programme of progressive non-cooperation and appealed to the country for support. The Khilafat Committee with the huge funds at its disposal was able to draft in a large number of delegates to the Calcutta special Congress in 1920 when the non-cooperation programme was accepted by that body with two more objects added to it namely, the obtaining of Swaraj and the righting of the Punjab wrongs.

With the deposition of the Khalifa by the Kemalists and the revival of the Moslem League the Committee's activities have been considerably restricted. Recently the Com-

mittee sent a deputation to Nejd to intervene and settle the dispute between the warring elements. Though the Government of India were willing to permit a deputation of the Committee to Turkey, the Turkish Government did not quite like the idea which had consequently to be abandoned.

The 1925 session of the Khilafat Conference was rendered lively by Mr. Hazrat Mohani whose speech strongly criticising Sultan Ibn Saud was subsequently expunged. The resolution adopted by the conference under the Presidentship of Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad condemned the British policy in Iraq and the League's decision on Mosul and declared that if the Turks went to war on the latter issue the Conference would deem it its duty to help them.

Since then we heard little about the public activities of the Committee although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public. Funds, however, continued to be collected for the activities of the Committee which could hardly in specified things dragged on until the latter half of 1927 when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boycotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. The visit to India of the King and Queen of Afghanistan lent some importance to the Khilafat Committee which took a leading part in welcoming Their Majesties. Flushed with the enthusiasm which characterised their

reception to King Amanullah—who, by the way after the removal of the Khilafa from his exalted position was proclaimed "King of Islam"—the Khilafists proceeded to Madras to attend the All India Khilafat Conference. Held as it was in the Congress camp, it bore visible traces of the extremist influence of the latter political body. Indeed the professional politicians so arranged things that the Khilafat organisation professed to speak in the name of the Muslims of India—and that at a time when the All India Muslim League itself was rent asunder by a schism—resolved to accept the Simon Commission. The hollowness of its claim to voice the opinion of the community was proved by the first words of the President of the session, Moulvi Mahomed Shafi M. A. who pleaded for keeping the Khilafat Committee alive. Mr. Mahomed Ali urged the need of reviving the Khilafat activities namely the religious, social, political, educational and economic uplift of the community and the safeguarding of the interests of Islam throughout the world. The conference welcomed the Afghan King's suggestion to form an Islamic League, advocated the revival of the Khilafat movement, approved of the efforts made to establish Hindu Muslim unity and above all questioned Britain's right to settle India's destiny and to demand to boycott the Statutory Commission. Thus ended the nearly stage-managed one-day session of the conference.

The Indian Legislature

The Annual Bill session of the Indian Legislature in 1927 commenced in the new Council House on 19 January. His Excellency having on the preceding day opened that the pile of new buildings. The first business was the swearing in of members after the recent general election and the next the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. V. J. Patel, who had been returned unopposed by the Gujarat constituency in which his home is situated was re-elected to the chair and Maulvi Mahomed Yakub was elected Vice-President in succession to Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar who had not been returned to the new House.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered an inaugural address in the Assembly Chamber on 24th January. Lord Irwin informed the Legislature and the country of the despatch of a brigade of British and Indian troops from India to Shanghai showing that the Government of India had in accordance with convention assented to this

step before a decision to adopt it was taken by His Majesty's Government. His Excellency especially dwelt in his address with the Indian constitutional problem. He said he was not infrequently told that the British problem in India was psychological and that many of its difficulties would disappear if once India could be convinced that the British people were sincere in their professed intention of giving India responsible self-government. To carry such conviction to those who remained unconvinced was His Excellency recognised a very difficult task but he told the Assembly that the very instincts of the British led them no alternative but to open to India the path in which they had themselves been pioneers and along which they had led and were still leading their people wherever the British flag was flown. He also pointed out that the British people had pledged before the world their intention to carry out the promises contained in the historical announcement of August 1917. The Viceroy

reiterated that the restraints placed upon the Bengal political detainees had no relation with the question of constitutional advance for the maintenance of law and order was the inalienable duty of every Government however constituted. The detainees were kept under restraint in order to prevent terrorist outrages and would be released the moment Government were satisfied that their release would not defeat this object.

The Viceroy specially referred to the charge of insincerity based on the method of approach which the British Parliament had adopted towards the problem of Indian constitutional development and declared that Parliament was not inspired by any selfish desire to retain power but by a genuine belief that the drum-sticks of history had laid upon it the duty of guiding and assisting India and by a sense that it would be definitely defaulting on these obligations if it surrendered the chance before it was satisfied that it could safely be entrusted to other hands. When Parliament invites India to co-operate in the working of the Reformed Constitution it does not invite any Indian party as it was authoritatively stated the other day to lay aside for the time being its demand for swaraj. It does not desire that any part or individual should frigate the freest and fullest right of criticism and constitutional opposition to any action that it or anyone may take. But it does invite Indian political parties to show whether or not the ultimate structure which Parliament is seeking to erect is unsuitable to Indian conditions and Indian needs. If it sees any large section of Indian opinion however vocal in its desire to further the cause of Indian self-government steadily undermining to the determination to do nothing but obstruct the machinery with which India has been entrusted Parliament is more likely to see in this evidence that the application of western constitutional practice to India may be mistaken than proof of the wisdom of the immediate surrender to India of all its own responsibility. Refusal to play the game because the players did not like the rules would have little effect on Parliament's mind which would on the other hand certainly be influenced if it found legislatures extending responsibilities albeit limited in a spirit of service and tacitly assuming always that their real responsibility was greater than that expressed in the statute.

The question of political detainees has been taken up in the Assembly before His Excellency's address because one detainee, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, had been elected to the House while a prisoner under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act the Act which was passed to replace the Bengal Ordinance under which a large number of Bengal politicians were placed under restraint by Lord Reading. Pandit Motilal Nehru as leader of the Congress party who were present in strength moved the adjournment of the House on 21 January to call attention to what he termed Government's refusal to allow a regularly elected member to take his seat. He pointed out that detention under the Bengal Act or the Regulation III of 1818 was not a disqualification for election and he asked what would happen if such an incident as he was referring to occurred in England.

The Home Member showed that the Indian Legislature had not the same code of power, privileges and immunities as the legislatures in some other parts of the British Empire and a strong and influential committee which had considered the point concluded that such possible ultimate provisions would at the present time be premature while the Legislature itself only a year ago passed a Bill to regulate such questions and specifically and only exempted a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act of 1919 from inability to serve as jurors or assessors and from arrest and detention in prison under civil process at the time of meeting of such body or of such committee thereof and during the fourteen days before and after such meeting or sitting. The Home Member referred to the incarceration of Messrs. Dillon Parnell and others under the Protection of Prisons and Property Act 1881 and said it had never been contended that that was a breach of the privilege of the House of Commons. The Congress party pressed the matter to a division and with the help of the parties on the inner left and in the left centre secured a majority of 18.

The general question of political detainees was raised on 3rd February by a Congress member's resolution for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 and similar enactments and for the release of detainees on amnesty. Pandit Motilal Nehru moved an amendment demanding that all detainees be released or brought to trial. The Home Member reminded the House that such an amnesty as now demanded was given in 1920 with the result that there was a recrudescence of revolutionary crime. He showed how crime of the kind had continued and increased until the passing of the Bengal ordinance of 25th October 1924 since when revolutionary crime had practically ceased though the recent discovery of bombs in Calcutta showed that it was only scotched and not killed. He quoted H. E. the Viceroy's recent statement to the House on the subject and reiterated it as an expression of Government's policy. The debate was continued at considerable length and with some wild speeches one speaker declaring that if he had the power he would stir up every young man to become a revolutionary conspirator and the amendment was finally carried by a majority of 18.

Movements of and efforts to move the adjournment of the House developed into a habit. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, gave notice of such a motion to call attention to the despatch of troops to China a step which had come under much criticism. The President ruled it in order but the Governor General disallowed it under the Rule which prohibits discussions affecting relations with any foreign state. On 2nd February an attempt to move the adjournment on the ground that the non-publication of the Fiji Committee's report was an urgent matter was ruled out by the President because the report was three years old. On 8th February a motion of the kind criticising the Government's ordering of business for the session was carried by 7 votes. On 16th February another concerning the B. N. R. strike at Bhangpur was talked out.

The main items of legislative business during the session were four in number namely a new Steel Protection Bill, a Bill providing for the maintenance of the rupee ratio at 144 gold to the railway budget and the general budget. The current bounty cum tariff protection of the Indian steel industry being due to expire on 1st March 1927 Government instituted a timely inquiry by the Tariff Board with a view to the attainment of future protective measures and the Board reported before the Delhi session recommending a new system of protection for a period of seven years from 1st April 1927 the protection to be by means of increased import duties rather than by the continuation of bounties as the latter would be too costly to maintain. Government introduced a new Bill giving effect to the recommendations and providing for a further inquiry at the end of the seven year period. Its most noteworthy feature for present purposes was its differentiation between Standard and Non Standard steel which in effect is the same as differentiation between British and non-British steel. British steel being Standard and non-British non Standard. The political party members inveighed against this differentiation on the ground as they alleged that it constituted an effort to give British steel makers preference an allocation which Government plainly denied. The Select Committee introduced into the Bill a new provision enabling Government to increase but not to reduce the duties on British steel so as to ensure the continuance of effective protection and the Congress party leading the attack against what was called preference to Britain moved to refer the Bill back to Committee. The effort was defeated in the division lobby after two days debate and after another two days debate was carried without amendment.

The annual Railway Budget showed that the final figures for the year 1926-27 were better than expected but that the revised estimates of the financial results of 1926-27 were disappointing since there had been an appreciable decrease in earnings from passenger traffic and a still larger decrease in earnings from goods traffic. This latter falling off was due to severe floods in Burma and elsewhere to partial failure of the Punjab cotton crop and to the late movement of cotton in Bombay and elsewhere. Hence instead of the originally estimated net surplus of 871 lakhs rupees the surplus now expected was 594 lakhs. The figures made reductions of fares and freight impossible. A memorandum circulated with this budget showed that if the Bill for fixing the rupee ratio at 144 were amended so as to reduce the rupee to 164 the net railway income would be reduced by 61 crores per annum and that the reduction in 1927-28 would exceed 3 crores and convert the estimated surplus of 162 lakhs into a deficit of 160 lakhs. The main criticism of the budget was political namely in support of the demand for the appointment of Indians as members of the Railway Board. The Government reply was that the Board members are technical experts and that there are yet no Indians of the superior railway staff sufficiently knowledgeable and experienced for appointment. A bad feature of the debates was the efforts of the political parties to support their Indian

isation demand by contentions that the Board as at present constituted was guilty of gross mismanagement and that the attack was a gross mistake because its main allocation was in regard to a statement by the Chief Commissioner that at one period of the current year there was a surplus of 30,000 wagons. The critics fastened on to this as an example of unbusinesslike extravagance though the word surplus is a technical expression concerning the day-by-day reserve of rolling stock and in the present case it only meant that on a certain day the traffic return showed that owing to the slackness of traffic noted in the financial statistics wagons to the number mentioned were unemployed. The House carried by 59 votes to 1 a motion to cut the Railway Board vote on the ground of these surplus wagons.

The General Budget for the ensuing financial year was presented to both Houses of the Legislature on 25 February and for the month of March the session showed a surplus the amount of the surplus this time being 370 lakhs rupees a balance which would if the rupee were fixed to 164 be converted into a deficit of 158 lakhs. The report on the Way and Means position was satisfying. It enabled Government to calculate on financing their entire capital programme involving an expenditure of 27 crores rupees and also that of the Provincial Governments and to redeem maturing debt with under 10 crores of new money which it was hoped would be forthcoming on favourable terms. Government were further able to calculate on the avoidance of external borrowing as had been the case since 1913. The Finance Member proposed various changes in the import tariff which at a cost of 6 lakhs loss in revenue would considerably ease the movement of trade and thereafter concentrated the bulk of the surplus to reduction of Provincial contributions. These were accordingly wiped out in perpetuity except as regards 181 lakh and that amount Sir Basil Blackett said should be admitted for the ensuing year by the utilisation of part of the surplus revealed by the final figure of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1926-27.

The particular ground for criticism of Government which the political parties in the Assembly found in the Budget scheme lay in the inter-connection of the ratio question and the Budget upon one another. As the Budget stood or fell with the 144 ratio the advocates of 164 condemned Government for placing the Legislature on the horns of a dilemma by making it choose between the remission of Provincial Contributions and the lowering of the rupee. The Budget was finally passed in the form in which it was presented subject only to comparatively minor amendments.

The voting of demands for grants was as usual made the occasion for a debate on the general constitutional question. Mr. M. H. Jaisankar a new comer in the Assembly and a Responsive Co-operator moved for the refusal of the demand for a grant to cover the travelling expenses of the Governor General Executive Council. The debate which followed served to emphasize the political communal differences existing between Hindu and Muslim and otherwise concerned the inconveniences of the existing constitution rather than steps which could usefully be taken.

to improve it. There was from the unofficial benches much criticism of the extent to which the Executive Government could disregard the majority votes of the Assembly and of the sense of irresponsibility which this could be held to vitiate on the unofficial side of the House. The Home Member Sir A. P. Muddanani in his reply specially dealt with the latter complaint and said: "No constitution and no country can be run where the Legislature is in permanent conflict with the Executive—something has got to break somewhere and that is the justification and the real justification for the existence of these residuary powers. And that brings me on to the further point which is that the more you force on a Government constituted as we are the exercise of these residuary powers conferred on that Government the more you weaken yourselves and the more you weaken us. You make the exercise of residuary power a thing which you yourselves regard as a very small matter and what is worse you deprive the Government which exercises them of their corresponding sense of the gravity of exercising those powers in the ordinary course of administration. The Jayakar motion was carried by a majority of 4 votes."

The Assembly on the Finance Bill carried by 50 to 48 a Sweigart motion to reduce the **Salt Tax** by half. This would have upset the whole Budget scheme. The Council of State restored the Bill to its original condition and the Assembly concurred in the amendment by 52 to 41. The Assembly divided equally on the Budget proposal to abolish the export duty on hides and the President gave his casting vote in favour of the maintenance of the status quo.

The **Rupee Rate Bill** came on for effective debate and vote during the negotiation of the Finance Bill. Its main provision was to fix the rupee at a ratio equivalent to 8.4751 grains of gold that is the equivalent of 16½ to the rupee and the efforts to reduce the ratio to the equivalent of 16½ gold produced a keener fight than any on the Budget. The leaders of the movement for the depreciation of the rupee were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Victor Sassoon the former following in this respect his dissent from the majority of the Royal Commission on whose recommendations the Bill was based and Sir Victor being the founder and leader of the Indian Currency League formed for the main purpose of compelling Government to reduce the rupee level. The critical vote resulted in a victory for Government by 74 votes to 85 the largest division list ever recorded in the history of the Assembly. Other divisions were forced by the same opponents of the Bill but the Government majority increased as they proceeded.

There was a noteworthy debate representing Indian interest on the part of unofficial members

of the Nationalist Party on the development of civil aviation in India and the session witnessed the passing or advancement of a quantity of official legislation of other than first rate general interest. The Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on currency for the institution of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced and referred to Select Committee.

Private members resolutions were interesting for the feeling of a demand for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India so as to avoid appeals to the Privy Council—though this was only carried by a majority of one vote for the considerable volume of opinion which they revealed in favour of the redistribution of provincial boundaries so as to give more homogeneous provinces and for the insistence of the Council of State on tightening of firm censorship so as to provide better protection of the moral of the people. The parties on the left of the Assembly desired to move a resolution regarding their demand for the immediate grant of full responsible self government but their leaders were not able to ensure a majority vote for it and the matter accordingly allowed to slide. An important unofficial resolution passed by the Council of State was for the appointment of an inquiry into road development throughout India and to this Government assented. Another moved in the Council of State by Sir Kanai Lal Sarkar recommended the undesirability of further constitutional development pending the settlement of the communal question on the basis of common electorates. This met with strong Muslim opposition and was thrown out. With it went a Muslim amendment insisting on communal electorates as a *sine qua non* of further progress.

The outstanding business of the autumn session of the Legislature held in Simla was the passing of legislation for the assistance of the Cotton Textile Industry. Its main provisions were for the free admission of imports of mill stores and machinery a tariff amendment estimated to cost the central exchequer a loss of 84 lakhs of Customs revenue per year and the imposition of a new discriminating duty on yarn imports so as to assist Indian spinning mills in face of acute competition from Japan and China. It was the Viceroy inaugurated the Simla session with an address urgently appealing to the Hindu and Muslim communal leaders to compose their differences and offering to assist them with his personal help if representations inviting him to do were addressed to him. The communal leaders had already summoned a conference on the problem for the following few days and were unprepared to let the initiative pass out of their hands. Advantage was therefore not taken of His Excellency's offer. (The unofficial conference failed.)

Racing

Calcutta

Indian Grand National Distance about 3 miles—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr J McIn Austin's More Sanity (10st 11lbs) (apt Leatham | 1 |
| Mr J D Scott's Honolulu (10st 5lbs) | 2 |
| Mr Mitchell Jones | 3 |
| Lt Col Fraser Hunter's To fan (9st 11bs) Seastream | 4 |
| Mr H Birkenmyre's Pretender (9st carried out 11bs) Elliott | |

Won by three lengths ten lengths fifteen lengths. Time—4 mins 19 secs

New Year Plate Distance 6 furlongs—

- | | |
|---|---|
| H H the Aga Khan's Darnal II (8st 11lbs) | 1 |
| A C Walker | 2 |
| Mr A Curlender's Corbali (8st 11bs) Rosen | 3 |
| Mr M Yoonus Ballina Breeze (8st 11bs) Hulme | 4 |
| Mr P B Avasia Little Dor (9st 11bs) O'Brien | |

Won by three-quarter length a head one and a half length Time—1 min 13.5-5 secs

Coorb Behar Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Hajee Sir Ismail Salt's Critical (7st 4lbs) J Brown | 1 |
| Mr Bandally Mahomed's Jan (7st 4lbs) Marland | 2 |
| Mr J C Galstoun's Pensacola (8st 11bs) Dobie | 3 |
| Mr Eric's Interfetto (7st 6lbs) Rosen | 4 |

Won by one length two and a quarter lengths Time—2 mins 40.5-5 secs

Carmichael Cup Distance 1½ miles—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr T M Thadden's Aborigine (6st 10lbs) Archibald | 1 |
| H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Green Finch (8st 10lbs) Stokes | 2 |
| H H the Aga Khan's Quincy (9st 6lbs) A C Walker | 3 |
| Mr Pannick's Keep It Dark (9st 3lbs) L Brown | 4 |

Won by 1 length 1½ lengths ¾ lengths Time—2 mins 6.2-5 secs

The Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr C Howarth's Bounde Lad (8st 11bs) Hutchins | 1 |
| H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Minority (8st 11bs) Stokes | 2 |
| Mr Bandally Mahomed's Jan (8st 11bs) A D Walker | 3 |
| Mr Pannick's Keep It Dark (8st 4lbs) L Brown | 4 |

Won by ¾ length 1½ lengths 1 length Time—3 mins 1 sec

Macpherson Cup Distance 1½ miles—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Haji Sir Ismail Salt's Critical (8st 11lbs) J Brown | 1 |
| Mr Pannick's Keep It Dark (8st 11bs) J Brown | 2 |
| Mr Bandally Mahomed's Jan (7st 6lbs) A D Walker | 3 |
| Mr J C Galstoun's Dark Orient (7st 6lbs) Dolke | 4 |

Won by ¾ length ¾ lengths Time—2 mins 3.5-5 secs

Bresford Cup Distance 1½ miles—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr B F C Edlis's Spring Running (7st 7lbs) Parker | 1 |
| Mr H Dees's Snowdrift (8st 10 lbs) Ponze | 2 |
| Messrs Edmonstone and Muir's Mandarin (8st 11bs) Hutchings | 3 |
| Mr Pannick's French Bean (9st) L Brown | 4 |

Won by a neck 1½ lengths 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 2.5-5 secs

Burdwan Cup Distance about 1½ miles

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr E Dees's Blackton (10st 7lbs) Elliott | 1 |
| Mr H G Gregson's Stronway (10st 3lbs) Venall | 2 |
| Mr L Dees's Snowdrift (11st 3lbs) Jackson | 3 |
| Capt W I Latham's More Sanity (10st 7lbs) Owner | 4 |

Won by ¾ length 1½ lengths ¾ length Time—3 min, 23.5-5 secs

Maylow Cap Distance 1 mile —

Mr J C Galstaun s Dark Orient (7st 12lbs)
A. C Walker 1

Mr P B Avasia s L S D (8st 9lbs)
Herbert 1

Miss M. Prophit s Golden Trace (7st 11lbs)
Balfour 3

H. H the Maharaja of Mysore s Affable (9st 4lbs) Forbes 4

Won by 1 length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
Time—1 min 41 secs.

The Viceroy's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr A. A. Bowie s Nightjar (9st 3lbs)
Balfour 1

Mr Kelso s Ventose (9st 3lbs) Howell 2

Mr C. N. Wadia s Domestic Bond (9st 3lbs) Sibbritt 3

Mr C N Wadia s Cap a Pie (9st 3lbs)
Hutchins 4

Won by a neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ head Time—3mins
6secs

Merchant's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr Eve s Pride of Priesttown (9st) Ritchie 1

Mr H K Dey s True Grit (7st 13 lbs.) 2

Mr C N Donnell s Scot (8st 12lbs) Sibbritt 3

Mr J C Galstaun s Ox Trot (9st) Bailey 4

Won by 5 lengths 3 lengths neck Time—
2 mins 38 secs.

Monsoon Cap Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr E Dee s Snowdrift (9st 1lb) Northmore 1

Messrs Soutar and Simpson s Spivia (7st 7lbs)
Alford 2

Mr B J Gibbs s Sledger (8st) Meekings 3

Mr B. E G Eddis Spring Running 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths a head Time—
2 mins 28 25 secs

Final Plate (Div I) Distance about 5 furlongs—

Messrs Soutar and Simpson s Jabbaraw (8st 6lbs) Meekings 1

Capt Hastings and Mr Graham s Glen Des-
sary (7st 11lbs) Ringstead 2

Sir B. N. Mookerjee and Mr D De M Kel-
lock s Green Sprite (8st 6lbs) Rosen 3

Mr E Dees Lusker (9st 3lbs), Northmore 4

Won by 1 length 1 length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—
1 min 4 15 secs.

Bombay

The Windsor Plate. Distance 7 furlongs —

Mrs. C N Wadia s Ulster Ally (8st 7lbs) Bowley and Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee s Moss (8st), J W } Dead 1
Draco } Heat

H H the Maharaja of Mysore s Brimstone (8st 10lbs) S J Meekings 3

Messrs Heath and M. Najmuddin s Stone Marten (8st 12lbs) Clarke 4

Dead heat neck, neck Time—1 min.
35 secs

The Epsom Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Messrs Heath and M. Najmuddin s Stone Marten (9st 11b) Clarke 1

H. H the Maharaja of Mysore s Brimstone (9st 2lbs) S J Meekings 2

Mr Marquis Husk (7st 10lbs) A Resh man 3

Mr Vivian s Flitonian (9st) Burn 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—1 min 1 35 secs

The Rajpala Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —

Messrs. D S Parve and M C Patel s Moss (8st 7lbs) Barnett 1

Mr Eve s The Count (7st 9lbs) C Hoyt 2

Mr P B Avasia s L S D (9st 3lbs)
A T Harrison 3

Mr Pannick s Keep It Dark (7st 9lbs carried 7st 13lbs) Brown 4

Won by a neck a head a short head
Time—1 min 37 35 secs

The Grand Western Handicap Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr Pannick s Keep It Dark (8st 2lbs)
L Brown 1

Mr Kelso s Ventose (8st 4lbs) Clarke 2

Mr Pannick's Harvest Star (7st 7lbs)
C Hoyt 3

H H the Aga Khan s Quincey (9st 4lbs)
Easton 4

Won by neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—
2 mins 6 15 secs

The Gough Memorial Plate (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur s Salondo (7st 9lbs) R Stokes 1

Mrs L. A. Rayneau s Amara (8st 10lbs)
Howell 2

Mr F A. Banajia s Ferdinand (8st 9lbs)
S J Meekings 3

Mr A. M. Khatri s Rehearsal (8st 13lbs)
Bowley 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
Time—1 min 8-6 secs.

The Innovation Plate Distance 7 furlongs.—
Mr P B Avastia & L S D (7st 11lbs) A T Harrison 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Madame Seguin (8st 12lbs) Archibald 2
Mr Paunick's Hunting Morn (7st 9lbs) McQuade 3
Mrs C W Wadsworth's Water Lily (8st 12lbs) Bowley 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length head $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min 24 3-5 secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate (Div I) Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr Marks Kummeruzaman (8st 7lbs) A C Walker 1
Mr Nasir bin Jassim's Sanatogen (8st 8lbs) S J Meekings 2
Mr Heath's Maviah (7st 9lbs) Clarke 3
Mr A M Kharaz's Amin (8st 12lbs) J W Brace 4
Won by head 3 lengths short head
Time—1 min 19 4-5 secs.

The Importers' Plate Distance about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
Mr G E D Langley's Candle Hill (9st) Burn 1
Mr C D Shuttleworth's Tycho (9st 8lbs) Archibald 2
Mr Eve's Aldergrove (8st 2lbs) C Hoyt 3
Mr Eve's Waterfello (8st 9lbs) Ritchie 4
Won by neck 5 lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
Time—2 mins 40 secs
H H Aga Khan's Quincy (9st 8lbs) A C Walker 1
Mr Kelso's Ventose (9st 11lb) Townsend 2
Mr Eve's Red Hawk (9st 7lbs) Ritchie 3
H H Maharaja of Kohapur's Rajan (9st) Herbert 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 length
Time—2 mins 6 secs
Mr Eve's Pekin (8st 9lbs) C Hoyt 1
Mr S Dhunubhai's Red Flag (7st 11lbs) Herbert 2
Mr F A Banaji's Ferdinand (9st 7lbs) S J Meekings 3
Messrs D S Barve and M C Patel's Noorulmulk (8st 9lbs) Burne 4
Won by short head short head neck.
Time—1 min 20 4-5 secs

The Bombay City Plate. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
Messrs D S Barve and M C Patel's Mow (8st 11bs) Barnett 1
H H Aga Khan's Frater (9st), A C Walker 2
H H Maharaja of Rajppla's Melodigenes (9st 11bs) Townsend 3
Mr C N Wadia's Cap-a-lie (9st 12lbs) Bowley 4
Won by neck neck 4 lengths Time.—2 mins 4 5-6 secs

The Fort Plate (Div I) Distance 1 mile.—
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Lembas (8st 18lbs), S J Meekings 1
Mr Heath's Jovial (8st 9lbs) Clarke 2
H H Aga Khan's Tristan (8st 7lbs) A C Walker 3
Mr Eve's Pride of Priestown (8st 12lbs) J Collins 4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths head 1 length. Time.—1 min 39 secs.

The Fort Plate (Div II) Distance 1 mile.—
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's True Grace (8st 13lbs) S J Meekings 1
Mr T M Thaddeus Lion Poin (8st) T Bonee 2
Mr Eve's The Typhoon (9st), J W Brace 3
Mr Heath's Rivario (8st 13lbs) Clarke 4
Won by neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min 39 secs

The Dealers Plate Distance 1 mile—Arabs in Classes I and II
Mr H. M. Mahomed's Hikaluzaman (8st 6lbs) McQuade 1
Mr Heath's Mansoor Beg (8st 31bs) Clarke 2
Mr Heath's Silver Throat (8st 8lbs) T Hill 3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Jodi (9st 7lbs) Burn 4
Won by 3 lengths neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min 48 secs.

The Turf Club Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
Mr F L F De Soysa's Tiger King (8st 5lbs), W G Thompson 1
Mr Hussein Tamavis Dilwar (9st 6lbs) Barnett 2
Mr Heath's Mansoor Beg (9st 7lbs), T Hill 3
Mr Eve's Khundli (8st 11lb) J W Brace 4
Won by head 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—3 mins 31 3-5 secs

The Hyculia Club Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
Mr M. Dhalla's Fun of the Fayre (7st 10lbs) Howell 1

Mr C N Wadia s Coed Canias (7st 11lbs) F Black	2	Str Leash Wilson Hospital Gold Cup—Distance 7 furlongs—	
Mr Bundally Mahomed s Jan (7st 11lbs) A T Harrison	3	Mr M C Patel s Restoration (7st 11 lb) carried 8st) Barnett	1
Mr G E D Langley s Candle Hill (8st 7lbs) Burn	4	Mr Ormonds s Vestington Planet (7st 3lb) carried 7st 6 lbs) S Black	
Won by 3 lengths neck $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time— 3 mins 36 secs		Mr M C Patel s Heera Mahal (7st 1 lb) A C Walker	
The C N Wadia Cup Distance 1 mile furlongs—		Mr L s Penetrate (7st 1lb) Japheth	1
Mr Kelso s Ventose (8st 1lb) Townsend	1	Won by 2 lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 26 2-5 secs	
Mr C N Wadia s Cap-a-Pie (8st 10lbs) Bowley	2	The Aga Khan s Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—	
H H Aga Khan s Quincy (9st 4lbs) J W Reco	3	Mr M Dhallas Fun of the Haye (7st 13lb) Howell	1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur s Sajjan (8st 14lbs) Herbert	4	Mr J C Galstaun s Dark Orient (7st 10lb) carried 7st 11 lbs) T Hill	
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 3 lengths 6 lengths. Time—2 mins 48 secs		Mr E D Langley s Frajanus (8st 2lb) Burn	
The Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile.—		Mr Kelso s Ventose (8st 6 lbs) Townsend	4
H H Maharaja of Rajppla s Gift O The Glen (7st 6lbs) Townsend	1	Won by head $\frac{1}{2}$ length head Time—2 mins 4 2-5 secs	
Mr s M H Ahmedililov and A J Calcutta walla s Murnansk (7st 14lbs) Burn	2		
Mr T M Thaddeus Woodstock II (8st 12lbs) Archibald	3		
Mr Marjans Starboard (8st 14lbs) Howell	4		
Won by 5 lengths neck neck Time 1 min 38 3-5 secs			
The Irwin Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles			
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur s Shivaji Prasad (7st 11lb) H McQuade	1		
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur s Sham Sunder (7 st 6lbs) Herbert	2		
Mr Balney s Belan (7st 8lbs) I Black	3		
Mr H M Mahomed s Hulaizsaman (10st 2lbs) Laston	4		
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length head, 1 length Time— mins 20 2-5 secs			
Mr Eve s Portway (8st 12lbs) Herlert	1		
Mr V Rosenthals Wooler (8st 2lbs) Townsend	2		
Mr M C Patel s Heera Mahal (8st 8lbs) Barnett	3		
Mr Shantikias Askuran s Vestington Planet (8st 8lbs) Burn	4		
Won by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length. Time—1 min 12 4-5 secs.			
		Poona	
		The Deafies New Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—	
		Mr T D Sheths Savage (8st) Barnett	1
		Mr J H (Gazals s) Rubdan (9st 3lbs) Paston	2
		Mr A (Ardeschir s) Sarzam (8st) Morris	3
		Mr N Ardeschir and Aga (universally s) Sai Jalzman (8st) H McQuade	4
		Won by a head ear and a half lengths three quarter length Time—mins 28 1-5 secs	
		The Trial Plate Distance 1 mile—	
		Mr M C Patel s Moes (8st 11lb) Barnett	1
		Mr H H Gaghans Wild Argosy (8st 3lb) Bowley	2
		H H the Aga Khan s Darial II (8st (13lbs) A C Walker	3
		Mr J (Gazal s) Madame Beguin (8st 2lbs) Riley	4
		Won by head head neck Time—1 mins 43 1-5 secs	
		The Poona Arab Derby Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—	
		Mr M Najmuddin s Humorous (7st 11 lbs) Burn	1
		Mr M C Patel s Amar (8st 7lbs) Barnett	2
		S B Akkashab Maharaj s Roman (8st) Morris	3
		Mr A B Taha s White Cross (8st) T Hill	4
		Won by a neck two lengths three lengths Time—2 mins 56 2-5 secs.	

The St. Leger Plate Distance 8 C and Dist.—

H H the Aga Khan's Astra D Or (7st 11lbs)	1
A C Walker	
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Tristan (7st 4lbs) Hardinge	2
Mr J A Debouze's My Realm (7st 2lbs) Townsend	3
Mr Eves Fordney (8st 4lbs) Brace	4
Won by 1 length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 3 lengths Time— mins 37 1 3 secs	

The Governor's Cup Distance 8 C and Dist.—

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star (7st) Rankin	1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st 1lb) Ashwood	2
Mr H M Mahomed's Hilmuzzaman (8st 3lbs) H McQuade	3
Mr Heath's Silver Thrush (8st 6lbs) Hardinge	4
Won by 5 lengths one length one and a half lengths Time—3 mins 9 secs	

The Western India Stakes Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr G F D Langley's Candle Hill (7st 9lbs) Burn	1
H H the Aga Khan's Darial II (8st) Walker	2
Mr Eves Fordney (8st 6lbs) Brace	3
Mr M C Patel's Moss (8st 6lbs) Barnett	4
Won by one length a neck half a length Time— mins 18 3 3 secs	

The Newmarket Plate Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr J A Calstoun's Golden Quest (8st 4lbs) Spackman	1
Mr C N Wadwa's Leicester Wonder (8st 6lbs) Morris	2
Mr J C Calstoun's Madame Seguin (8st 11lbs) Riley	3
Mr R H Guhagan's Woodstock II (8st 6lbs) Bowley	4
Won by a head neck 7 lengths Time 1 min 18 3 3 secs	

The Atlantic Stakes Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr C N Wadwa's Coed Canlas (8st 11lbs) Morris	1
H H the Aga Khan's Darial II (8st 4lbs) A C Walker	2
Mr M C Patel's Moss (8st 6lbs) Barnett	3
Mr Eves Hotstuff (7st 13lbs) Ritchie	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths head 4 lengths Time—2 mins 18 4 3 secs	

The Aga Shamshudin Plate Distance 7 furlongs—

Mr Eves Fortsov (7st 11lbs) C Hoyt	1
Mr R H Gahagan's Woodstock II (8st 7lbs), Bowley	2

Mr C N Wadwa's Leicester Ally (8st 8lbs) Morris 3

Messrs N Begmahomed and H Ismail's French Brlar (8st) Ashwood	4
Won by half length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 min 32 4 3 secs	

The Turf Club Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr Ahmed Hassany's Anwar (7st) Wright	1
H H the Maharaja of Rajppla's Barley (8st 10lbs) Townsend	2
Mr M C Patel's Kadir Hajas (7st 10lbs) Clarke	3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (7st 1lb) Ashwood	4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time— mins 30 secs	

The Poona Cossawitch Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr Eves Aldergrove (8st 5lbs) C Hoyt	1
Mr P B Avasthi's Crab Apple (7st 10lbs) Howell	2
Mr C Howarth's Bonnie Lad (8st 10lbs) Hutches	3
Mr G F D Langley's Luckybird (8st 7lbs) Jupeth	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths neck Time 1 min—2 5 5 secs	

Bangalore

Desaru Urs Memorial Cup Distance 1 mile —

Messrs G Esaji and Bird's Our Ladle (8st 3lbs) H Black	1
Mr E C Kent's Ombourne (8st) F J Howell	2
Mr G H Esaji's Zara (8st 3lbs) A Clarke	3
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 length Thor 1 min 56 1 5 secs	

Bangalore Cup—Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Capt Sir Maharaja of Venkatsagiri's Recompense (7st 13lbs) H Black	1
Major J A Shorten and Mr Johnstone's Sir Chailot (8st 6lbs) Barnett	2
Mr J P Mackenzie's Harleian (7st, 8lbs), E J Howell	3
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 mins 25 4 3 secs	

Robbini Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Messrs Akbar Ali and Sheth Chathrot's Lucky Star (8st) Akbar Ali	1
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Mr F. M. Xavier's Luxmi Prasad II (7st 11lbs.), Thompson	2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bhagawasenda II (7st 11lbs.), B Rankin	3
Won by 1 length head. Time—2 min. 43 secs.	
Southern India Cup Distance about 7 furlongs—	
Messrs G Essaji and W Bird's Our Liddle (bet.) H Black	1
Mr J J Murphy's Drummer Boy (10st) J T Harding	2
Mr G Essaji's Zara (9st 8lbs.) A Clarke	3
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.	
Yavaraia of Mysore's Cup Distance about 1 mile—	
Mr J P Mackenzie's Queen's Dream (9st 3 lbs.), T Burn	1
Mr Roscoe's Cornerman (8st 6lbs) Reynolds	2
Capt Sir Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Red cockade (bet.) S Black	3
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min 55 1/5 secs.	
Garut Cup Distance 1 mile—	
Mr Suleman Mahadinh's Timurling (8st 10lbs) T Burn	1
Mr Elias H. Ghazala's Mijin (9st 11lbs) H McQuade	2
Mr A B Khadir's Balkees (7st) B Rankin	3
Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 min 2-5 secs.	
Hajee Sir Ismail Salt's Cup Distance 6 furlongs—	
Mr W Leslie's Arran Rose (8st 10lbs), G Hutchins	1
The Raja of Bobbili's Minthill (7st 10lbs), J Flynn	2
Mr S F P Pearson's Lady Marigold (9st 7lbs) J McQuade	3
Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min 23 secs	
Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile—	
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Adour (7st. 13lbs), A Clarke	1
Messrs. A J Shorten and A H Johnson's Sea Chariot (9st 3lbs), Barnett	—
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Reedempenes (7st. 13lbs) S Black	3
Won by 3 lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time—1 min. 55 2-5 secs.	

Apollo Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—	
Mr Akbar Ali's Ahyid (8st, 7lbs.) H Waller	
Maharajah of Kolhapur's Mabrook (8st 11b) T Burn	2
Messrs G H Essaji and W Bird's Haifa (7st 3lbs) Rankin	3
Won by 3 lengths neck between second and third Time—2 mins 40 3-5 secs.	

Ootacamund

Governor's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—	
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Red Cockade (7st 3lbs) S Black	1
Mr McElligott and Major Guild's Cyhern (8st 12lbs.) J McQuade	—
Mr Vankata Narayana Rao's Floral Dance (7st 10lbs.) C Hoyt	3
Mr J J Murphy's Bravo Queen (9st 4lbs) Harding	4
Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, second and third 6 lengths third and fourth. Time—2 mins. 15 3-4 secs.	
Poona Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—	
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hawad (8st) Stokes	1
Mr Goudas's Solidity Rankin	—
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shahzaman	3
Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.	
Deonar Cup Distance 7 furlongs—	
Mr F. M. Xavier's Samarind (7st 11lbs) C Hoyt	1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad (8st 10lbs) Rylands	2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Harrier (7st 10lbs) Stokes	3
Mr Anwar Ali's Beg's Blackberry (7st) Shaukat Ali	4
Won by a short head $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth Time—1 min. 42 sec.	
Yendayur Cup Distance 7 furlongs—	
Messrs Pogee and Bose's Prosperous (8st.) Rylands	1
Mr Gegg's Gallopier Olivier (7st 8lbs) car 7st 6lbs.) C Hoyt	2
Messrs. Maurice and Wright's Bachante (7st 3lbs.) S Black	3
Mr. J J Murphy's Primer (8st) Harding	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—1 min. 33 secs.	

Ragan Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Kohapur's Shiraz (8st 9lbs)	1
Stokes	
Mr R.C. Kent's Osbourne (7st 8lbs.) Howell	2
Captain F.M. Kirwan's Lilac (9st 7lbs)	
J. Moquade	3
Won by a neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time.—1 min 18 15 secs.	

Rawalpindi

the Will's Gold Flake Chase Distance —

Capt. Newill's Little Rover (12st 7lbs.)	1
Owner	
Capt. Newill's Sammy (10st 9lbs) (apt)	2
Cox	
Mr Weber's Prim (12st 7lbs.) Mr Froer	3
Capt. Birne's The Lure (10st 8lbs.) Owner	4
Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths neck distance Time — 5 24 4 5 secs.	

Rawalpindi Gold Cup Distance about 7 furlongs —

Major Exham's Brenock (8st 4lbs) Pona	1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Lady Avidity (8st 3lbs) Fownes	2
Col. Puech and Mr Thompson's La Mienne (8st 4lbs) Roxburgh	3
Major White's Dynasty (8st. 11lbs.) Aldridge	4
Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 32 secs.	

Patron's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Major Vanrenon's Prince Michael (10st 12lbs.) Riley	1
Major Davies Rambler (7st 12lbs) Balfour	2
Mrs Thorne Pool's Perception (9st 10lbs) Jones	3
Col. Mathew's Yankee Love (8st 2lbs) Corkill	4
Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min. 47 3 5 secs	

The Eve Cup Distance about 5 furlongs —

Mr Bahadur Khan's Come Along (20 yards) Miss Wadia	1
Capt. Beatty's Eve (66 yards) Mrs. Beatty	2
Mr Aziz Ahmed Shah's Munal (70 yards) Mrs. Dunlop	3
Won by a short head, 5 lengths Time—1 min 12 secs.	

Rensla Cup Distance about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Capt. Marcroft's Radiograph (10st. 10lbs.)	1
Capt. Newill	
Col. McCudden's Queen's Bay (10st 10lbs.)	2
Owner	
Won by distance Time — 5 mins 20 secs	
The Northern Cup. Distance about 1 mile.—	
Capt. — Young Tara (7st 13lbs.) Bal	1
four	
Mr Bhargava's Sloab (9st 5lbs) Riley	2
Mr Choba's Hizam Minuwa (9st 9lbs) Edwards	3
Capt. Kerr's Kohinoor (9st 4lbs) Ald	4
ridge	
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 58 2 5 secs	

Eve Cup Distance 4 furlongs—

Captain Beatty's Eve (40 yards) Mrs Beatty	1
Mrs McCreath's Lella (28 yards) Mrs Deas	2
Mrs Ferose Khan's Come Along (23 yards) Miss Wadia	3
Won by a short head 2 lengths Time—67 secs	

Secunderabad

Fakhr ul Mulk Cup Distance 1 mile—

Messrs 4. A. Ally and Murtaza's Black Rock (7st) H. McQuade	1
Mrs. Harrison's Pollanthes (8st 11 lbs) W. Ashwood	2
Mr S. M. Hussain's Footstep (7st) F. Fownes	3
Won by 6 lengths 4 lengths Time—2 mins 1 3 5 secs	

Tomaline Cup. Distance 5 furlongs—

Nawab M. M. Ali Khan's Lucy Carmer (9st 12lbs) W. G. Thompson	1
It. Col. J. S. Mowat's Maline (8st 11lbs), Mr F. Roberts	2
Col. Comdt H. R. Headlam's Trahana (7st) W. Ashwood	3.
Won by 16 lengths 6 lengths. Time—1 min 13 2 5 secs.	

Quetta

Baleli Stakes Distance 6 furlongs —

Capt. Frank H. Richard's One Guinea (9st. 9lbs) Capt. Bernard	1
Sir W. S. J. Wilson's and Mr M. Dowson's Battle Call (8st 10lbs.) E. Roxburgh	2
H. H. the Khan of Kelat's Golden Dead Horn (8st. 4lbs) E. Fownes and Swift Lady (9st. 4lbs.) Ferose Khan	3
Won by 3 lengths a head, dead heat Time.—1 min 15 secs.	

Tradesmen's Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

H H the Khan of Kelat & Nigel (7st 4lbs)	1
R. Bona	
Major H. H. xham & Brenock (9st)	2
E. Roxburgh	
Mrs (Dudley) Matthews & Myrtle Berry (10st)	3
Bernard	
Major H. G. Bittleson & Donna Q (7st)	4
Tymon	
Won by 3 lengths 6 lengths 2 lengths	
Time—1 min 16 secs	

Robot Stakes Distance 5 furlongs—

H H the Khan of Kelat & Poll (9st 7lbs)	1
Capt Bernard	
Mr Muhrah Khan & Scattercash (7st)	2
J. Tymon	
H H the Khan of Kelat & Shams (9st 10lbs)	3
Mr H. Vyse	
Nawab Sir Shams Shah & Marward (8st)	4
Feroze Khan	
Won by 1 length 12 lengths 2 lengths	
Time—1 min 5 3/4 secs	

Plain Chase Distance about 4 miles over the steeplechase course—

Mr N. Carbutt & Ajax (11st)	1
Mr H. C. Phillips	
Mr J. R. Wilson & Pruneface (9st)	2
Mr Vase	
Won by 6 lengths. Time—4 mins 27 secs	

Mysore

Royal Calcutta Turf Club Cup Distance about 7 furlongs—

Raja of Parlakimidi & Rottol (7st)	1
H. Black	
Mr Pogose & Gill Gobann (11st)	2
Rylands	
Mr Moscovitch & Hailax ("st 22lbs)	3
Flax	
Won by a neck two lengths Time—1 min 31 secs	

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Pogose & Catchup ("st 5lbs)	1
Rylands	
Mr W. Hayhoe & Not Long (8st 1lb)	2
Barnett	
Nawabzada Abdulkarim Khan & Eike (7st 13lbs)	3
Harding	
Won by 2 1/2 lengths neck. Time—2 mins 14 secs	

Shushitry Cup Distance about 6 furlongs—

Mr Elias Gazala & Hamoud (8st)	1
H. McQuade	
Maharaja of Kolhapur & Benares (7st 13lbs)	2
Clarke	

Messrs. Shahee and Kaurani & Mahfouz (8st 3lbs)	3
Howell	
Messrs. Patha and Wachas & Red Lips ("st 11lbs)	4
Rankin	
Won by 8 1/2 lengths head 1/2 length Time—1 min 23 1/2 secs	

Col Desera; Vrs Memorial Plate Distance 6 furlongs—

Messrs. Pogose and Bose & Prosperous (8st 10lbs)	1
Rylands	
Messrs. Maurice and Wright & Baubante (8st 4lbs)	2
Black	
Rajah of Bobbili & Fortanoe ("st 2lbs)	3
Rankin	
Won by a neck 2 lengths	

Kuvarya of Mysore's Cup Distance about 1 mile—

Mr E. C. Kent & Oshourne (9st 2lbs)	1
Howell	
Maharaja of Kolhapur & Shewanti ("st)	2
Stokes	
Mr T. J. Murphy & Drummer Boy (9st 12lbs)	3
Harding	
Won by 1 1/2 lengths neck Time—1 min 47 secs	

Maharaja of Mysore's Cup Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Maharaja of Kolhapur & Adour ("st carried 7st 6lbs)	1
Stokes	
Raja of Parlakimidi & Rottol (8st 4lbs)	2
H. Black	
Mr Rascoe & Prince Wabed (7st 13lbs)	3
Barnett	
Maharaja of Mysore's Purser (9st 11lb)	4
T. Hill	

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths 2 lengths Time—2 mins 10 secs

Hajee Sir Ismail Saib's Cup Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Venkatanarasayana Rao & Mameluke (7st 11lbs)	1
H. Black and	
Maharaja of Kolhapur & Masbrook ("st 8lbs)	2
Stokes	

Mr S. H. Maschal & Chen (8st 9lbs)	3
H. McQuade	

Won by a short head 1 1/2 lengths second third 2 lengths third and fourth Time—1 min 42 secs

Sardar Lakshminikantharaj Vrs Cup Distance about 7 furlongs—

Mr Sulleman Mahalla & Taimurlung (8st 10lbs)	1
Burn	
Mr Elias Gazala & Mylyn (10st 4lbs)	2
H. McQuade	
Mr Venkatanarasayana Rao & Mameluke (8st 11lbs)	3
H. Black	

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Durbar (8st. 10lbs.)
Stokes 4
Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length neck Time —
1min 3secs.
Rajkumar's Cup Distance about 7 furlongs —
Mr J J Murphy & Irlmer (8st 10lbs)
Hardinge 1
Mr Roscoe's Cornman (8st 15lbs.)
Reynold 2
Mr Pogosa's Catbup (8st 2lbs) Howell 3
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time —
1min 30secs

Kolhapur

Turf Club Plate Distance 1 mile —
Mr C N Wadia's Swanshot (7st 9lbs)
Black 1
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's
San Fay (8st 11lbs) Japeth 2
Mr R B Danison's Kiddee (8st 13lbs.)
Burn
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1
min 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs
Shri Akkasahab Maharaj's Cup Distance
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpura's
Hazel (8st 8lbs) Burn 1
Mr S H Mahabai's Heerloo (8st 4lbs)
Hoyt
His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur's
Shivaji Prasad (8st 11lbs) Stokes 3
Aga Cumberbally's Terror (8st 3lbs) Hill 4
Won by three-quarter length a neck
half a length Time—2mins. 4 secs.
Maharajah's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
Mr R. B. Dawson's Kiddee (7st 11lbs)
Burn 1
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's San
Fay (7st) Ashwood 2
Mr C N Wadia's Swanshot (8st 8lbs)
Black 3
Mr B. Bence's Peculiar (8st) M. Hoyt 4
Won by one and a quarter lengths, six
lengths five lengths Time—2mins.
0 5 5 secs.

S S Akkasahab Maharaj's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$
miles —
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prayag
(7st 4lbs carried 7st 8lbs.) Clarke 1
Mr Kanto's Medina (7st 9lbs carried 7st
10lbs) Howell 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shewanti
(7st 11lbs) Herbert 3
Won by neck 1 length Time—2 mins
17secs

Meerut.

B N Bhargava's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
Fitz 1 J. Clarke and Q W Gore's Cock
Robin (8st 6 lbs) Roxburgh 1
Messrs Macmohan and R L Kapoor's Grey
cotton (8st 11lb) Bond 2
Lt Col A G Puech and Mr J Thompson's
Arabian Knight (8st 11lb) Fownes 3
Mr S Gurbakh Singh's Ayala (7st 4 lbs
carried 7st 8 lbs) Corkhill 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 3 lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—
2 mins 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs
Governor's General's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—
A cup value £50 presented by His Excellency
the Viceroy and Rs 400 to the winner
Rs 150 to the second Rs 50 to the third
Col R Hildyard's Reflection (8st 4lbs) Lord 1
Mr S Woodward's The Hunt (8st 10lbs)
Captain Bernard
Major I Davin's Ramthor (8st 8lbs) Roxburgh 2
Mr Thompson's Perception (8st 4lbs) Bona 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 3 lengths 2 length
Time—2 mins 1 4 5 sec
Governor's Cup Distance about two miles—
Capt Turner's Javan Biglan (10st 10lbs) Capt
Atherton 1
Mr Weber's Lion (11st 10lbs) Owner 2
Mr Jive's Johore (11st 8lbs) Mr Patterson
Knight 3
Capt Newill's Little Rover (11st 10lbs)
Owner 4
Won by 1 length 20 lengths a distance

Madras

Venkatagiri's Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr T M. Goculdas's China (7st. 9lbs. carried
7st. 10lbs) Beasley 1
Mr Essajee's Generous (7st. 12lbs), H. Black 2

Mr A Hoyt's Baktavar (8st 2lbs) Akey	3	Won by a head three-quarter length two and a half lengths. Time—1 min. 52 2 5 secs
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Durbar (7st 11lbs) Hoyt	4	
Won by 1 length head 1 length. Time—1 min. 25 secs.		
Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile.—		
Sir Ismail Salt's Ardfern (8st 2lbs) Babajan	1	
Raja of Bobbili's Minthill (7st 13lbs) Donnelly	2	
Mr McEligot's and Major Guild's Cyivern (9st, 8lbs) S Black	3	
Mr Galstaun's Sharp Warrior (8st, 5lbs) Harrison	4	
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—1 min. 45 1 5 secs.		
Governor's Cup Distance racecourse —		
Mr Murphy's Brave Colleen (7st 5lbs) H Black	1	
Sir Ismail Salt's Ardfern (7st, 11lbs) J Brown	2	
Mr Khairaz's Slovakia (8st, 9lbs) Burgess	3	
Sir Wilson's and Dawson's Battle Call (7st 2lbs) Robertson	4	
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length short head 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 41 secs.		
Khrampuddi Cup Distance 5 furlongs.—		
Mr Nicoll's Nicaragua (8st 2lbs) Brown	1	
Mr Murphy's Platinum (8st) Harding	2	
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Brandonia (8st 7lbs) Babajan	3	
Mr Galstaun's Dinnet's Daughter (7st 7lbs) Robertson	4	
Won by a neck a head and a neck. Time—1 min. 2secs.		
Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —		
Messrs. Esseejee and Bird's Naughty Girl (7st) H. Black	1	
Mr Chennai's Legal Tender (7st 8lbs) Robertson	2	
Mr Mahomed's Postern (10st) Burgess	3	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Osbourne (7st carried, 8st 7lbs) Harding	4	
Won by three-quarter length half a length half a length. Time—1 min 45 secs		
Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —		
Mr Khairaz's Kurdistan (7st 8lbs) S Black.	1	
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Raml (8st 9lbs) Harrison	2	
Mr Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (8st 2lbs) Babajan	3	
Mr Bam's Hoojas (8st.) Burgess	4	
Decmar Cup Distance 1 mile —		
Mr Khairaz's Kurdistan (8st 2lbs) S Black	1	
Mr Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (8st 7lbs) Babajan	2	
Mr Kadir's Balkees (7st 7lbs) Robertson	3	
Mr Esseejee's Sagob (7st 11lbs) Harding	4	
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 52 2 5 secs.		
Jetprole Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—		
Sir Daruv Landav's Righteous (7st 2lbs) Harding	1	
Nawalzada Abdul Kareem Khan's Elkie (7st 12lbs) Brown	2	
Mr McEligot and Major Guild's Cyivern (9st 12lbs) Harrison	3	
Lt Col White's Rock (7st 11lbs) McPherson	4	
Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins 39 secs		
Cochin Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—		
Mr Xavier's Laxmi Prasad II (7st 13lbs) Robertson	1	
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Durbar (8st 1lb) McPherson	2	
Mr Kadir's Balkees (7st 12lbs) Hoyt	3	
Mr Venkatanarayana Rao's Mameluke (8st) Burgess	4	
Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time not taken		
Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —		
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Poet's Dream (8st 2lbs) Bosley	1	
Mr Khairaz's Tom up (8st 2lbs) S Black	2	
Sir Wilson and Dawson's Battle Call (7st 8lbs) Robertson	3	
Buy Hy's Burham Beeches (8st 8lbs) Harding	4	
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 54 2-5 secs.		
Venkatagiri Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—		
Mr J K Irani's Doldol (8st 8lbs) Burgess	1	
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Benares (8st 7lbs) Harrison	2	
Mr Ardeshir's Red Flag (9st 8lbs), Raymond	3	
Mr Abdulla Mana's Sannaro (8st 10lbs) Barber	4	
Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, short head. Time—1 min. 24secs.		

H. H. Maharani Regent's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr J J Murphy's Last Word (8st 13lbs.)
Harding 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hobbs (9st)
Clarke 2

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Imp (8st 5lbs.)
Duckensfield 3

Haji Sir Ismail Salt's Peg Anthony (7st 3lbs.)
Barber 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length short head
Time—1min 16 secs.

Griffin Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Imp (8st)
Staley 1

Mrs Maconochie and Mrs. Cruden's Birken
head (8st 3lbs.) Burgess 2

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hobbs (9st 1lb)
Clarke 3

Mr Murphy's Merrileys (7st 12lbs) Walker 4

Won by 1 length short head head Time—
1min 16secs.

Haji Sir Ismail Salt Cup Distance 1 mile.—

Mr Coleman's Quick Silver (9st 13lbs)
S Black 1

Mr Kelao's Varl (8st 11lbs) Harrison 2

Mr Syed Rashid's Jodmoos (7st 6lbs) car
7st 11lbs) Burgess 3

Won by neck neck neck Time—1min
5secs.

Stewards Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Feet's Dream
(8st 9lbs) Buckfield 1

Haji Sir Ismail Salt's Flintham (7st 13lbs)
Staley 2

Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Becompens.
(8st 3lbs) S Black 3

Mr Hearson's Lady Marigold (7st 1lb)
Burgess 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length neck Time—1min. 16
1 secs.

Sivaganga Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaja of Mysore's Sible (10st) Hill 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prayag (7st 5lbs.)
Clarke 2

Mr Pogose Javakumar (7st 1lb) Brownlee 3

Major Kirwan's Lillac (8st 7lbs.) Burgess 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time—1min. 18 3-5secs.

Lucknow

F. wnes Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Major T Burridge's Work of Art (8st 5lbs.
carried 7st 7lbs) Marland 1

Capt T F Arnold's Crested Green (9st 1lb)
Roxburgh 2

Messrs. Burn and Holmes Johnston's
Royalist (8st 5lbs.) Hutchins 3

Mr Kashicharan's Bare Sport (8st 13lbs)
H Walker 4

Won by 2 lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 length
Time—2 mins. 20 1 5 secs.

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr J Meln Austin's T A D (9st 11lbs.)
Parker 1

Mr H G. Gregson's Louvarissa (8st 5lbs
carried 8st 6lbs) O'Brien 2

Mrs. J Meln Austin's Thundering Legion
(8st 6lbs.) Cooper 3

Capt R George and M Cox's Head First
(7st 12lbs) Aldridge 4

Won by 1 length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time—1 min 47 3 5 secs

Harcourt Putler Cup Distance 5 furlongs.—

Mr J K Bose's Black Mist (9st 13lbs)
Hutchins 1

Major Vanrtzen's Prince Michael (9st 12lbs)
Riley 2

Lt-Col Conder and Capt M Cox's Golden
Realm (9st) Aldridge 3

Lt-Col Mathew's Yankee Love (7st carried
7st 4 lbs) Fownes 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length and head.
Time—1 min 3 4 5 secs

Pragnarain Bhargava Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$
mile.—

Mr R H Mohr's Mulberry (9st 5lbs)
B Barrett 1

Mr B N Bhargava's Cachalong (9st 3lbs.)
Partoo lag 2

Mr J D Scott's Cowry (9st 12lbs) Balfour 3

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time not
taken

Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.—

Capt T J Egan's Dayspring (8st 4lbs.)
H Walker 1

Mrs C Dam Kellock's Mandarin (9st 12lbs.)
Balfour 2

Mr Titwallow's Queen's Bounty (7st 2lbs.)
Japheth 3

Mr H K Dry's Rosemeen (8st 12lbs)
Klingstead 4

Won by a short head $1\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length
Time—2 mins 2 1 3 secs

Army Cup Distance 7 furlongs.—

Capt J A Lislewood's Joe D (11st. 12lbs)
Capt Atherton 1

Capt R George and M. Cox's Middleton
(9st 12lbs.) Capt Cox 2

Major S O'Donnell's Fillet (11st) Capt
Wasborough Jones 3

Mr Roscoe's Whitsun (9st. 7lbs) Capt
Newall 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 length.
Time—1min 30 1 5 secs

Arab Cup. Distance 1½ miles —

Raja Sriyal Singh s Sicab (9st 6lbs) Purtoosingh	1
Mr F O Roberts and A J Holmes Cock Robin (9st 12lbs) Roxburgh	2
Capt W H Kerr s Kohinoor (9st 13lbs) Aldridge	3
Mr A J Burns Tambaran (8st 10lbs) W G Thompson	4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 1½ lengths Time—1 min 54 3-4 secs	

Labore

Shalimar Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Majors D W Bruce and C Newton Davis s Lantern (8st 11lb) F Fownes	1
Captain W H Kerr s Jaunt (7st 10lbs) Roxburgh	2
Mr L B Ward s Revue (9st 9lbs) J Flynn	3
Major C M Stewart s Larmark (9st 12lbs) Alford	4
Won by ½ length ½ length 1 length Time—1 min 30 1-2 secs	

The C and M Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Capt K Hatch s Irrigate (8st 9lbs) Roxburgh	1
Mr T Morroch Bernard s Ma Honey (8st 10lbs) Tymon	2
It Col G Conder s Dawn of Freedom (8st 10lb) Aldridge	3
Mr Roscoe s Whittan (8st 12lbs) Bona	4
Won by ½ length ½ length neck Time—1 min 18 4-5 secs	

The Woodward Cup Distance 1 mile —

Col Comdt H A Thomson s Invincible (8st 11lb) Ramchandrar	1
Capt J Garrett s Mutloob (7st 8lbs) E Fownes	2
Mr s Darbar Singh s Ayala (7st 2lbs) Bona	3
Mr L Clarke and F O Gort s Cock Robin (8st 8lbs) L Jones	4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 1 length Time—1 min 57 secs	

The Punjab Commission Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr C M Stewart s Winston (7st)	1
Mr K Lindsey Smith s Clear Sky (7st 7lbs) E Fownes	2
Mr Man Mohan s Capheaton (9st 11lb) Aldridge	3
Won by 3 lengths 4 lengths 6 lengths Time—2 mins 15 2-5 secs	

The Merchants Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major D Vanrenen and Mr G Welch Dart s Balkan Princess (8st) Bond	1
Mr Thwillow s Red Devil (9st 3lbs) Roxburgh	2

Mrs R Carpenter s Pamphylia (10st 9lbs) J Flynn 3

Captain C West s Coritara (7st 9lbs) Tymon 4

Won by 1 length, ½ length, head. Time not taken

Service Chase Distance 2 miles —

Capt M Cox and E P Creagh s Langary Gate (9st 12lbs) Capt Wandsborough Jones 1

Capt W M Newells Sammy (9st) Owner 2

Mr J F Adye s Lahore (10st 4lbs), Mr Tudor 3

Won by 8 lengths 4 lengths 12 lengths Time—4 mins 20 4-5 secs

N W Railway Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr B N Bharava s Nobbler (7st) Purtoo Singh 1

Capt J A Aislewood s Toe D (9st 10lbs) Aldridge 2

Capt C B Farrar s Poor Box (9st 7lbs) Barrett 3

Capt J M Bernard s Web of Fate (9st 6lbs) Owner 4

Won by 11 lengths 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 min 40 secs

Mandot Cup Distance round the course —

Capt W H Kerr s Kohinoor (9st) Aldridge 1

Raja Sriyal Singh s Sicab (9st 11lb) Purtoo Singh 2

Mr A J Burns Hudson (8st 11lb) W G Thompson 3

Won by 4 lengths 4 lengths Time—8 mins 33 1-5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Sydney Smith s Phulmel Barrett 1

H H Khan of Kelat s Peerlee (8st 10lbs) Capt. Bernard 2

Capt J J Chunes Mahahoub (7st 4lbs) Bona 3

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths Time—1 min 51 2-5 secs

The Punjab Cup —

Major R D Vanrenen s Prince Michael (9st 8lbs) Barrett 1

H H the Maharaja of Patiala s Ingonaire (9st 4lbs) E Fownes 2

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir s Star Shell (8st 11lb) H Walker 3

Won by 12 lengths 20 lengths. Time—3 mins 11 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 1½ miles over 8 flights of hurdles

Lt Col W R White s Chinese White (11st 13lbs) Mr Wandsborough Jones 1

Mr H N Weber s Jaunt (9st 5lbs) Capt. W M Hewell 2

Mr Roscoe s Archies Fancy (12st) Mr Weber 3

Won by 2 lengths 5 lengths 8 lengths	
Time—4mins	
Patala Cup. Distance 5 furlongs —	
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Milori (8st 5lbs) H Walker	1
Mr J G Moorugh Bernard's Hushabye (8st 12lbs) Capt Bernard	2
H H the Maharaja Adhiraj of Patala's Garh (9st 4lbs) (—)	3
Won by 1½ lengths ½ length. Time—1min 5 1/2 secs	

Darjeeling

Statesman Cup (Div I) Distance 3½ laps —	
Mrs Dyer's Little Wonder (8st 8lbs)	1
Mr Omrao Mia's Namgyal Wangdi (8st 12lbs)	2
Mr Bonam's Kingstown (8st 2lbs)	3
Time—2mins 17 secs.	
Statesman Cup (Div II) Distance 3½ laps —	
Mr Omrao Mia's Tiger (8st)	1
Mr Dawa Norbu's Yandup (8st 9lbs)	2
H I the Governor's Staff's Grey Friar (7st 8lbs)	3
Time—1min 5 secs	
Governor's Cup Distance 4 laps —	
Mr E C Kingsley's Glipha (8st 3lbs)	1
Dr J C Dyer's Gynaste (8st 1lb)	2
Mr W Ladenia's Longbu II (8st 7lb)	3
Time—2mins 38secs	
Stewards Cup Distance 3½ laps —	
Mr S W Ladenia's Kongbu II (8st 9lbs)	1
Mr E J Kingsley's Puck (8st 11lbs)	2
Dr J M C Dyer's Gynaste (8st 10lbs)	3
Time—2mins 10secs	
Lehong Stakes Distance 3½ laps —	
Mr Pemdorji's (10st 1lb)	1

Mr Phuntendu's Gay Gangtok (8st 6lbs)	2
Mr Topgay Siriar's Langlo (8st)	3
Time—2mins 28 secs.	

Ceylon

Club Cup Distance 7 furlongs —	
Mr P L J de Rozas's Johnclanchy (8st 5lbs) Spackman	1
Mr Annandale's Longhane (8st 7lbs) White	2
Mr Annandale's Nightjar (8st 7lbs) Harrison	3
Won by a neck 5 lengths Time—81 1/2 secs	
Closterburg Cup Distance 1½ miles —	
Mr W Mrajaipake's Inquisition (8st 1lb) Morris	1
Mr A F De Silva's Barclays (8st 1lb) Lockhill	2
Mr E L F De Soyza's Consort (8st) Hill	3
Won by a head short head Time—1min 12 1/2 secs	
Ceylon Turf Club Distance 1 mile —	
Mr A E D Silva's Louville (8st) Lockhill	1
Mr H C Gnanayake's Wont be long (8st 11lb) J Flynn	2
Mr W R Bartholomew's Vagabond (8st 11lbs) A Tharionou	3
Won by a neck neck. Time—1min 47 1/2 secs	
Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles —	
Mr A E De Silva's Pippa (8st 13lbs) Lockhill	1
Mr Douglas's Ratty Bit (8st 11lb) J Flynn	2
Mr Fred Almesuender's Mrs Murphy (8st 9lbs) Blackburn	3
Won by 1½ lengths 2½ lengths Time—2mins 0-4-0 secs record for course	

ATHLETICS

Bengal Olympics —	
Half Mile —1 B A Chowdhury 2 V D Khadilkar 3 A B Mookerjee Time—1min 11 2/5 secs	
100 Yards —1 R Burns 2 J Anthony 3 J Russell Time—10 2/5 secs	
Putting 15 lbs shot —1 J C Tapscott 2. A Loughran 3 H E R Tisdale 54 ft 10	
One mile —1 B V Ghosh 2. A R Mookerjee 3 Himadri Dutt Time—mins 10 4/5 secs	
220 Yards —1 L R Burns 2 J G Hall 3 A N Mukerjee Time—22 3-10 secs.	

Long Jump —1 C E Morganstern 2 S K Ray 3 P K Chatterjee 20 ft 8 1/2 ins	
440 Yards —1 J S Hall 2 B V Ghosh. Time—54 mins 1 10/100 secs	
120 Yards Hurdles —1 W Needham 2 H K Lutt Time—not taken owing to Tapscott having come first but disqualified for knocking down 3 hurdles	
Running Hop skip and jump —1 F W Needham 2 C B Morganstern 38 ft. 4 1/2 in	
Running High jump —1 F W Needham, 2. Abu Yusuf 5 ft 10 1/2 in.	

Relay Race—St. Xavier's, then the Indian Athletic Camp

Calcutta North Staffords annual sports—
Team Events—

100 Yards—Sgt Steele (H Q) 10 secs

220 Yards—L Cpl Owen (C Coy) Time—23 3 5 secs

440 Yards—Pte Davenport (D Coy) Time—56 3 5 secs

Half mile—Drummer Irwine (B Coy) Time—17 mins 17 secs

120 Yards Hurdles—Drummer Jelfs (H Q)

One mile—Cpl Shaw (C Coy)

High Jump—L Cpl Moffatt (H Q)

Putting the Shot—Pte Hancock (B Coy)

Long Jump—Bdm Brook (H Q)

Inter Company Relay Race—C Coy (H Q)

Tug of War catch weights—D Coy

Individual Events—

Throwing Cricket Ball—Pte Hancock 100 yds

High Jump—L Cpl Moffatt 5 ft 12 ins

Long Jump—Pte Deaville 19 ft 4 in

Putting the Shot—Pte Hancock 34 ft 3 ins

One mile—Pte Lovett

220 Yards (Indians)—Baker Khan

220 Yards (Sergeants)—Sgt Steele 20 secs

220 Yards (Boys)—Boy Harrison

220 Yards—Pte Chorlton

Veterans Race—C B M Keaf

100 Yards—Pte Chorlton

Half mile—Pte Chorlton

Hurdles—Drummer Jelfs

One mile—Pte Shaw

Quarter mile—Pte Chorlton

Platoon Relay Race—No 12 Platoon

Cycles Race—Pte Griffiths

Open Relay Race—Xaverians

Band Race—Bdm Wilkinson (K S L I)

Officers Race—Major Stoney

Calcutta All India Olympics—

Five Miles—1 D B Chavan (Bombay)

Shaikh Dawood (Madras) 3 (Urbachia (Punjab) Time—27 mins 49 1 5 secs

Bombay Olympics—

Ten Miles Modified Marathon—

1 D B Chavan (Karachi) Time—60 mins 5 secs

2 Gunner Stevens (R A Kfirkee) Time—61 mins 0 secs

3 Pte Bennett (South Staffs) Time—62 min 30 secs

4 D R Master (Bombay) Time—62 mins 41 secs

5 Pte Ridgeway (South Staffs) Time—63 mins 45 secs

6 S L Tulgoe (Kfirkee) Time—63 mins 50 secs

100 Yards—1 R A Sneddon 2 M Pinto 3 P A D Avoine Time—10 seconds

120 Yards Hurdle—1 P A D Avoine 2 R A Sneddon 3 G D Punewalla Time—17 seconds

880 Yards—1 L Gough 2 R K Deshpande 3 Frederick Josadian Time—2 mins 16 seconds

220 Yards—1 M Pinto 2 M Powell 3 C W Oliver Time—1 1/2 seconds

Half Mile Cycle Race—1 M Gerard 2 M J Master 3 A Shellim Time—1 min 24 2 5 seconds

Five Miles—1 M C Srinivas 2 D B Chavan 3 Shival Parthesh 4 C Ridgeway Time—29 minutes 34 seconds

High Jump—1 P B Katrecha 2 H H Engineer 3 Gunner Unpat Singh 5 ft 3 ins

Putting the Shot—1 J A Scott 2 G S Richards 3 P A D Avoine 3 ft 8 ins

Long Jump—1 P B Katrecha 2 P A D Avoine Length 19 ft 10 ins

440 Yards—1 I A D Avoine 2 M Pinto 3 G D Punewalla Time—56 1 5 secs

Two Miles Cycle Race—1 M J Master 2 A Shellim 3 G A Dandle Time—6 mins 10 1 0 secs

One Mile—1 D B Chavan 2 R K Deshpande 3 L Cpl G King Time—50 mins 1 5 6 sec

One Mile Relay Race—1 Y M C A Central Branch Bombay 2 B B and C I District Traffic Superintendent's Team Bombay

Cup Winners—

Championship Cup—P A D Avoine 14 points

Dhunjibhoj Bomanji Challenge Cup (10 miles Marathon)—D B Chavan

McKinnon McKinnis Challenge Cup (100 Yards)—R A Sneddon

Donald Munro Challenge Cup (Boys 16 and under)—C Aberquerque

B B and C I Challenge Cup (120 yards hurdle)—P A D Avoine

McCrath Challenge Cup (Half mile cycle race)—M Gerard

Mazagon Challenge Cup (440 yards)—P A D Avoine

Rosenthal Challenge Cup (One mile)—D B Chavan

Inter Collegiate Sports—

100 Yards—1 D G Sullivan (St. Xavier's) 2 J A D Costa (St. Xavier's) 3 Mande (Wilson) Time—11 secs

Shot Put —1 D G Sullivan (St. Xavier's)
2 F J Fernandez (St. Xavier's) 3 B
K Moto (Sydenham) 20 ft 0 in

Half Mile —1 L D'Souza (St. Xavier's)
2 I Solomon (Elphinstone) 3 Hira
Singh (Elphinstone) Time—2 mins. 23
secs

Two Miles Cycle —1 A Shellin (Wilson)
2 M J Master (St. Xavier's) 3 D R
Bhimoria (St. Xavier's) Time—6 mins.
0 3-5 secs

Throwing the Cricket Ball —1 E. Shaw
(Sydenham) 2 N C Bhesadla (St.
Xavier's) 3 W Green (St. Xavier's)
Distance 101 yards 1 ft. 3 ins

440 Yards —1 D G Sullivan (St.
Xavier's) 2 J A D Costa (St. Xavier's)
3 L J D'Souza (St. Xavier's) Time—
59 secs.

Long Jump —1 J T Pereira (St. Xavier's)
2 L M D'Avoine (Grant Medical) 3 N
C Bhesadla (St. Xavier's) 17 ft. 6 ins

120 Yards Hurdles —1 S V Shirodkar
(St. Xavier's) 2 J T Pereira (St.
Xavier's) 3 J A D Costa (St. Xavier's)
Time—18 secs

High Jump —1 S V Shirodkar (St.
Xavier's) 2 E V Fernandez (St.
Xavier's) 3 R K Limbuvalla (Elphu-
stone) 5 ft 2 ins

220 Yards —1 J A D Costa (St.
Xavier's) 2 D G Sullivan (St.
Xavier's) 3 L J D'Souza (St.
Xavier's) Time—2 1/2 15 secs.

One Mile —1 S M Joshi (Grant Medical)
2 Hira Singh (Elphinstone) 3 D G
Sullivan (St. Xavier's) Time—5 mins 46
secs.

Ladies Relay —1 Wilson College 2 St
Xavier's

Relay Races —1 St Xavier's 2 Wilson
Time—4 mins. 20 secs.

Individual Championship —D G Sullivan
(St. Xavier's)

Champion College —St. Xavier's.

Bombay College Championships.—

The following are the results in the various events —

(1) 100 Yards —1 Saldanha 2 Solomon
3 Fahey Time—10 1/2 seconds

(2) Putting the Shot.—1 Rocha Fer-
nandez 2 Saldanha 3 Nanavathi
Distance 20 feet 1 inch

(3) 880 Yards.—1 D Mello 2. Parakh
3 D Souza. Time—2 mins 23 3-5secs

(4) Two miles Cycle Race—1 Master, 2
Shellin 3 Shroff Time.—6 mins.
6 2-5 secs.

(5) 440 Yards.—1 Solomon, 2 Sal-
danha 3 Fahey Time—56 1/5secs.

(6) Long Jump.—1 Ball 2 Bhesadla
3 Limbuvalla. Distance 17ft 3 1/2 inches

(7) 120 Hurdles.—1 D Costa 2. Lim-
buvalla 3 Solomon. Time.—19
2-5 secs

(8) 75 Yards, Ladies.—1 Miss Dinshaw
2 Miss Dubash 3 Miss Benjamin
Time—10 3-5secs.

(9) High Jump.—1 Rocha Fernandez
2 Limbuvalla. Height 5ft 5 inches.

(10) 220 Yards.—1 Saldanha 2. Solo-
mon 3 Fahey Time—23 1/5 secs

(11) One Mile.—1 Basurur 2 D Mello
3 Abhyankar Time—5 mins 23secs.

(12) Relay Race (Ladies 4 x 75 yards)—
1 W' on College 2. St Xavier's
College 3. Elphinstone College

(13) Relay Race (Mens One Mile)—1
Royal Institute of Science 2. St
Xavier's College 3 Willson College

Sir Dorab Tata Champion College Cup —
St. Xavier's College

Bombay Gymkhana Meeting —

100 Yards (Challenge Cup) 1 R G Hop-
kins 2 L H Hodgson 3 C H
Hardcastle Time—10 3/5 secs

120 Yards Hurdles 1 R G Hopkins
2 L H Hodgson 3 S W K Craw-
ford Time—19 secs.

100 Yards Open 1 A D Avoine 2
M. Pinto 3 M. Powell. Time—10 4-6
secs

Tug of War Soccer beat Rugger by 2
goals to 1

One Mile Relay Race Open 1 South
Staffords A. 2 North Staffords
B. 3 B B & C L. Railway Time—
3 mins 50 secs

440 Yards Open 1 A D Avoine 2
W Willis 3 L Cpl Bowman Time—53
2 5 secs

220 Yards Handicap 1 R G Hopkins
2 C H Hardcastle 3 C W H P
Waud

One Mile Open 1 Cpl Gough 2
Cpl Hart 3 Pte Brough and Nambiar
dead heat Time 4 mins. 49 4 1/2 secs

Long Jump 1 L H Hodgson 20 ft 1 in
2 R G Hopkins 18 ft 6 ins 3 B
W K Crawford 17 ft 9 ins

Putting the Shot 1 P T Harrison,
30 ft 2 ins 2 C W Pr Waud 30 ft 1 in
3 S W K Crawford 28 ft 11 1/2 ins

High Jump L H Hodgson 5 ft 1 in.

Madras Cross Country Race—

Madras Regiment beat 3 10th Hyderabad
Regiment

Lahore Punjab Olympics.—

100 Yards (First heat)—1 G W Lal. 2 Bdr
Beadle 3 L. N Nadir Ali Time—10 1/5
secs (second heat)—1 Abdul Hamid,
2 F W Whittier Time—10 3-5 secs

Discus Throw.—Wundar Singh. Distance
67 ft. 7 1/2 inch

Running High Jump —1 L D Robin
2, Mohd Yusuf and L N Nadir All
Height 5 ft 3 inches

220 Yards Pinal —1 G W Lal 2 Abdul
Hamid 3 F W Whitter Time—23 secs

Javelin Throw —L N Nadir All Distance
107 ft 10½ inches

Walking

Calcutta.—

50 miles Walking Race (Burdwan to
Chandranagore) the first three were —

8 N Mukerjee (Varanasi Samity) 11 hours
2 minutes 30 secs 2 K D Chinnoy 1 hr 39
mins City College) 11 hours 2 minutes
M H Chalmers (Unattached Lucknow)
12 hours, 11 minutes

Bombay —

Zoroastrian Physical Culture League—10 Miles
Walking Race 1 D R Master 1 hr 28
mins 64 secs 2 K D Chinnoy 1 hr 39
mins 29 1 secs 3 H S Marker 1
hr 41 mins 3 secs 4 M R Wadia
1 hr 41 mins 3½ secs 5 N J Shroff
1 hr 51 mins 46 secs

Ten Miles Walking Race—

1 B C Chakravarty Time—1 hour 38
mins 2 10 secs

2 M R Aiyer Time—1 hour 40 min
1 sec

3 Corporal W Rawlings Time—1 hour
31 mins secs

4 P C Majtra Time—1 hour 41 mins
4½ secs

5 R G Nair Time—1 hour 42 mins 1
secs

6 K D Chinnoy Time—1 hour 42 mins
43 secs

5 Miles Walking Race

The following were the first six to finish —

1 D R Master Time 47 mins 3 secs

2 M R Aiyer Time 47 mins 33 secs 3

4 D Chinnoy Time 47 mins 39 secs

5 W Rawlings Time 47 mins 41 secs

6 N Daroowalla 6 M R Wadia

Running

Bombay —

10 miles —Running Race The first six men
home were —

1 M C Srinivas 59 minutes 48 seconds

2 W Elliot 53 minutes 51 ½ seconds

3 D R Master 60 minutes 47 seconds

4 D A Nambiar 68 minutes 57

seconds 5 S R Engineer 67 minutes

27 seconds 6 D H Naratha 67 minutes

67 seconds

RACQUETS

Bawalpindi Northern India Tournament —

Open Doubles —Sunny and Newton beat
Burnie and Blake 10-0 10-0 10-1

Handicap Singles —Jokuston (scratch) beat
Rendell (plus 2) 10-11 10-15 10-5
10-11

Handicap Doubles —Littledale and Johnston
(+1) beat Kinnell and Winslow (+1), 15-11
10-7 15-5 10-5

Bombay Gymkhana Tournament —

Representative Pairs —Tonbridge (H F Milne
and I G Milne) beat R F (G L H
Hawke and (of 4 B Winslow) 9-15 15-7
15-9 5-15 10-5 10-1

Open Singles —R J C Meyer beat J G
Milne, 10-4, 10-4, 14-15

Open Doubles —1 J O Meyer and R Bub
arson (Gardner) beat H F and I C
Milne 15-9 17-14 10-15 15-6 13-18 5-1

Jalbulpore —

Col Winslow beat J L Spencer by 3 games
to nil

Open Doubles Final —I J Spencer and Cap
tain A J Harris beat I C Hudson and
D L Jalboth by 4 games to 2 (10-9, 15-
10 15-18 18-17 18-6)

Representative Pairs Final —R L (captain
A J Harris and Colonel A R Winslow)
beat Hilton (J C Hudson and J L Spen-
cer) by 4 games to nil (10-6 18-16 15-8
15-4)

POLO

Extra Polo Tournament, Calcutta—

Royal Scots Greys 6 goals

R L Governor's Staff 4 goals

Carmichael Polo Tournament (Calcutta—

H E The Governor's team 5 goals

Calcutta Reds 3 goals

Cawnpore Challenge Cup—

K S O Brijendra (Bharatpur) Lan-
cers 5 goals

4th Hussars 1 goal

New Delhi Radha Mohan Handicap Tourna-
ment—

Royal Scots Greys 9 goals

Bharas 4½ goals

Lahore Indian Cavalry Tourney—

1st I Horse 9 goals

11th P A V O Cavalry 3 goals

Lucknow Lucknow Spring Tournament—

Royal Scots Greys 3½ goals

4th Hussars ½ goal

Lucknow Autumn Tournament.—

Royal Dragons Cup —

Sorboe 6 goals

Fantasia Nil

Meerut—

8th Lancers A Nil goals

8th Lancers B 2 goals

Meerut Autumn Tournament —

Royal Devon Horse 11 goals

20th Lancers 5 goals

Regimental Tournament—

Central India Horse 6 goals

Parbha Horse 0 goal

Subalterns Tournament—Meerut

47th Dragons 8 goals

4th Hussars 1 goal

Ootacamund Mysore Cup —

Bobbili Team 7 goals

Mysore Gymkhana Nil goal

Simla Victory Staff Cup

2nd Lancers Nil goals

The Castles 4 goals

Simla Persford Cup —

Victory Staff 6 goals

2nd Lancers 3 goal

Simla American Handicap Tournament —

B Team 3 wins and 10 goals

C Team 2 wins and 11 goal

D Team 2 wins and 12 goal

I Team 2 wins and 10 goal

A Team 1 win and 9 goals

Mysore Birthday Tournament.—

Bobbili 3 goals

Malins Sappers and Miners 2 goals

Nainital Payagpur Tournament.—

U 1 District 1 goal

Dulkhel Dues Nil

Subsidiary Tournament

M A T C 7 goals

Maddur 2 goals

Quetta American Tournament —

14th Field Brigade R A 3 goals

K R O Cavalry Z Team Nil

Rawalpindi —

Rawalpindi Tradesmen's Cup —

54th Dragons 6½ goals

14th Cavalry A Team 2 goals

Subsidiary Tournament —

Hurriyat 6 goals

Rawalpindi Headquarters Nil goals

Kuthawar Tournament —

Jhannagar 3 goals

Jannagah 3 goals

Allahabad Wallace Challenge Cup —

Inlor Army Unit 8 goals

Allahabad Gymkhana 3 goals

Jubbulpore —

Lancers A 4 goals

Jubbulpore School 1 goal

Secunderabad Charity Cup —

9th Q R Lancers B 4 goals

2nd Hyderabad Imperial Lancers A 3 goals

FOOTBALL

Calcutta Annual Soccer International —

England Nil

Scotland Nil

I F A Shield Calcutta—

Sherwood Foresters 3 goals

Calcutta Nil

Charity International Calcutta—

Europeans 2 goals

Indians Nil

Calcutta—

Calcutta League

North Staffords

Bombay Charity Matches —

South Staffords 3 goals

Nil

Mohan Bagan

Cheshires 1 goal

Mohan Bagan 1 goal

2.

Harrow League Bombay—

First Division 1 Cheshires 2 South Staffords

Second Division 1 Attached Section 2 City

Lille

Bombay Rivers Cup —

Cheshires 4 goals

Lancashire Militaries 1 goal

Bombay Cottage Cup —

Bombay Gymkhana 2 goals

Derby Club 1 goal

Poona Group Young Soldiers Tournament

Poona—Royal West Kents 8 goals

Middlesex Nil

Southern Command Championship Poona —

South Staffords (Bombay) 2 goals

Middlesex (Ahmednagar) Nil

Durand Cup Finals —			Scissors Army Tourney Bangalore —	
York and Lancs	2 goals		Highland Light Infantry C Coy	4 goals
E I Railway	Nil		Royal Tank Corps	2 goals
Deodai Inter-Company Tournament —			Alexander Shield Jamshedpur —	
C Company	4 goals		Coke Ovens	3 goals
H Q Wing	Nil		J Y M A	Nil
Cawnpore Northern India Challenge Cup —			Tutwiler Cup Jamshedpur —	
Essex Regt	3 goals		Electrical Sporting	2 goals
Worcestershire Regt	2 goals		Sporting Union Calcutta	Nil
Ajmere Datta Shield Tournament —			Lucknow Challenge Shield Lucknow —	
Loon Works	3 goals		4th Queen's Own Hussars	2 goals
Carriage Works	2 goals		Bhowanipur Club Calcutta	1 goal
Lahore European Trades Cup Tournament, Lahore —			Poona District Young Soldiers Tournament Secunderabad —	
K O Y Light Infantry	3 goals		Gordon Highlanders	3 goals
Black Watch	1 goal		Royal West Kents	1 goal

CRICKET

M. C. C. Team Matches in India.

Calcutta.—

All India XI 146 and 269 M. C. C. 223 and 185 for 6

M. C. C. 222 for 2 (declared) Anglo-Indians and Indians 103

Rangoon —

All Burma 144 and 137 M. C. C. 276 and 7 for 6 wks.

Bombay —

Byculla Club 167 Bombay Gymkhana 245

All India Cricket Tournament, Gwalior —

Ahgarh XI 202 and 233, Nagpur XI 190 and 38.

Madras —

Indians 238 M. C. C. 344.

Europeans 201 for 9 wks. M. C. C. 155 for 8 wks.

M. C. C. 341 and 223 for 7 wks. Combined Madras 256 and 127

Europeans 410 and 187 Indians 456 and 115 for 5 wks.

Colombo —

Ceylon Europeans 154 and 184 for 4 wks., M. C. C. 419

Ceylones 185 and 109 for 3 wks., M. C. C. 483 for 5 wks.

Ceylon —

M. C. C. 431 for 8 wks., All Ceylon 105 and 235

Ceylon (Dikoya) —

M. C. C. 223 and 74 for 1 wk., Upcountry 144

Aligarh —

Ahgarh XI 86 and 97, M. C. C. 197

New Delhi —

M. C. C. 223 for 4 wks (declared) Delhi and district 92 for 9 wks

M. C. C. 369 for 9 wks (declared) Northern India 185 and 280 for 1 wk

Patna —

Patna 303 for 4 wks., M. C. C. 252 for 9 wks

Jubbulpore : C. P. Quadrangular Tournament — Europeans 369 and 211 for 5 wks (declared)

Hindis 180 and 244 for 9 wks

Calcutta —

The Rest 210 for 5 wks. Lords Schools 168

Calcutta C. C. 143 H. E. the Governors XI 146

Madras C. C. 182 for 9 wks. Bhowanipore 45

Mohan Bagan 169 for 14 wks. Madras C. C. 117 for 6 wks

Madras C. C. 277 for 3 wks (declared) Bal lygmgie 110

Madras C. C. 100 for 8 wks (declared) 138 for 4 wks

Madras C. C. 141 Dalhousie C. C. 49

Madras C. C. 239 for 8 wks (declared) Calcutta C. C. 130 for 5 wks

Aryans 150 for 6 wks (declared) Madras C. C. 41 for 8 wks

Delhi All India Tournament —

Hamida C. C. Bhopal 401 and 64 for 0 wks. Prince Pratap Singh Gymkhana, 183 and 280

Bombay Quadrangular Tournament —

Mahomedans 59 and 437, Europeans 217 and 280 for 6 wks.

Bombay Gymkhana 248 Poona Club 252.**Bombay Harris Shield—**

Wilson High School 104 Aryan Educational Society High School 31 and 35

Bind Pertangular Tournament—

Europeans 208 and 352 for 9 wks Hindus 214 and 269 for 9 wks

Karachi—

Karachi Gymkhana 274 for 7 wks Royal Air Force 122

Secunderabad—**Mawati Bahram ud Dowlat Challenge Cup**

Rashid Chetani XI 194 and 192 Hyderabad C C 118 and 110 for 6 wks

Deccan Quadrangular—

Mahomedans 330 Parsis 66 and 174

Lahore—

Punjab and N W F Provinces 231 and 228 for 8 wks (declared) Free Foresters 321 and 167 for 3 wks

Ajmere Alwar Cup—

Ali Rajpur XI 329 Mehsana XI 115 109

Poona—

H F The Governors XI 192, Byculla Club XI 194 for 4 wks

Cheshire Regiment Inter Company Tourney

H Q Wing 94 and 93 for 6 wks B Company 70 and 58

Secunderabad Gymkhana 440 for 8 wks Poona Gymkhana, 200 and 171

Poona Gymkhana 104, Byculla Club 78

Ahmedabad—

Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay), 66 and 139 Ahmedabad, 67 and 61

Quetta—

Bedulchidan, 140 Karachi, 240 for 5 wks.

GOLF**Calcutta****Handicap Bogey Competition—**

Bett beat C Williamson by 1 up against bogey

Amateur Golf Championship of India—

W C Houston beat G Downie by 1 and 1

Hardinge Cup—1 P Walker 2 K R Miller**Penang Medal—**

J B Inver 73

E C Braice 77

H D McGregor 79

LADIES MONTHLY COMPETITION

Mrs J F Johnson 71

Mrs Hutchinson 75

Mrs May 76

Mrs Lendrum 77

CHALLENGE SILVER BOWL HANDICAP—

E R Coward 70

A L Hode 77

R B Laird 78

LADIES SWEEP STAKE COMPETITION

Mrs Rld Kay 73

Mrs J R Miller 74

DIV II

Mrs Stanley 70 (Winner)

Mrs Gibson 74

Asia Cup—

T B Timperley 91 (—18) 73

G W Grant 90 (—15) 75

A Paton 90 (—15) 75

Amateur Golf Championship—

J Anderson beat C V Hingston by 1 up

Stevenson Challenge Bowl—

Mrs J L Butcher (handicap 16) 140

Mrs J W (McDonald) (18) 143

Talkington Mixed Foursomes—

Major and Mrs W R P Henry beat Mr and Mrs Kay by 3 and 2

Lord Reading Medal—

W C Houston beat G D Forrester by 1 up

Challenge Silver Bowl—

C de M Kellock and C I Roddick beat H R. Hinkle and W A Roberts by 1 up

Jodhpur Club Indian Daily News Cup Calcutta

C R A (last)

Gaul Bowl—

E A Hartley beat M Webb by 2 and 1

Merchants Cup—

Jardine Skinner and Co beat Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co by 3 strokes

Bombay**Bankers and Merchants Cup—**

1 Messrs Gill & Co Ltd 232.

2 The Imperial Bank of India A Team 224

3 Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie Co's A 234.

4 Messrs. Symons Barlow & Co 236

Mahabaleshwar**GOVERNMENT HOUSE vs SECURITARIAT**

Browne beat Staveley Hill 4 and 3

Monteath beat Jyon 2 and 1

Wiles tied with Major Vaux all square

Martin lost to H E the Governor 4 and 1

LADIES vs MPN

Mrs. Hatch beat Wiles 4 and 3

Mrs Thomas beat (rump 2 up and the bye

Mrs Wiles tied with H F the Governor all square

Mrs Gould tied with Staveley Hill all square

Mrs Fitzherbert lost to Browne 3 and 1 and the bye

Mrs Dove lost to Hatch 2 and 1

Mrs Aitken lost to Monteath 7 and 0

His Excellency the Governor beat Staveley Hill 7 and 6

The Hon Mr Hutton beat Lt Col Thomas on the nineteenth green

Major Vaux beat Martin on the eighteenth by a short putt

Dennis Browne beat Capt Wilkinson on the eighteenth one up

Monteath beat Simmons 4 and 4

The Hon Justice (rump) at Capt Stevanir 8 up and 2

The handicaps were Brown (-6) Capt Wilkinson (-14) Major Vaux (-8) Martin (-12) Capt Staveley Hill (-14) H F the Governor (-18) Monteath (-7) Simmons (-20) the Hon Justice (rump) (-8) Stevanir (-16) The Hon Mr Hutton and Col Thomas played level being (-18)

Gulmarg**Dunoon Vaux Competition —**

Flight Lieut Davidson (9) beat Major Colin Campbell (4) by 6 up and 3

Club Challenge Cup—Nardar Pithulap Singh (Handicap 4) beat Capt Couville (Handicap 17) by 3 up and 4

Nedona Cup—Major and Mrs Leslie Smith beat Miss V. Pithulap and Capt Paterson by 7 up and 6

Ladies Foursomes—Mrs Wray and Mrs Williamson beat Mrs Mackinnon and Mrs Mallet

Army Scratch Foursomes —

Major Kennedy and Major Griffith beat Colonel Harton and Captain MacDonald by 2 up and 1

Ladies Amateur Championship of the lower course

Miss M Harding beat Mrs Davidson.

Mens Amateur Championship of the lower links

J G Scott beat Major C N Pust

Ajmere.**Lieutenant Open Tournament—**

Wingate beat Capt Biron by 4 and 9

Panchgani

Major Cook's Challenge Cup (14 holes stroke handicap) 1 Mr C. M. Askew (49) 8; 2 Mr B. A. Irani (109)—1-683

The Rowan Cup for Ladies (11 holes stroke handicap)—1 Mrs Walker (81—1=60) 2 Mrs Brown (79—6=64)

Mixed Foursomes Club Prize (11 holes stroke handicap) 1 Mrs Brodie and Major Walker (21—10=31) 2 Mrs Walker and Capt Brodie (18—3=50)

Driving Competition Distance and Direction 1st Lady Mr Brodie 1st Gentleman Mr Kanaka

Approaching and Putting The Willington Cup 1 Mr M. Askew 2 Mrs Walker

Nasik

Challenge Shield Nasik—(Captain W M Reed (P. Latham) beat N C Irwin (Bombay) by 1 up

Captain's Cup—Dooris (Nasik) beat Herbertson (Bombay)

Wens Consolation Cup—Griffith (Pona)

Peter Cup—N S Golder (Bombay) beat Tutton (Bombay)

Long Driving Competition—R S Latou (Bombay) 246 yards

Ladies Open Competition—Miss Owen

Mens Foursomes—

(Amungham and Thow) beat Aldson and Clayton by 2 and 1

Ladies' Foursomes—Mrs Andrews and Mrs Herlierson beat Mrs Clayton and Miss Nepean by 1 up and 1

Bombay Bangle—Mrs Clayton beat Mrs. Bally

Allyam Cup (Best aggregate score in the 3 Medal Competitions) Rev H R Scott (Surat) 243

President's Cup—Thow (Bombay)

Bombay Gymkhana Cup—

Col J L Latham (Dharwar) 73 Walker (Dharwar) 77

WRESTLING

Bombay

Presidency Olympic Tournament—

Flyweight—C G Godambe beat B Dadaji in 37 secs

T U Chawan v O N Mucadam for third prize the latter having an injured shoulder

Bantamweights—Sakaram Krishnaji beat D F Hathiram in 47 secs

S V Dandle beat V R Mehta in 2 mins 31 secs for third prize

Featherweights—S B Padil beat G R Jadev on points after fifteen minutes wrestling

R M. Joglekar beat B Chowdari in 28 secs for third prize

Lightweights—M K Kelkar beat Mahomud Hassanah in 1 min 47 secs

Middleweights—Serpent J Goulter (27th Battery Royal Artillery) beat Sayed M Kad in 1 min 8 secs

Kolhapur

Gunga beat Gama.

YACHTING

Bombay

Bombay—Naini Tal Inter Club Race —

1 Naini Tal Yacht Club

2 Bombay Yacht Club

Inter Club Invitation Race —

1 Royal Bombay Yacht Club

2 Naini Tal Yacht Club

3 Royal Connaught Boat Club

Race Round Elephanta —

A CLASS

Varuna 6h 29m 32m Mr Gulliland

Kelpie 6h 33m 0s Mr Durkin

Fiona 6h 33m 12s Mr Muelvor

S.E.A. BIRDS

Galvota 6h 23m 21s Mr Carron

Skua 6h 36m 6s Mr McGowan

Sea Gull 6h 36m 22s Mr Lane

Kittiwake 6h 37m 36s Mr Burford

TOMTITS

Blue Bird 6h 3m 56s Mr Shand

Buntie 6h 3m 58s Mr Gregson

Counie 6h 59m 38s Mr Rasmussen

Olga 6h 41m 38s Mr Noel Paton

Annual Regatta —

Handicap Class The President's Cup Distance 10 8 miles 1 Bunt 2 (in galley) 3 Shellia

Seabird Class Gordon Bennett Lyndstrata Cup Distance 9 5 miles —

1st Loon (Mr C N Rich) 2nd Phalarope (Mr E M Lane) 3rd Osprey (Mr J MacGregor) 4th Galvota (J Mr Carron)

Tom Tit Class Gordon Bennett Tom Tit Cup —

1st Buntie (Mr T G Gregson) 2nd Curlew (Mr C Rose) 3rd Wendy (Mr MacGregor)

Handicap Class H E the Governor's Silver Salver Distance 18 28 miles —

1st Mink (Mr Seymour Williams and Mr G R Bonnett)

2nd Bunt. (Mr H C B Mitchell) 3rd Shellia

(Major Watson and Mr B J Whithy) Seabird Class Cup presented by (Mr C C Gulliland) Distance 9 miles

1st Osprey (Mr J M MacGregor) 2nd Loon (Mr C N Rich) 3rd Loon (Mr Kingmill and Mr Barret) 4th Phalarope (Mr E M Lane)

Handicap Race for Tom Tits Cup presented by Sir Amberson Marten. Distance 10 5 miles

1st Wendy (Mr MacGregor) 2nd Connie (Mr Rasmussen)

Poona

Col Delap Handicap Cup

Capt Bailey beat W L C Trench by 3 mins 51 secs

Sir Harold Walker Scratch Cup —

Col Delap beat Major Goary by 4 mins 24 secs

POONA BEAT BOMBAY

1 Yellowhammer (Poona) 1 hour 19 minutes 13 seconds.

2 Bluejay (Poona) 1 hour 34 minutes

3 Redstart (Bombay) 1 hour 37 minutes.

4 Coot (Bombay) 1 hour 38 minutes 10 seconds

5 Greenshank (Bombay) 1 hour 38 minutes 11 seconds

Osprey Disqualified

Royal Connaught Boat Club (Poona) 32 points

Royal Bombay Yacht Club (Bombay) 29 points

Bhopal

Obaidullah Trophy —

1 Nanshaba (H H the Maharaja of Bhopal) 2 Redbreast

Commodore's Cup—

1 Nanshaba (Mrs Rowan) 2 Curlew (Bombay)

Corinthian Cup—1 "Curlew" (Bombay) 2 Nanshaba.

Visitors Cup—1 Nanshaba * 2 "Redbreast" (Poona)

BOXING.

Calcutta.

Bantamweight Championship of India—

Joe Attridge and Young Firpo drew in a fifteen round contest

Military Tournament—

Open Welterweight Dvr Nash (R. H. A.) beat Pte Mathews (Dorsets) on points

Open Bantamweight Bdsman Davidson (R. S. Greys) beat Pte Brady (Dorsets) on points

Novices Welterweight Dvr Anderson beat Tpr Urquart (R. S. Greys) on points

L. Cpl. Hurd (R. S. Greys) beat Pte Beecham (Dorsets) on points

Tpr Dikner (R. S. Greys) beat Pte Leach (R. D. Signals) on points.

Tpr Whalley (R. S. Greys) beat Sad/Cpl Lee (R. S. Greys) on points

Special Contest —Tpr Phammetter (R. S. Greys) received the verdict Pte Butler (Dorsets) being disqualified

Middleweight Tpr Cameron (R. S. Greys) knocked out Pte Baker (Dorsets) in the first round.

Novices Featherweight Bds Farmer (Dorsets) beat Tpr Kelly (R. S. Greys) on points

Presidency and Assam Team and Individual Championships —Finals

2nd Prince of Wales Volunteers Champions

Team Events —

Featherweights —Cpl Coley (P. W. Vol) beat Pte Slattery (Shropshires) on points in a five round bout.

Welterweights —Pte Phillips (Shropshires) beat Pte Tomkinson (P. of W.) on points and Pte Dogan (P. of W.) had a walk over from L. C. Lyons (P. of W.)

Middleweights —Pte Bagnall (P. of W.) beat Pte South (9th Armoured (arr) the referee stopping the fight Pte Mander (P. of W.) k. o. Gnr Hoate (15th Med Bty)

Light Heavyweights —Gnr Baker (15th M. Bty) beat Cpl. McGuirk (P. of W.) in a five bout.

Heavyweights —Pte Leight (North Staff) k. o. Pte Lodge (P. of W.)

Individual Events.—

Boys under 18 —Boy Chaney (15th Med Bty) k. o. Boy Butt (Stafford.)

Flyweights —Drummer Boulton (Staffs) beat Pte McCarthy

Bantamweights —L. C. Evans (P. of W.) beat L. C. Munro (P. of W.)

Featherweights —Cpl. Coley (P. of W.) k. o. Pte Turner (Staffs)

Lightweights —Cpl. Mimmer (Shrops) beat Pte. Roberts (P. of W.) the referee stopping the fight.

Welterweights —Pte. Phillips (Shrops) k. o. Pte Logan (P. of W.)

Middleweights —Bagnall (P. of W.) beat Mander (P. of W.)

Light Heavyweights —Pte Caley (Shrops) k. o. Gnr Baker (15th Med. Bty)

Four Round Special —Pte Fished beat Pte Martin.

Riflemen Carnduff (British Army Bantam Weight Champion) beat Edgar Brights on points over 15 rounds

Billimoria beat Sargent on points.

Dixie Kid and Al Rivers drew over 15 rounds

O. Driscoll beat Billimoria on points.

East India Amateur Championships —

Flyweight —L. Cpl. Boulton beat Le Roy on points.

Bantamweight —M. V. Gregory Armenian College beat S. T. Mackertich, Armenian College on points

Featherweight —Orton beat Dmr Jacobs on points.

Lightweight —Findly k. o. B. David in the third round.

Welterweight Cpl Shaw beat Wilson on points

Middleweight Carr beat A. J. Sarkies on points

Light Heavyweight —Pte Leigh beat G. Ogilvie on points

Gunboat Jack beat Seaman Nobby Hall on points in a fifteen round contest

Pte Parish beat Edgar Brights the latter retiring in the fourteenth round

Bombay

Gunboat Jack beat Milton Kubes on points

Driver Contass beat R. Gonnigar on points

Gunner Raine beat Baltazar the latter being disqualified in the fourth round.

Driver Contass beat Pat O'Hearn.

Edgar Brights beat F. O. Billimoria on points

Cantaurae Quins Belt and Lightweight Championship of Western India

Fall Merchant beat Jack D. Souza on points

Gunner Melvin k. o. Stoker Sheppard

Milton Kubes beat Al Rivers on points over ten rounds

Mudy Belt —

F. C. Billimoria k. o. Saddler Coultas in the fourth round.

Digger Pugh (Australia) beat Edgar Brights the latter being disqualified in the third round.

Amateur Tourney

Bombay beat Poona.

Rifleman Carnduff beat R. Gornigar the latter being disqualified in the seventh round.

Jack D Souza knock out Pte Mills in the third round.

Saddler Coultas beat H. Cutler the latter retiring in the second round.

Wall Merchant beat Pte West on points.

Gunner Malvin beat Sergeant Palmer on points.

Jack D Souza beat Corporal Higgins the latter retiring after the fifth round.

Poona

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Tournament Belt Contests—

Featherweight Belt Contest—Pte Haselmore beat Pte Mitzner on points.

Heavyweight Belt Contest—L. Cpl Anderson beat Pte Skret the latter retiring in the first round with a damaged thumb.

Special 3-Round Contest—Pte Cammell beat Cpl Stone on points.

Poona District Military Tournament—

Flyweight Final—Pte Brown beat Pte Mitzner on points.

Bantamweight Final—Pte Cook (Middies) beat Tpr McNeil (9th Lancers) on points.

Featherweight—Pte Harding (Loyals) w o Dr Lindgren (R.A.)

Lightweight Final—L. Cpl Howlett beat Pte Cook after a grueling encounter.

Welterweight Final—Pte Hammell beat Pte Wedge the latter being disqualified in the third round.

Middleweight Final—L. Bom McDonald (R.H.A.) beat Tpr Lloyd (9th Lancers) on points.

Light Heavyweight Final—C. Q. M. S. Heath (R.W.K.) k.o. Gnr Tinkler (R.A.) in the second round.

Heavyweight—Mr Lee (R.A.) beat Sgt Collins (9th Lancers) on points after an extra round.

Nagpur

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and Wiltshires Tournament

RESULTS

Lightweights, N.V.R.—G. Slaney beat W. McCue.

Cadets Bantams, N.V.R.—A. Stacey beat A. Orpwood.

Bantams, British units.—Pte Bailey (Wilt) beat Pte Slade (Wilt).

Bantams N.V.R.—J. Robinson beat D. Scott.

Welters N.V.R.—Bastion beat Bauerji.

Middies British units.—Pte Twinch (Wilt) beat Pte Smith (Wilt).

Cadets Feathers, N.V.R.—P. Rebelro beat C. George.

Welters, British units.—Pte. Moore (Wilt) beat Lee-Corpl. Phippen.

Belgium

Battling Madural beat George Arlikutti on points.

George Arlikutti beat Quiran on points.

George Arlikutti beat Battling Madural in a return contest.

Bangalore.

Arthur Soares k.o. Kid Charlie in the fifth round.

Fireman Jarvis (Jalarpet) beat Battling Madural the latter retiring after the third round.

Rawalpindi.

The Rawalpindi District Team and Individual Championships—

1. East Surrey Regiment—21 points.

2. Royal Sussex Regiment—17 points.

3. King's Own Regiment—17 points.

4. Royal Corps of Signals—16 points.

Heavyweight Team Final—Pte Munday (Surrey Regiment) k.o. Pte McKay (King's Own) in the first round.

Officers Lightweight Individual Final—Lt Halscy (Sussex Regt) beat Lt Stevens (Sussex Regiment) on points.

Featherweight Individual Final—Drummer Bowles (Surrey Regt) beat Pte Holcombe (Surrey Regt) in the 2nd round.

Middleweight Individual Final—Signaller Gray (Signals) beat Pte. Prohbits (Surrey Regt) on points.

Welterweight Individual Final—Gunner Smith (Royal Artillery) beat Pte. Leake (Sussex Regt) on points.

Lightweight Individual Final—Pte. Leavey (Sussex Regt) beat Sgt. Choules (Surrey Regt) on points.

Flyweight Individual Final—Pte Dawson (Surrey Regt) beat Pte. Sayers (Sussex Regt) on points.

Bantamweight Individual Final—Simpson (Surrey Regiment) k.o. Gunner Murray (R.A.) in the first round.

Light Heavyweight Individual Final—Corporal Helliwood (King's Own) k.o. Pte McCleane (King's Own) in the second round.

Jubbulpore.

Hampshires Tournament—

Lightweight—Cpl. Dawes A Coy beat Pte Hebbditch, O Coy on points.

Welterweight—Pte. Hughes, C Coy beat Pte Wake A Coy on points.

Featherweight—Pte. Collins, A Coy k.o. Pte. Panther, C Coy, in 1st round.

Welterweight—Pte Holmes A Coy k o
Cpl Anzulucca C Coy in third round

Lightweight—L C Gardiner C Coy beat
Pte Stutchbury A Coy on points after
an extra round

Middleweight—L Sgt Hale A Coy beat Pte
Watkins C Coy on points

Featherweight—Pte Lamb A Coy lost to
Pte Budden, C Coy on points.

Catchweight—L C Barrett, A Coy K
o Pte Richards C Coy in third round

Bantamweight—L C Guerin C Coy beat
Pte Abbott, A Coy on points

Welterweight—Pte Jury A Coy k o Pte
Telfrey C Coy in first round

Lightweight—Cpl Mettihan A Coy, k o
Pte Pease C Coy in first round

Middleweight—Pte Davies C Coy beat
L C Atkins A Coy the referee stopping
the fight

Featherweight—Pte Bishop C Coy beat
Pte Thompson A Coy on points

Middleweight—Pte Farry C Coy beat
Pte Jayes A Coy on points

Featherweight—L C Hughes A Coy beat
Pte Harvey C Coy on points

Welterweight—Pte Cook A Coy k o
Pte Harrison C Coy in first round

Bantamweight—L C Burgess C Coy beat
Pte Harris A Coy on points after an
extra round

Lightweight—Pte Venny A Coy k o Pte
Cranham C Coy in second round

Welterweight—Cpl Sawyer A Coy k o
Pte Horwell C Coy in first round

SOUTHERN COMMAND TOURNAMENT—

Individual Championships—

Flyweight—Pte Brown (Middlesex) beat
L Bdr Jones (15th Bdr B A) by a narrow
margin of points

Middleweight—Bdr McDonald (1st Bn B
H A) beat Pte White (Hampshires) after
a good fight on points

Bantamweight—Pte Cook (Middlesex) won
on points from L C Guerin (Hampshires)
who damaged his wrist

Welterweight—Pte Gammel (B W K)
beat Rfn Macfar (B L R) on points

Featherweights—Cpl McKnight (B U R)
beat L C Huckfield (Hampshires) on points

Lightweight—Edna Farrelly (Hampshires)
won on points from Fus Baleshaw (Lancs
Fus)

Special A F I Contest (four rounds)—Cadet
Jackson (Nagpur Rifles) beat Cadet Roque
(Nagpur Rifles) on points although Roque
shook his man badly in the first round

Special Middleweight (four rounds)—Dr
Rhymer (21st Field Bdr B A) knocked
out Pte. Cook (Hampshires)

Special Flyweight (four rounds)—Pte Flinn
(Loyals) beat Pte Moore (B U R) on
points.

Special Featherweight (four rounds)—Pte
Smith (Staffs) won on points from Gnr
Howe (14th Heavy Bdr B A) after having
been cautioned twice for fouling

Special Middleweight (four rounds)—Pte
Fitzgerald (Hampshires) beat Dr Gough
(21st Field Bdr B A) on points.

Special Heavyweight—Pte Huggins (Hamp
shires 12st 2 lbs) knocked out Sgt Bughr
Bendy (H L I 18st 6lbs) Huggins start
ed off with his usual rushes and gave Bendy
terrible punishment in the first round. The
second and third rounds were savagely
fought

TEAM FINALS—

Heavy weights—Pte Huggins (Hampshires)
knocked out Pte Conolly (Lancs) in the
first round

Light Heavy weights—Pte Ireland (Hamp
shires) beat Pte Conolly (Lancs) on points
after a good scrap

Middle weights—Pte White (Hampshires)
knocked out L C Barkham (Lancs) in
the second round

Welter weights—Pte Holmes (Hampshires)
knocked out Pte Barry (Lancs) in the
second round

Pte Styles—(Hampshires) beat Pte Walsh
(Lancs) on points

Light weights—L C Dixon (Lancs) won on
points from Bdr Farrelly (Hampshires)

Feather weights—L C Huckfield (Hamp
shires) beat Pte Harding (Lancs) on
points

Bantamweights—L C Guerin (Hampshires)
beat Pte Forshaw (Lancs) on points

SOUTHERN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP AND WFSCHL DART T.P.

1st Batt Hampshire Regiment

Agar Khan Cup—1st Batt Loyal North
Lancashire Regiment

Public Schools Tournament.—

M Shields won the Heavyweight Championship
of India F Jackson the Middleweight Cham
pionship of India L Gracious (welterweight)
prize for special contest and L Otter (fly
weight) prize for special contest They also
carried off the cup for the 2nd aggregate num
ber of points for the whole of India The fol
lowing are the points obtained by the different
schools and colleges that competed—St
Fidelis School Mussoorie 120 Christ Church
B H S Jubbalpur 75 St George's Mussoorie
0 Mount Abu 0 Royal Military College
Dehra Dun 0

Madras

Edl Charlie knocked out Lardie in the second
round

Massoorie**Public Schools Competition—Finals—**

Flyweight P. Mosler (St. Fidele's High School) beat Jaswant Singh (R. I. M. College) on points

Featherweight M. Robbins (St. Fidele's High School) beat M. Larking (St. George's College) on points

Lightweight I. Jack (Christ Church Boys High School) beat E. Cullen (St. George's College) on points

Welterweight C. Barnett (St. Fidele's High School) beat Ludister (R. I. M. College) on points

Middleweight W. Atkins (St. Fidele's High School) beat A. Mingall (the latter was disqualified in the second round for holding and leaning after repeated warnings)

Heavyweight M. Shields (Christ Church Boys High School) beat I. Robbins (St. Fidele's High School) on points

Army Competition—

Pte. Higgins (1st Royal Fusiliers) beat Pte. Beaumont (1st Worcesters) on points

Individual Finals—

Flyweight Loe (pl. Gherin (1st Hampshire) beat Pte. Jenkins (2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers) on points

Bartramweight Loe (pl. Alexander (2nd Royal Regt.) on points

Featherweight (pl. McKnight (2nd Royal Ulster Rifles) beat Saddler (pl. Jones (4th Q. O. Hussars) on points

Lightweight Lte. Benfield (82nd Light Infy.) knocked out Pte. Rose (2nd 6th Fusiliers) in the first round

Welterweight Pte. Holmes (1st Hampshire) beat Pte. Murphy (2nd 6th Fusiliers) on points

Middleweight Sgt. Man Gray (Royal Corps of Signals) knocked out Loe (pl. McMillan (2nd Royal Ulster Rifles) in the first round.

Light Heavyweight Pte. Higgins (1st Hampshire) knocked out Drummer Hayton (2nd 6th Fusiliers) in the first round

Heavyweight Pte. Bivnan (2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers) knocked out Pte. Swallow (2nd Sherwood Foresters) in the first round

Quetta

(unl. out) Jack beat Farmer Perak on points

Lance (pl. Craig beat Al Rivers on points

PIG STICKING**Muttra****Muttra Cup—**

Muttra Tent Club and Royal Artillery Training Centre six kills in eight runs equal first

Runners up Scouts Greys B and the Tent Club five kills in eight runs second

Bhavnagar**Guzerat Cup—**

Capt. Catto beat A. Kirke Smith.

Salman Cup—

Capt. Catto and Lieut. Rayubha Drew

TENNIS**Dalhousie Club Tournament (Calcutta)—**

Oakhott beat Woodward 6 3 3 6 6 4

Puvar Challenge Shield—

Serampore India Jute (G. Lisk and J. Arthur) beat Bharneshwar Argus (B. I. Cooper and J. Lyne) 6 0 7 6

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships (Calcutta)—

Mixed Doubles—Meyer and Miss Graham beat Veda and Mrs. B. Nill 11 9 6 4

Men's Singles—F. V. Bobb beat Baghubir Dayal 9 7 8 6 8

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament Bombay—

Men's Singles—Raja Iyer beat Rangaswami 3 6 6 3 6 3

Men's Doubles—Gole and Vartak beat Raja Iyer and the Prince of Limbdi 6 7 6 4 15 13

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer 6 4 6 4

Ladies Singles—Mrs. B. Row beat Miss Stebbing 6 3, 6-2

Ladies Doubles—Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet beat Mrs. Race and Miss Jalvarkhan 6 4 7 5

Western India Tournament, Bombay—

Men's Doubles Final—Langdon and Chesney beat Tomanaga and Fuku 6 2 6 4

Ladies Doubles Final—Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Lucas beat Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Wright 6 3 6 1

Mixed Doubles Semi-Final—Tomanaga and Miss Lyvans beat Pitt and Mrs. Wright 6 3 9 7

Men's Singles—A. M. Pitt beat Raja Iyer

Bombay (Ymckhaus) Tournament Bombay—

Mixed Doubles—Mr. and Mrs. Lilly (3/6) beat Pitt and Mrs. Wright (—30 3/6) 7—3

Veterans Doubles—Brough and Annett (set) beat Tofts and Williams (—1 6 6—0 6—2

Y. M. C. A. Tournament Bombay—

- Men's Singles**—Mr E Shaw winner Mr T Baker runner up
- Men's Doubles**—Messrs E Shaw and A D Ayolne winners Messrs Rockley and Barday runners up
- Ladies Singles**—Mrs Gallaher winner
- Miss Race** runner up
- Mixed Doubles**—Mrs Gallaher and Mr Barday winners Miss Brown and Mr T Baker runners up
- Club Road Recreation Club Tournament Bombay**—
- Ladies Singles**—Mrs L Race (—40) beat Mrs A M Gallagher (—40) (6—4) (6—4)
- Ladies Doubles**—Mrs L Race and Mrs M Brown (—40) beat Mrs A H Acott and Miss E Sutton (—30) (4—6) (6—4)
- Men's Singles**—O Sutton (—40) beat T Baker (—40) (6—4) (6—2)
- Men's Doubles**—O Sutton and A R Acott (—30) beat C Cunningham and T Barday (—20) (5—7) (6—4) (6—3)
- Mixed Doubles**—Mrs C H Malone and C Cunningham (—40) beat Miss M Brown and T Barday (—40) (6—4) (6—4)
- Poona and Kirkee Military Tournament Poona**—
- Men's Doubles** Final—Masey and Phillips beat Morley and Payne 4 6 3 6 6 3 6 4 7 5
- Mixed Doubles** Final—Mrs Browne and V Laxton beat Mr and Mrs Browne 6 1 12 10
- Inter Gym Tennis Poona**—
- Deccan Gymkhana 60 games
- Poona Gymkhana 57 games
- American Tournament Mahabeshwar**—
- The totals were —
- BATCH A**
- Mrs Gould and Martin 19—8 11
- Miss Wiles and Thomas 11—1 10
- Miss Wild and Hatch 8—0 8
- Mrs Hatch and Hill 14—6 8
- Mrs Altken and Wiles 18—14 4
- BATCH B**
- Mrs Hill and Mirams 17—2 15
- Miss Grant and Staveley Hill 19—0 14
- Mrs Martin and Summons 11—0 11
- Miss Hodgson and Wilkinson 16—10 6
- Miss Fradgley and Turner 7—4 3
- In the Final**—
- Mrs Hill and Mirams (scr) beat Mrs Gould and Martin (—80) 6—7 6—4 6—4
- Mahabeshwar**—
- Handicap Singles**—D M Khatau beat K B Afyulpurkar
- Handicap Doubles** Final—W N Shah and K B Afyulpurkar beat B C Mehta and M P Amin
- Handicap Singles (under 18)** Final—C M Patwardhan beat V M D Thakersey
- Handicap Doubles (under 18)** Final—R M Khatau and B C Mehta beat V M D Thakersey and Jaising Bhagwandas
- Open Singles** Final—D M Khatau beat W N Shah
- Open Doubles** Final—The Hon Sir C V Mehta and D M Khatau beat L M Khatau and K M D Thakersey
- Bawalpindi Club Tournament Bawalpindi**—
- Men's Singles (Open)** Final—Forman beat Arnott 6—4 3—6 6—4 6—8 10—8
- Mixed Doubles (Handicap)** Final—Mrs Meares and Black (+15) beat Mrs Richard and Montagu Bates (—3 6) 6—1 3—2
- Ladies Singles (Open)** Finals—Mrs Young beat Mrs Churcher 5—7 6—3 6—4
- Ladies Doubles (Open)**—Mrs Turner and Mrs Moleworth beat Mrs Graham and Mrs Martin 6—3 4—6 6—3
- Regimental Doubles (Open)**—Stewart and Compertz (1 A 9) beat Urmon and Churcher (1 A 8) 6—0 4—6 6—4
- Championship Tournament Karachi**—
- Mr W F Hudson C.I.F. J.C.S. Commissioner in Sind presented the prizes to the winners after an amusing speech. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the Commissioner.
- The results were —
- Ladies Singles**—Mrs Turner beat Mrs Demetriadis 6—4 6—6 6—4
- Mixed Doubles**—Mrs Marshall and E A Rokeby beat Mrs Cuenden and H Cuenden 6—2 6—2
- Men's Singles**—R S Hiranandani beat V R Shivdasani 6—1 6—4
- Men's Doubles**—R S Hiranandani and D W Bhojwani beat J M Dinshaw and J S Dinshaw 6—3 4—6 6—0
- Simsa Open Championships Simsa**—
- Men's Singles** Final—Jagat Mohan Lal beat Raghubirdayal 6—0 10—8 6—3
- Mixed Doubles** Final—Mrs Shepherd and Jagat Mohan Lal beat Miss Mackenna and Smith 6—5 6—1
- Ladies Singles** Final—Mrs Harcourt beat Mrs Shepherd (holder) 6—3 2—6 8—6
- Men's Doubles** Final—Jagat Mohan Lal and Raghubir Dayal beat Scott and Smith 6—1 6—4
- Mussoorie**—
- Ladies Doubles** Final—Mrs Gough and Mrs Hunt beat Mrs Vane Percy and Mrs Anderson, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1

Srinagar—

Mens Open Singles.—Digby beat Heaney 6-2, 8-6 6-1 6-2

Mens Handicap Singles.—Heaney (—15 3) beat Man (—4) 6-4 6-2

Ladies Open Singles.—Miss Chambers beat Mrs. Hughes 3-8 6-8 6-4

Ladies Handicap Doubles.—Mrs. Seven Oaks and Miss Blaber (—3) beat Miss Farbury and Miss Chambers (—1) 4-6 6-2 8-6

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Spencer and Mrs. Stroven (—15) beat Heaney and Miss Sheridan (—15 4) 3-6 8-8 6-4

Garrison Club Tournament Coonoor—

Mens Open Doubles Final.—A. P. Dall and Rev. Brother Donnes beat Hewitt and Roland Hill 4-6 6-2 6-4 8-6

Mens Handicap Doubles Final.—Rev. H. Edmunds and Ricketts (—15 3) beat Major Tolson and Major Slingsby (+15) 8-6 6-3

Ladies Open Singles Final.—Miss A. Butler beat Miss B. Downing (of Coonoor) 6-1 6-8

Open Mixed Doubles Final.—Mrs. A. Butler and Hewitt beat Miss Downing and Well Downing. 6-2 6-1

Mens Handicap Singles Finals.—Capt. Noale (scr) beat Arnold Thomas. (—15) 6-0 9-7

Coch Behar Cup Mixed Handicap Doubles Final.—Miss Downing and Well Downing (+3) beat Mrs. G. S. Butler and Butler of Cordite Factory (—15 3) 6-2 6-1

Coonoor—

Mens Open Doubles Final.—Devasagayam and Viswanathan beat Dr. Subarayan and Balagopalan 6-3 6-1 6-1

Mens Handicap Singles Final.—Col. Couchman (—15) beat C. Brito (—15) 6-3 6-2

Rajputana Tournament, Mount Abu.—

Ladies' Handicap Singles Finals.—Miss Dunne beat Mrs. Wightwick. 6-0 6-2

Mixed Doubles Handicap Finals.—Miss Webb and Amar Singh beat Miss Mayne and David. 6-6 15-13 6-2

Mens Handicap Singles Finals.—Ghanashyam Shihl beat Hancock. 1-10 6-0 5-7 6-3

Mens Handicap Doubles Finals.—Mr. Reynolds and Field beat Yuvraj of Limbdi and R. S. Raja Iyer 4-6 6-2 6-4 6-4

Murree—

Mens Handicap Singles Finals Mockler (—40) beat Beaver (scr) 6-0, 6-0

Ladies Handicap Singles Finals.—Mrs. Nadin (—30) beat Miss Lane-Brown (—30) 4-6 6-3 7-4

Mens Handicap Doubles Finals.—Hatch and Whittall (—30) beat General Macmillan and Thompson (—30) 6-1 2-6 7-6

Ladies Handicap Doubles Finals.—Mrs. Brander and Mr. Turner (—30) beat Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Burner (—40) 0-6 6-2, 6-1

Mixed Handicap Doubles Finals.—Mrs. Harold and Beaver (scr) beat Mrs. Graham and Mockler (—40) 4-6 6-3 6-2

SOUTH INDIA (CHAMPIONSHIPS) Madras—

Mens Singles B—Singagopal beat Singaravelu 6-4 6-1 6-1

Mens Doubles.—Rachappa and R. S. Chandrasekharan beat K. Brammanand Rao and N. Venkatrao 5-7, 6-3 4-6 8-4 6-4

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Ian Fraser and A. R. Wilson beat Mrs. Hall and T. G. Singara velu 9-11 6-0 6-1

Ladies Singles.—Mrs. Mullen beat Mrs. Pullen, 6-8 6-4

HOCKEY

Beighton Cup Calcutta.—

Xaverians	2 goals
Customs	1 goal

Lakshminilal Cup Calcutta—

Mohamedan Sporting	1 goal
Bhowanipore	Nil

Fergusson Cup Bombay—

Byculla Hockey Club	2 goals
Crusaders	Nil

Aga Khan Charity Cup Bombay—

G. I. P. Jabulpore	6 goals.
"Times of India"	Nil.

Aga Khan Cup Bombay—

Christ Church Old Boys Jabulpore	1 goal.
Ajmere	Nil.

District Tournament Bombay—

11th Sikhs Bhow	5 goals
10-5th Maharatta Light Infantry	1 goal

Shaba Shield (Indian Units), Bombay—

B Coy 8-16th Punjab Regt.	2 goals.
D Coy 3-16th Punjab Regt	1 goal.

Cummings Cup Bombay—

11th Battery B B R A	3 goals.
Bombay Battalion, A. F. I.	Nil.

Kirkee Islam Hockey Tourney Poona —		
Bombay Young Men's Club	4 goals	
Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners	2 goals	
Cheshires Inter Platoon Tournament, Poona. —		
Signal Platoon	4 goals	
No 10 Platoon	1 goal	
Poona Aga Khan Tournament Poona —		
Poona Rifles A F I.	7 goals	
Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt	Nil	
Poona Group British Military Tournament —		
Middlesex Regt	1 goal	
22nd Cheshire Regt	Nil	
P Y C Hindu Gymkhana Tourney Poona —		
Ammunition Factory Kirkee	1 goal	
Poona Police	Nil	
Poona District Tournament Poona —		
Loyal Regiment	2 goals	
Middlesex	Nil	
Union Jack War Memorial Tourney Karachi —		
Sherwood Foresters A Company	1 goal	
Sherwood Foresters, B Company	Nil	
Buchanan Tournament Lahore —		
N W Railway Regt	2 goals	
Chiefs College	Nil	
Punjab Rifles Cup Lahore —		
Government College A	3 goals	
Punjab Police	1 goal	
Radon Shield Lahore —		
N W Railway Apprentices	6 goals	
St Anthony's School	1 goal	

Madras Military Service Memorial Nagpur —		
City Sports, Betul	1 goal	
Naya Bazaar Club Khamptee	Nil	
Billimoria Cup Panchgani —		
Parnee High School	— goals	
Boys High School	1 goal	
All India Tournament, N. W. Delhi —		
Ghaziabad Sports Club	2 goals	
Nondescripts	0 goal	
Dauwarial Tournament Lucknow —		
Lucknow University	2 goals	
L I R Cawnpore	Nil	
Scindia Trophy Gwalior —		
Agra Telegraph	1 goal	
Jubbulpore Battalion	Nil	
Bangalore — Madras District Indian Army Tournament —		
Madras Pioneers	3 goal	
Madras Sappers and Miners	1 goal	
Murree —		
Punjab Rifles	1 goal	
Lawrence School	Nil	
Lintatt Shield, Murree —		
Royal Army Service Corps	1 goal	
Seaforth Highlanders	Nil	
Purga Cup Tournament Secunderabad —		
N G & Railway A	2 goals	
Trojans	1 goal	
Wellington Cup Madras —		
Telegraph Recreation Club	3 goals	
Young Men's Indian Association	1 goal	

ROWING

Bombay
 Challenge Fours—1 Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, (R. L. Bishop Bow D. S. Gibb E. M. Blake R. Wolfertan Stroke and (Capt D. J. Brown, Cox) 2 Bombay Gymkhana (D. Dawson Bow C. L. Slater F. A. Richardson A. W. Percy Stroke and H. A. Moore Cox)
 Challenge Pairs—Bombay Gymkhana F. A. Richardson D. Dawson and H. A. Moore Cox beat Poona, the latter breaking on coar
 Junior Pairs—Cock and Cockran beat Bruce and de la Mare
 Senior Sculls—H. A. Moore beat W. G. Taylor
 Double Sculls—Tweed and Percy beat Elgee and Slater
 Club Fours—1 Taylor's Crew beat Hobart Hampton's Crew

Poona

Rotherville Regatta—
 Novices Fours 1 M. Khatu be, any Signal School A, or n (Bow),

Cruin Butcher Buchanan (Stroke) and Hooper (Cox) beat Army Signal School B (consisting of Beckett (Bow) Bartholomew Keogh Trycott (Stroke) and Cuderton (Cox) Won easily Time—3 mins 29 secs
 Sailing Race (1) Blucjay with Rice and Gaskell (2) Allowhaumel with Bailey and Hartly (3) Redstart with Gears and Kennedy
 Senior Sculls Final 1 mile Slater beat Groves Won by 4 lengths. Time—6 mins 15 secs
 Gretna Green Race (1) Miss Hay and Groves 2 Mrs White and Cousins Mr and Mrs Walters
 Challenge Lights Final 1 mile Royal Engineers beat Army Signal School The crews were H. E. Clements (Bow) Hare field Reed Brown Bishop Philbrick, Blake, Wolfertan (Stroke) and Bickley (Cox) Army Signal School Kease (Bow), Crum, Churchill, Gelson, Lewis, Carey, Rushion Block (Stroke) and Hooper (Cox) Won by 1 length Time—6 mins 58 secs.
 Relay Race Final (1) Royal Engineers, (2) Royal Tank Corps.

BADMINTON

Friends Association Tournament, Pond —

Pinto Villa team Dadar boat Friends Association Team 21—10 21—12.

SWIMMING

Calcutta

23 miles Dhatpara to Kumartull (bat —

The first four competitors were Mr Inan (Chandra Chatterji Hatkhola Club) 1 Mr Lulla (hoes) (Swane was Club) 2 Mr Abani Bhushan Banerjee (Bospara Club) 3 Mr Sukumar Chandra (hoes) (Bachbazar United Club) 4 Time 5 hrs 4 mins

Calcutta Water polo —

Calcutta 4 goals
Bangoon 2 goals

All India 30 Mile Race —

- 1 Inan Chander Chatterji (Hatkhola City Club) 5 hrs 30 min
- 2 Bhadrana Nath Pal (National Swimming Association) 6 hrs 1 min
- 3 Monoranjan Bose (Ananda Sports Club) 6 hrs 30 min
- 4 Dulal Chander Mullick (Shashanwar Sports Club)
- 5 Dhanidatta Nath Das (Shashanwar S C)
- 6 Sudhir Kumar (hoes) (Alumtolla S C)

Poona

Relay Race 800 yds —

Barker — B Brown 1 min 10 sec O'Brien 1 min 18 sec Taylor 1 min 22 sec

Van Ingen 1 min 29 sec H Brown 1 min 27 sec Pasfield 1 min 31 sec
Total 7 min 49 15 sec

Poon — Fisher 1 min 12 sec Jacques 1 min 20 sec Blatbly 1 min 30 sec Baker 1 min 20 sec Mackenzie 1 min 20 sec Alexander 1 min 13 sec
Total 5 min 10 sec

Moss Race — (Barker) R Brown 37 sec O'Brien 37 sec Taylor 40 sec Pasfield 32 sec (Poon) Mackenzie 38 sec Jacques 40 sec Baker 41 45 sec Fisher 38 sec

Mixed Race — (Barker) R Brown 41 sec Miss Oakford 44 sec Miss Rhodes 40 sec Van Ingen 45 sec Pasfield 38 sec Miss Emery 40 sec (Poon) Mackenzie 44 sec Miss Taylor 40 sec Mrs Chatterji 4 sec Baker 45 sec Fisher 46 sec Miss M Taylor 38 sec

Ordinance Club boat A P 1 Club —

Ordinance Boat Club Miss Rhodes 36 15 sec Miss Oakford 30 sec O'Brien 20 sec Brown 24 45 sec

A 1 I Club Miss M Taylor 34 sec Miss V Taylor 30 sec Mackenzie 28 30 sec Taylor 30 sec

Relay Race — J A S C boat Indian Corps of Clerks

BILLIARDS

Dubash Tournament Poona —

72nd Battery R A 1380 points
27th Battery R A 1270 points

Taloor Cymkhana Tournament Lahore —

Lt Col J Graham (—100) beat W N P Jenkyn (—10) 15 250 to 240

RUGBY

Calcutta Tourney —

Gloucesters 3 points
P W Volunteers Nil

Calcutta International —

Scotland 8 points
England Nil

Edujee Cup Jubbulpore —

25th Field Brigade Jubbulpore 9 goals
The Wiltshires Hampshire Nil

Mhow Station Tournament —

24th Field Battery R A 8 points
H Q Wing West works Nil

Poona —

Bombay 52 points
Poona Nil

Poona Cymkhana Tournament —

Jubbulpore Cymkhana 27 points
Chalder 5 points

Bombay —

Scotland 5 points
England 3 points

All India Rugby Cup Bombay —

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (1 try) 3 points
Calcutta Nil

West Cup Tournament Allahabad —

South Wales Borderers 3 points
Cawnpore Nil

RIFLE SHOOTING

Meerut.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE WINNING UNITS.

Brooke Bond Cup—1 2nd Bn, The Scorth
Highlanders (918) 2 2nd Bn The Royal
Wessex Rifles (481) 3 1st Bn The Hamp-
shire Regiment (764)

Roupeil Cup—1 No 10 Platoon 2nd Bn The
Scorth Highlanders (231) 2 No 3 Platoon
1st Bn The Hampshire Regiment (234)
3 No 10 Platoon 1st Bn The Rifle Brigade
(212)

Aggregate Match—1 4-10th Baluch Regiment
(D.O.) (6 811) 2 14th Hazara Pioneers
(6 495) 3 10th Baluch Regiment (D.O.)
(5 184)

88th Carnatic Infantry Gold Cup—1 4-10th
Baluch Regiment (D.O.) (1 914) 2 14th
Hazara Pioneers (1 679) 3 2-10th Punjab
Regiment (1 471)

Rawlinson Shield—1 H Q Wing 14th Hazara
Pioneers (1 637) 2 A Company 4-10th
Baluch Regiment (D.O.) (1 186) 3 D
Company, 4-6th Rajputana Rifles (Outram s)
(1 153) 4 Esort to the British Envoy
Nepal (1,079)

Lucknow Cup—1 A Company 4-10th
Baluch Regiment (D.O.) (1 674) 2 H Q
Wing 14th Hazara Pioneers (1 451) 3
A Company 5-10th Rajput Regiment
(1 348)

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup—1 12 Platoon
4-6th Rajputana Rifles (Outram s), (817)
2 3 Platoon 4-10th Baluch Regiment (D.O.)
(716) 3 3 Platoon, 14th Hazara Pioneers
(666)

Prince of Wales (Malerkotla) Cup—1 4 Platoon
3-4th Bombay Grenadiers (237) 2 1 Platoon
5-7th Rajput Regiment (232) 3 5 Platoon
3-10th Hyderabad Regiment (200)

O'Moore (Leagh) Cup—1 4th Troop A
Squad 17th QVO Poona Horse (133) 2 4th
Troop A Squad 13th DCO Lancers (117)
3 4th Troop A Squad 11th PAVO Cavalry
Fl (103)

Mother Country Cup—1 4-6th Rajputana
Rifles (D.O.) (418) 2 No 2 Team 1-13th
F F Rifles (100 s) (400) 3 No 1 Team
1-15th F F Rifles (100 s) (403)

Francis Memorial Cup—1 4-16th Punjab
Regiment (Rhopal) (706) 2 3-11th Sikh
Regiment (Rattray s Sikhs) (732) 3 1-4th
Hazara Pioneers (660)

Trelawny Battalions Cup—1 10-13th Frontier
Force Rifles (883) 2 10-10th Baluch Regt
ment (821) 3 10-2nd Punjab Regiment
(812)

Gurkha Cup—1 10-11th Sikh Regiment (489)
2 14th Hazara Pioneers (484) 3 10-17th
Dogra Regiment (468)

A I I Cup—1 Cawnpore Auxiliary Force
(888) 2 1st Bn Madras and Southern
Malabar Railway Rifles (792) 3 Lucknow
Auxiliary Force (770)

Reading Cup—1 B Company The Simla
Rifles A F I (728) 2 B Company
2nd B B and C I Railway Regiment (649)
3 A Company 2nd M and B M Railway
Rifles (644)

B P R A Cup—1 No 5 Platoon Dehra Dun
Contingent A F I (278) 2 No 7 M G C
Lucknow Auxiliary Force (274) 3 No 12
Battery R. A Lucknow Auxiliary Force,
(260)

Simla Rifles Cup—1 B Company Nizam
Malabar Battalion A F I (289) 2 A
Company, 2nd B B and C I Railway Regt
ment (219) 3 B Company Dehra Dun
Contingent A F I (207)

Nanpara Cup—1 No 7 M G C Lucknow
Auxiliary Force (272) 2 V G Section
Dehra Dun Contingent A F I, (236) 3
No 1 and 2 L M Patrols Dehra Dun
Contingent, A F I (199)

Military Advisers Cup—1 4th M B Gwalior
Battalion (1 873) 2 Bikaner Ganga Basala
(1,818) 3 1st Jyoti Gwalior Lancers
(1 119)

Sandia Cup—1 B Company 3rd M B O
Gwalior Infantry (1 070) 2 B Company,
Sandul Light Infantry Bikaner (344) 3
A Company 3rd Kashmir Rifles (897)

The King's Medal—Sergt B Cartwright.

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN Bar-at-Law C.I.E. O.B.E. Chief Minister Kapurthala State 6 15 October 1881. *m* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir ud Din retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab Educ. Government College Lahore State Magistrate, 1908 Judge 1909 Supdt of the Census Operations 1911 Head of the Executive and Revenue Dept. as Mashir Mail Fellow of the Punjab University. Late Member Punjab Legislative Council Chief Secretary March 1915 Chief Minister 1920 Received Coronation Darbar Medal (1911) Khan Bahadur (1915) O.B.E. (1919) C.I.E. (1923) Address Kapurthala

ABDUL KARIM MAULAVI B.A. Government pensioner and Member Council of State 6 20 Aug 1893 *m* Ayazul Khatun of Calcutta Educ. Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan education for about 15 years. Inspector of Schools Chittagong Division for about five years. Publications: History of India for Beginners in English Bengali Hindi and Urdu Students History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English) Address Peace Cottage Morhabadi Ranchi

ABHEDANANDA HIS HOLINESS SRIFMAT SWAMI, PH. D. (New York) President Ramakrishna Vedanta Society Calcutta Spiritual Teacher Lecturer and Author 6 Oct 2 1866 Educ. Calcutta University Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda. Went to London in 1890 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1899, went to New York U.S.A. and organized the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions societies and universities for twenty-five years in England America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1901 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has been President since and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrams at Darjeeling. Publications: Reincarnation Spiritual Unfoldment Philosophy of Work How to be a Yogi Divine Heritage of Man Self Knowledge (Atma Jnan) India and her People Gospel of Ramakrishna Savings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love Great Sayings of the World and a number of pamphlets Address 40 Beeson Street, Calcutta.

ACHARYA M. K. B.A., L.T. M.L.A. Public Worker and Journalist 6 18.6 *m* Rukmani. Annual in 1894 Two sons, Educ. at the Madras Christian College. Lecturer 1896 to 1902 Head Master, 1902-1917, Manager The Madras

Standard 1910 Independent political worker since 1917. Publications: Portraits from Indian Classics, A Hand Book of Morals Kumuda a drama Dasaratha a tragedy Shri Krishna Karnavrita The Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, Cultural Swaraj elected as a Member to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Chinglepet cum 8 Area Non Mahomedan Constituency in 1923, a prominent Member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress Address 46 Lingha Chetti Street, Madras, E

ADVANI MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM Kaleel Hind Gold Medal (1919) President Hyderabad Educational Society 6 12 October 1898 *m* Margaret Annesley *d* of the late Rev Charles Voysey Educ. The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta Barrister (Inner Temple) 1902 Practised in Karachi 1892-1904 Assistant Judge Hyderabad, 1904 Acted as District Judge Hyderabad 1906 Permanent District Judge, 1911 Served in Thana Surat District Judge Broach 1917-1922 and District Judge Nasik, until June 1924 Address No 6, Bungalow, Cantonment Hyderabad Sindh

AFSAR-UL-MULK AFSAR UD-DOWLA AHMED JUNG MIRZA MAHOMED ALI BEG NAWAB Lieut Col., K.C.I.E. (1908) C.I.E. (1897), M.V.O. (1906) A.D.C. to Nizam of Hyderabad Chief Commander H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Force 1916 6 Aurangabad (Deccan), *o* s of late Mirza Vilayet Ali Beg Educ. Aurangabad Resaidar Hyderabad Contingent Commander Golconda Brigade since 1885 Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops since 1888 (both of these he raised) Commander Regular Troops since 1897 Chief Commander since 1916, served in the Afghan War 1879-1880 Black Mountain Expedition 1888 China Expedition 1900 received title of Afsar Jung 1884, and of Afsar Dowla 1896 raised to Afsar ul-Mulk 1903 Hon. Col. 20th Royal Deccan Horse on Staff Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade Indian Expeditionary Force, Egypt 1915, on Staff Indian Cavalry Corps and A.D.C. to Sir John French France, 1915-16 Appointed Major General H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Troops in 1927 Address Bahut Munzil Hyderabad (Deccan)

AGA KHAN AGA SUZAN MAHOMED SHAH, G.C.I.E. (1902) G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V.O. (1923) K.C.I.E. (1898) LL.D. Hon. Cumb 1875 Brilliant Star of Zandibar, 1900, 1st Class has many religious followers in East Africa Central Asia and India, head of Ismaili Mahomedans, granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War Publication India in Transition Address Aga Hall, Bombay

AGA WALA, LAAL GIRDHARILAL, B.A. Vakil High Court, Allahabad and Member Legis Assembly 31st Feb. 1878. *W. auster o* Lala Banwari Lal Gupta, B.A. LL.B. Vakil High Court (Muttra). *Educ.* Agra College B.S.M. London. Moved resolution in Legislative Assembly re Indian Governors Chief Justices etc. 27.9.1921 at Simla and Bill to remove inequalities between Vakils and Barristers. Was Director Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills for 10 yrs and of Babrala Cotton Gln and Press Co Ltd for 6 years. original member U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Secy., U.P. Hindu Sabha. Elected Member of the Royal Society for encouragement of Arts Manufacture and Commerce and of the Royal Asiatic Society London in 1909. President Agartal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). *Publications* an Article re use of aircraft during war in *Leg. Revue de la Guerre Aérienne*. Proposed legislation for protection of Cows and Improvement of Cattle in India and Hindu Home and Temple in London. *Address* 88 George Town Allahabad.

AGA SHAH BOKKH SHAH Nawab Shah Rook Yar Jung Bahadur (1923) b. 1871 eldest s of Aga Akbar Shah g.s. of H.H. the first Aga Khan m.c.d. of Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). *Educ.* English and Persian Hon. ADC to H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad 1918. Hon. Private Secretary to H.H. the Aga Khan 1900. President Poona Suburban Municipality 1925. Chairman School Board Poona Suburban Municipality 1927. Founder and President Servants of Islam Society Poona 1926. Founder and President Fazl ul Islam Club Poona 1925. Vice President Fazl ul Islam Anjuman Poona 1925. Vice President Maharsashtra Relief Fund for Ghye jat and Kathiawar Flood Fund Poona 1927. Director Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers Kirkee 1923. Member of Committee Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Poona 1924. Hon. Secretary Lloyd Polo Club Poona 1923. Member of Committee Released Prisoners Aid Society Poona 1927. *Address* 11 Connaught Road Poona.

AHMAD, DR. ZIA UDDIN C.I.E., M.A. Ph.D. D.Sc. M.L.C. Pro-Vice-Chancellor Muslim University, Aligarh b. 1878. *Educ.* Aligarh Trin. Coll. Cambridge (8fr Isaac Newton Scholar). Gottingen (Ph.D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.) Member of Calcutta University Commn. Pro-Vice-Chancellor *Address* Muslim University, Aligarh.

AHMED HUSSAIN SIR, VAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHUR M.A. B.L. C.I.E. (1911). Nawab (1917) K.C.I.E. (1920). Minister in Waiting on H.H. the Nizam and Chief Secretary to H.H. the Government b. 11 Aug. 1893 m. Fatima Lady Amin Jung. *Educ.* Christian College and Presidency College Madras, Governors Scholar High Court Vakil, 1890. Deputy Collr. and Magte, 1890. 82 Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1898. Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1896. Chief Secretary to Nizam's Government 1906.

Minister in Waiting on Nizam since 1915. *Publications* Notes on Islam articles in Periodicals. *Address* Andun Munzil Said bad Hyderabad Deccan.

AHMED KAMRUD DIN M.L.A. Bar at Law and Advocate Calcutta High Court Landholder b. 1886. *Educ.* at the Malda Govt. High English School and at Magdalene College Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1910, Founder of Bengal Joteldars and Baryats Association and its Hon. Secretary takes great interest in agriculture was elected Presdt. Bengal Agricultural Confee in 1917. Director Darjeeling Himalayan Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Organizer, founder and President Indian Seamen's Union Calcutta. elected member Bengal Legislative Council in 1920. elected member Legislative Assm. bly 1921-23. 1924-28. re-elected again in 1927 for the Rajshahi Division. Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly 1925 and its whip Member Central National Mahomedan Assoc. Calcutta. Member governing body of Indian Nationalists Society Calcutta. Member Democratic Party in Indian Legislature 1921-24. Vice President, Anjuman Wajizul Bangala. *Publications* Handbook of Equity Roman Law etc. *Address* Old Post Office Street Calcutta. Bishwanathpur Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AHMED KHAN BAHADUR KAZI AZIZUDDIN C.I.E. O.B.E. I.S.O. Chief Minister Delta State b. 7 April 1881. *Educ.* at Gonda High School. Served in the P.C.S.U.P. for 34 years during which time acted as Magte and Collr., Bulandshahar and Asstt. Director of Agriculture and Commerce U.P. was on deputation with His Majesty the late Amir of Kabul during his Indian tour services lent to Bharatpur State in 1910 for employment as Rev. Member of Council of Regency transferred to Dholpur 1913 and retired from Govt. Service in 1920 but continued to serve His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur as Judicial Minister appointed Chief Minister Delta in 1922. Is Member of the Court of the Delhi University and Aligarh University and Trustee Agra College and Member Royal Asiatic Society London. *Publications* Author of about 40 books in English and Urdu including of H.M. King George V and H.H. the Prince of Wales. Commentaries on Criminal Procedure (rule and U.P. Land Revenue Act) translated into Urdu at the request of Government of India proceedings of the War Confee 1919 and History of Coronation Durbar 1911. *Address* Delta.

AHMED, SAJJID ABBURFUDDIN KHAN BAHADUR NAWABZADA, C.I.E. (1925). Member Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and Vice-President Bihar and Orissa Haj Committee b. 6 Jan. 1855 m. eldest d. of M. Fida Ali Khan of Bihar and Orissa Provincial Civil Service. *Educ.* Calcutta Madras and Deveton College, Calcutta. Appointed ADC to the late King of Oudh 1874. Manager of Hooghly Imambara 1876. retired from latter post in 1917. one of the life trustees of Aligarh University and Fellow of Calcutta University.

Publications Tuhfat Sukhan Nauratan Yadgar Durdana and Tabaqat Mohsinia and several other books in Persian and Urdu
Address Nawab Kothi, Barh E I R Riv Patna

AIKMAN DAVID WARR C I R (1912) Consulting Engineer to the Cawnpore Improvement Trust b 8 December 1863 **Educ** Cooper's Hill m Marion Drummond Stewart Joined P W D 1885 Held 1918 **Publications** Roorkee treatise on water supply Consulting Engineer for the Cawnpore Water Works etc **Address** Charvillat 2 Simla and 18 Clyde Road Lucknow

AINSCOE (H) THOMAS MARLAND C B E (1925) M Com F R G S His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon b 1888 m Mabel d of the late W Lincoln of Ely Cambs **Educ** Manchester Gr School Switzerland and Manchester University In business in China 1907 12 Spl Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914 Sec Board of Trade Textile Committee 1916 Sec Empire Cotton Growing Committee 1917 Expert Assist to Persian Tariff Revision Commission 1916 Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Central Asian Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts **Publications** Notes from a Frontier **Address** Bengal Club Calcutta

AIYANCAI CHATLURU DURASWAMI B A B L High Court Vakil Chittoor and Member Legislative Assembly b 1873 **Educ** Madras Christian College and Law College School master for two years then Vakil from July 1909 occupies office of President District Congress Committee Dist Conference etc President Taluk Board and Chairman Municipal Council Chittoor for some years **Publications** Notes Land Act in Telugu Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa Gandhi Unveiled **Address** Chittoor

ALI A I M ABDUL MAJID b 1884 Son of the Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan C I L **Pdu** St Xavier's Boyton Collr Calcutta Founder of Modern Institute Calcutta Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Muslim Institute Journal Bengal Civil Service 1909 placed in special duty Jabalpur Dept ment Bengal 1914-15 Sp-ndy Inspecteur Sept 1914 to March 1919 Jolm Mact Allpore Sept 1919 to March 1921 to March 1922 Asst Secy of the Records of the Govt of India and Asst Office Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India April 1922 Secretary to the India Historical Records Commission Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum Fellow Calcutta University Member of the Court of the Dacca University Member Executive Committee of the Countess Duffinn Fund **Address** 3 Turner Street Calcutta

ALI KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD Merchant Jagirdar and Member Legis Assembly b August 1879 m to Leakut Anisa Begum d of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung Bahadur of Hydrabad (Deccan) **Educ** Nizam Coll., Hydr

abad Hon Magr, Madras 1912 Member Imperial Legis Council 1913 20 President Elect Dist Political Confee of Cuddapah 1916 Presdt Elect Dist Political Confee Malabar 1918, Presdt, Provincial Educational Confee Poona 1919 Presdt Madras Pre Idency Muslim League 1917 20 Presdt Elect of All India Unani Confee Delhi 1917 President Unani Ayurvedic Confee Hyderabad 1922 **Publications** Maasharat Urdu translation of the *Gas of Life* by Lord Avebury **Address** Cosmopolitan Club Mount Road Madras

ALI MOHAMED b December 1878 **Educ** Rampur State School Bareilly High School M A O Coll, Aligarh and Lincoln Coll, Oxford Chief Educational Officer Rampur (State) (1902 03) B H the Gaskars in India Service (1904 1910), Editor and Proprietor of the *Comrade* weekly English newspaper (Calcutta 1911 12 Delhi 1912 1914) and of the *Hamdard* Urdu daily newspaper (Delhi) 1913 1915, interned under the Defence of India Act at Mehranli Lansdowne and Chhindwara (1915 19) Confined in Botal (C P) Jail (June to December 1919) under Regulation III of 1818 Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment Nov 1921 Head of the Indian Khilafat Delegation to Europe (Feb to Oct 1920) Founded the All India Muslim League in 1908 Khuddam Kaaba Society in 1919 and the National Muslim University Aligarh 1920 **Publications** Thoughts on the Present Discontent (1908) **Address** Sultan Mansion Dongri Bombay

ALI MAHOMID RAHIMTULIA MEYKLAJ b 13 March b 10th Sept 1894 First All India Student of the Education Club (first time) H n Secretary to H H the Aga Khan Hon Major of H H the Aga Khans volunteers Hon President magistrate **Address** Islam Club Building Chowpatty Bombay

ALI SHAUKAT Educ M A O Coll Aligarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept for 15 years Sec and Organiser Aligarh Old Boys Assoc Trustee M A O Coll Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University Intervened during the war Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non co-operation movement Sec, Central Khilafat Committee Founder and Secretary of Khuddam Kaaba Society **Address** Sultan Mansion Dongri Bombay

ALLEN BASIL CORLESTON B A (Oxon) I C B C S I (1922) Commissioner Assam b 12 July 1870 m Mabel J of Sir William Brakine Ward, K C S I **Educ** Halseybury Coll and C C O Oxford Asst Commr Assam 1898 Census Superintendent 1900 Collr of Dacca 1906 1907 Secy to R.B. and Assam Govt 1909 Chief Secy Assam, 1914 Commissioner 1920 **Publications** Report on the Census of Assam 1901 Assam District Gazetteers **Address** Gauhati Assam

ALWAR, COLONEL R. H. RAJ RAJESWAR
SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ SRI JY SINGHJI VERNER
DRA DEV SRI MAHARAJ of G.O.S.I. (1924)
G.C.I.E. (1919) K.C.I.E. (1911) K.C.S.I.
(1909), Colonel in the British Army 1919
General in Chief of the Alwar State Forces
maintains State Forces which served in operations
for relief of Peking 1900 and in Great
War represented India at the Imperial
Conference 1923 & 1882 Son of H. H. Sri
Sewai Maharaj Sir Manraj Singhji Dev
G.C.S.I. Address The Palace Alwar Raj
putana

ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE Kt (1924) O.I.E.
(1920), M.A. (Oxon) Director of Public
Instruction Punjab since 1920 & 15 May
1878 m to Gladys Alice Morony Educ. Win
chester College University College Oxford
Transvaal Educational Department 1902 1910
Indian Educational Service Professor of
History Fitzhugh College, Bombay
Asst. Secretary, Department of Education
Government of India Secretary, Calcutta
University Commission 1918-19 Publications
The Expansion of British India
British Administration in India Short
History of the British Empire Address
Grant Lodge Simla

ANDERSON, MAJOR GENERAL SIR WARREN
HASTINGS O.B. (1918) K.C.B. (1922) 1st
Class Order of Aviz and Christ (Portugal) 1st
and 2nd class Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia)
with sword Order of Legion of Honor and
Croix de Guerre with Palm (France) 2nd
class Order of Sacred Treasure (Japan)
G.O.C. Baluchistan District Quetta & 9 Jan
1872 m Laken & of Hamilton Osborn
Esq. of 55 Cadogan Place London Educ.
Marlborough and Sandhurst Cheshire Regt.
ment 1890 Captain 1899 Brevet Major
1910 Brevet Lt Col 1915 Brevet Col
1916 Major General 1917 Commandant
Staff College Camberley 1919 1924 Chet
Staff Officer Allied Forces in Turkey 1924
1923 D.Q.M.G. Army Headquarters
Simla 1929 24 Publications Outline of
Development of British Army, History of
Cheshire Regiment Address Headquarters
Honse Quetta

ANDREWS, CHARLES FRANK, Professor in
the International University of Rabindranath
Tagore at Santiniketan Bengal & 12 February
1871 Educ. King Edward's School
Birmingham and Pembroke College
Cambridge Fellow and Lecturer of Pem
broke College Cambridge 1899 Professor
in St. Stephen's College Delhi and member of
Cambridge University Brotherhood Fellow
and some time member of Syndicate Punjab
University from 1904 to 1913 since that date
at Santiniketan Bengal Publications
Christianity and the Labour Problem
North India, The Renaissance in
India, Christ and Labour, The
Indian Problem, Indians in South Africa,
To the Students, The Drink and Drug
Evil Correspondent, Manchester Guardian
Cape Argus Natal Advertiser Address
Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal.

ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA The Teacher
 and Preacher of Buddhist Ethics and Higher
 Psychology General Secretary Maha Bodhi
 Society Editor Maha Bodhi Director General
 Buddhist Mission in England & Sept 17 1861
 Leading a Brahminical life since his birth &
 Educ. several private schools in Ceylon,
 under Christian missionaries and under Buddhi
 list Bhikkhus Renounced home in his 20th
 year to work for the welfare of humanity and
 the Religion of the Lord Buddha Started the
 Maha Bodhi Society in May 1891 Had
 quarters at Buddharaya Gaya Saranath
 Benares Calcutta Colombo Rangoon and
 London Traveled four times round the
 world Was Parliament (special Delegate at
 the Chicago Parliament of Religions in 1893
 Created the first Buddhist Dharmapala at
 Buddhagaya and the first Buddhist Vihara in
 Calcutta and is now engaged in the Buddhist
 Propaganda in London Started the English
 Maha Bodhi and the Sinhalese weekly the
 Mahala Jandha a popular democratic paper
 Published in 1916 of the Lord Buddha
 What did the Lord Buddha teach Psychology
 of Progress Repeating God of Hoi
 Relationship between Hinduism and Buddhism
 the Arya Dharmas Address 86 Madeley
 Road Lalum London W 6 4A College
 Square Calcutta and Alce Avenue Colpetty
 Colombo

ANKLIKER IT COL AMIR UL UMRA BARDAR
SIR APPARAO SAHIB SITOLIN DESHMUKH, SHRI
HARDOO SAH SHAH, K.B.E. (1919), C.I.E.
(1913) Member of the Gwalior Govern
ment in Department of Revenue and
Agriculture since 1918 & 1874 Educ.
Bilgaon Pta Secretary to the Maharajah of
Gwalior 1897 m the youngest daughter of
the late Maharajah Jayprao Sahib Scindia of
Gwalior Address Gwalior

ANNTSIEB, IRANIAN CHARITY Merchant
 Partner Killik Nixon & Co Bombay &
 3 March 1879 Educ at Burkenhead School
 Cheshire Joined firm of Killik Nixon of
 Bombay in 1906 after being engaged in vari
 ous firms in Liverpool and London from 1896
 to 1902 when came out to Bombay to the
 firm of James Macintosh & Co Address
 Pali Hill Bandra, Bombay

ANSTEAD BEDOLPH DAVID M.A. (Cambridge)
C.I.E. (1927) Director of Agriculture
Madras Presidency & 18.6 m Louise Laffing
Educ. Wiggleswick School and Christa Col
lege Cambridge In 1901 joined the Imperial
Department of Agriculture in the West India
Research Chemist 1903 5 Sugar Chemist
Baratados 1906 9 Superintendent of Agri
culture Grenada 1909 transferred to Indian
Services as Scientific Adviser to the United
Planters Association of South India In
1922 became Director of Agriculture Publi
cations Various in Scientific and other
Journals Address 21 Nungunbaukam High
Road Madras

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SRI GHULAM MAHOMED
ALI KHAN BAHADUR G.C.I.E. (1917)
K.C.I.B. (1909) & 22 Feb. 1882. a father

1908. **Pranker Mahomedan** nobleman of Southern India being descended from the former Mussulman dynasty of the Nawabs of the Karnatic. **Educ.** Newington Court of Wards Institution Madras. Member of Madras Legislative Council 1904-6. Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency 1910-13. Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916. President All India Muslim Association. Lahore. President, South India Islamiah League Madras. Address: Amir Mahal Madras.
- AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR** The Hon. **DIWAN BAHADUR RAYAPURAM NALLAVERRAN B.A., B.C.L.** Rao Bahadur (1910) and **DIWAN BAHADUR** (1925) Minister for Public Health and Excise 6 18 April 1870. **Educ.** Madras Christian College and College of Engineering Madras. Entered service under Madras Government as Asstt Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925. Address: Lenth Castle Bag Thuma Mylapore.
- ASH HERBERT DUDLEY A.M.I.E.D.** Director Turpin House & Co Ltd. b 1879 m. Madeline Edith Ash. **Educ.** Balliol College, Oxford. Attached 29th Lancers 1915-17. Staff Captain Indian Cav. Brigade 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatch. Address: C/o Lurder Horn and Co Ltd Bombay.
- ASTBURY ARTHUR RALPH (C.I.)** (1929) Chief Engineer Buildings and Roads Branch Punjab P.W.D. and Secretary to Government Buildings and Roads and Hydel Electric Branches b 14 June 1860 m. to Frieda Hildgard von Schoultz. **Educ.** Westminster and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Address: 15, Lawrence Road, Lahore and Tottenham Cottage Simla L.
- ASTON ARTHUR HENRY SOUTHCOTE M.A.** (Oxon). Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind b 4 July 1874 m. to Lilian. (of the late Col. A. R. Savile. **Educ.** Harrow School, Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Lincoln's Inn called to the Bar read in Chambers with H. Tindal Atkinson Esq. and G. R. Lowndes Esq. practised as a Barrister Bombay High Court, 1902. Public Prosecutor in Sind 1906. Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind 1920-23. Publications: Joint Editor: *Startling a Indian Criminal Law* (8th Edition) Editor (6th Edition). Address: The Ridge Bath Islands, Karachi.
- ATKINSON LIBERTY-GENERAL** Sir **EDWIN HENRY DE VEELE, K.B.E.** (1921) C.B. (1913) C.M.G. (1917) C.I.E. (1913) Belgian Order of the Crown, 3rd Class Belgian War Cross, Legion of Honour 3rd Class French War Cross, Military Order of Avis (Grand Officer) B.E. b 19 Feb 1867. m. to late R.E.F. T. Atkinson C.I.E. I.C.S. m. 1896. Ethelred d. of E. Steward, Winton House, Richmond, Surrey one s. three d. **Educ.** Charterhouse Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Obtained commission in the Royal Engineers, 1885, Capt 1896.
- Major 1903 Lt. Col 1910 Col 1914 Brig.-Gen 1816, Maj.-Gen. 1919 served in Lushai Expedition 1889, Chin Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 Zibho Valley Expedition 1890 Instructor in Fortification at the R.M.A. Woolwich 1896-99 Principal Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee 1901-15 European War (C.B.E. 88th Division France Chief Engineer 1st Army Corps British Armies in France Chief Engineer 1st Army British Armies in France) 1915-19 Mesopotamia (Chief Engineer G.H.Q. G.O.C. 6th Division (Imperial) * Adviser to Minister of Communications and Works Iraq Government) 1919-21, Director of Military Works, and Engineer-in-Chief India 1921-24. Master General of Supply 1924. Address: Army Headquarters, India Simla.
- BABER SHUW SHEEN JANG BAHADOOR** RANA General of the Nepalese Army G.B.E. (Hon. Mil.) 1918 K.C.S.I. (Hon.) 1919, K.C.I.E. (Hon.) 1918 Hon. Colonel, British Army (1927) b 27 January 1888 2nd s. of Maharaja Sir Chandra of Nepal m. 1903 Deva Vajra Lakshmi Devi 2 s. 2 d. Director General Police Forces Katmandu since 1905 was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar 1903 visited Europe 1908 was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal. Total 1911 attached to the Army Headquarters India (March 1916 to February 1919) as Inspector General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India. K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. for Meritorious Service received the 1st class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipita Manjyabara, 1918 the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour) European War (Waziristan Field Force 1917) Despatches special mention by Commander in Chief in India and Governor General in Council the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery the British War and Victory Medals) at Army Headquarters, India as Inspector General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War 1919 (Despatches G.B.E. In the General Service Medal with Clasp) Expatriated Nepal at the Northern Command Manuevices (Attock Nov 1925) In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Yohkara a hill station in Nepal with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs 3,50,000. Address: Baber Mahal Katmandu Nepal via India.
- BAGCHI SATIS BANPRA, B.A., LL.D.** Bar-at-Law Principal, University Law College Calcutta b Jan 1882. **Educ.** Santipur Municipal School Calcutta, St John's College Cambridge B.A., Calcutta University 1901 B.A. LL.B., Cambridge and Dublin LL.D. Trinity College, Dublin 1907 Fellow Calcutta University, 1909 Tagore Professor of Law, 1916 called to Bar, Gray's Inn 1907 Address: Principal's Quarters Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College Calcutta.
- BAIG, Sir ABRAHAM ALL, K.C.I.E.** (1917), C.B.I. (1912), B.A. LL.D., Fellow of the

- Bombay University, in list Avesha d of Shaikh**
Mina of Wad (died) one s 2nd 1901 Allia d
of Shaikh Ali Abdulla 4 s Educ Wilson Col
lege Dy Educational Inspector, Hindustani
Schools Bombay Presidency 1882
Dewan Junjira State March 1883 to
March 1890 admitted to the Statutory
Civil Service 1890 Asst Coll and Magis
1890-92 on special duty in the Junagadh
State, January to April 1893, offd as 4th
Praklesney Magis April 1893 appointed
Oriental Translator to Government June
1893 Reporter on the Native Press
Registrar of Indian Publications Secretary
Civil and Mil Examination Boards 1894 1906
appointed Dewan of Junagadh State, July
1906 to 1910 Talukdari Settlement Officer,
July 1906 Member of the Council of
India June 1910 17 LL.D., Glasgow 1912
Commissioner of Income tax 1915 17 Regre
sented Bombay Univ at the Congress of
Universities of Empire 1912 on Special
political duty in Egypt in connection with
the war 1914 15 Vice President Council
of India 1916 17 Address The Laragon
Clifton Bristol England, and National Liberal
Club London
- BAI PAI GURJA SHANKAR B A (Oxon) T Sc**
(Allahabad) C B T (Civil) 1902 C I F 5
July 1925 I C S Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India Department of Edu
cation Health and Lands b 3 April 1931
Adm. Mur Central College Allahabad and
Merton College Oxford Appointed to the
I C S in November 1915 Asst Magistrate
and Collector United Provinces 1915 1919
Under Secretary to Government United
Provinces, 1920 21 Private Secretary to the
Rt Hon V S Bhrinavasa Bastri and Secretary
for India at Imperial Conference 1921 and at
Conference for Limitation of Armaments
Washington 1921 22 on deputation to the
dominions of Canada Australia and New
Zealand to investigate the status of Indians
resident in those territories 1902 Under
Secretary to the Government of India Deptt
of Education Health and Lands 1903 officia
ting Deputy Secretary to the Government of
India Department of Education Health and
Lands 1924 Secretary to the Indian depu
tary to South Africa 1925 26 Deputy Secre
tary to the Government of India June 1926
Address Pentland, Simla
- BAI PAI PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA Rsi**
Bahadur B A, Zemindar and Banker b
Nov 18 1893 m Shrimati Sumita Devi
Educ Canning College, Lucknow Ewing
Christian College Allahabad and University
School of Law Allahabad Elected Member
Benares Hindu University in 1917 Elected
Hon Secy Kheri Dist Board 1918 Ap
pointed Hon Magistrate 1918 Elected Chair
man Lakhimpur Municipality 1919 and
Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly
1920 Address Lakhimpore Kheri (Oudh)
- BAKER JOHN ALFRED C I F Chief Engineer**
P W D Central Provinces b 14 May 1882
m Dorothy Austice Prudeaux Fdwr Royal
Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill
- Government Service since 1904 Address**
Nagpur C P
- BAIKRISHNA DP MA Ph D F R S**
1 B L S Principal and Prof of Economics
Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary
Education Kolhapur b 22nd December
1882 m Mrs Dyalal Malviya B I N A
Adm Govt High School Multan D A V
College and Government College, Lahore
School of Economics and Politics London
Was Principal and Governor of Gurukula
University Haridwar for one year Vice
Principal for six years and Professor of History
and Economics for 11 years. Became Princi
pal Rina am College 1922 Director of
Economic Bureau Resident Kolhapur Scout
Association Director Rent Assessment
Jurors Chairman Secondary Teachers
Association President Technical School
(1) Workhouse Orphanage & 3 Free School
Member State Legislative and Kolhapur
Municipality Education (In English)
Communal Relations between India and
England (1911) The Industrial Decline in
India Demand of Democracy (1920) (In
Hindi) Seven Books on History Economics
Religion and Religion Address Shahupuri
Kolhapur
- BAIKRAMIL R MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRA**
SAD SINGH SAMER minor under guardian
ship of the Court of Wards United Provin
c b 2 Jan 1914 Address Bikaner pur
- BAVAI VALA COL SIE HORMASJEE F.D.LINCEI**
Kt (1920) C B I 1917 I M S (ret'd) b 20
Oct 1859 First Commission, 1884 military
duty until 1893 served Burma 1886 89
Medal with 2 clasps Lushai Expedition
1901 92 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals
and Prisons Assam 1914 15 Address
Mount Villas Bandra Bombay
- BAYNBERJE MAHENDRAWATHI (1921) B A**
(Cal) M B C S (England), I S A (London),
Princ Carmichael Medical Coll Calcutta
since 1916 b Sept 1886 Educ Presy Coll
St Xavier's Coll and Medical Coll Calcutta
Edinburgh Univ and King's Coll London
Resident Medical Officer, R Free Hospital
London 1888 85 Lecturer of Medicine,
Calcutta Med Sch 1890-1915 Additional
member Imp Leg Council 1916 Senior
Physician Albert Victor Hospital 1900-18
Consulting Physician since 1919 Member
of the State Med Faculty of Bengal Fellow
and Member of Senate of Calcutta Univ
Member of Sanitary Conference Simla, 1919
President Ayurvedic Committee lately
appointed by Government of Bengal
Address 32, Theatre Road Calcutta.
- BANERJI SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR Kt (1925),**
I C S C B I (1901) C I F (1911) Senior and
Foreign Minister to H H the Maharaja of
Jammu and Kashmir March 1927 b Bristol,
10 Oct 1871 m 1898 d of Sir Krishna
Gupta Educ Calcutta University, Balliol
College Oxford M A 1892 Entered
I C S, 1895, served as district officer in
the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the

Maharaja of Cochin 1907-14 reverted to British service 1910. Collector and District Magistrate Cuddapah services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradharmas" of Ganda bherunda Order, with Khilats by H. H. The Maharaja in open Durbar Oct 1923. Address Srinagar Club Srinagar Kashmir.

BANERJI Sukumar B.A. Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of North Suburbs, Calcutta b 8 October 1880 m to Subashini eldest d of late Kumar Satyewar Ghosal of Bhukalia Raj Educ St Xavier's College Calcutta Law class Government College Krishnagar Bengal Police Training School obtained First Prize in Law in the final examination of the Police Training School joined Calcutta Police in 1902 has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administrative Reports of the Calcutta Police. Address Police Headquarters, Lal Bazar Calcutta.

BAPTISTA JOSEPH Barrister-at-Law b 17 March 1884 Educ St Mary's School, Bombay Coll of Science, Poona Cambridge University L.C.B. (Bom), B.A. and LL.B. (Cantab.) has taken a prominent part in the Indian Home Rule and labour movements. Delegate to the Labour Conference Geneva, 1924. President, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1925. Publications: Lectures on Roman Law Government Law School, Bombay Commercial Laws of the World (Indian) Section, Address Matharapocady Bombay.

BARLA CAPTAIN (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MA HARWAL SRI SRI RANGBIRBHAI RAJA OF KOLH (1922) b 10 July 1886 two s one d Educ Rajkumar College Rajkot Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun and in England Served in European War 1914-18 and in the Afghan War 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. Address Deygad Bara via Pipold (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

BARNARD FREDERICK ADOLPHUS FIRMING C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) Colonel Indian Medical Service Principal, Medical College Calcutta and Professor of Medicine Superintendent Medical College Hospitals Fellow of the Calcutta University b 4 June 1874 s of the late George Charles Ferdinand Barnardo m 1910 Violet Kathleen Ann d of the late Henry Treviot Kerr of Monteviot Darnley Educ Edinburgh University (M.A., B.Sc.), M.B. 1899 F.R.C.S. 1912, M.R.C.P., 1913. Resident Surgeon Simpson Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh 1890 Resident Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Children Stepney 1899 Rifle and Tofar Light Horse Served B Africa, 1900-2 and Civil Surgeon (Queen's Medal with three clasps, King's Medal with two clasps) late Surgeon Captain 2nd Country of London Yeomanry, King's Coronation, 1892 Served Somaliland 1908-4 (medal with two clasps).

Entered Indian Medical Service, Lieut., 1903; Capt. 1905, Major 1913, Brevet Lt Col 1915, and Col, 1917. Hon. Magistrate and Justice of the Peace Bombay 1916. Asst. Commissioner and Dist. Surgeon, St. John Ambulance Brigade, 1916, Hon. Associate St. John Ambulance Association 1917. Assistant Director of Medical Services (Immunization) Bombay 1917 served Mesopotamia (1916) East Africa (1917) and Afghanistan (1918) mentioned in Despatches. Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dis. tribution) A.H. & Simla, 1918-19, Civil Surgeon Simla 1920-21. Publications: Many Contributions to Medical Literature. Address Medical College Calcutta.

BARNE REV GEORGE DUNSTON M.A. (Oxon) C.I.F. (1923) O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1924) Principal Lawrence Royal Military School Banwar and Chaplain Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment b May 6 1859 m Dorothy Kate Akerman Educ Filton College and Oriel Coll Oxford Asst. Master Summerfields Oxford 1902-08. Curate of Christ Church Simla 1908-10. Chaplain of Sikot 1910 Chaplain of Hyderabad Stud 1911 and Asst. Chaplain of Karachi 1911-12. Address Banwar Simla Hills.

BARNES HERBERT CHARLES C.I.E. (1919), Indian Civil Service b 30 May 1870 Educ Westminster School Christ Church, Oxford M.A. Address Gashali, Assam.

BARODA H.H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAR SRI SATYAJI RAO III, G.C.S.I. (1881), G.C.I.E. (1919) L.I. b 20 March 1863 m 1st 1881 Chhambhai Maharani of the house of Tanjore. 2nd 1886 Chhambhai Maharani II C.I. b 3 d of whom 1 s 1 d Educ Maharaja's School, Baroda. Succeeded 1875. Invested with powers, 1881. Publications: Famine Notes and From Oneer to Sultan. Address Baroda.

BARRON, CLAUD ALEXANDER C.B.I. (1921) C.I.E. (1911), V.O. (1924) P.R.G.S. Financial Commissioner Punjab since 1924 b 22 December 1841 s of Col W. Barron B.C. m 1912 Ida Mary e d of Major General Sir H. R. Lwart K.C.M.G., C.B. one s Educ Grammar School and University Aberdeen. Law Coll. Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1880. Chief Secretary Punjab Government 1912-16, Chief Commissioner Delhi 1916-17. Address Lahore.

BARROW GEN. RAUL SIN GEORGE DE SYMONS K. (C.B. & 1918) K.C.M.G. & 1918 O.B. 1915 A.D.C. General to the King 1923 G.O. Eastern Command (1923) b 20 October 1864 m 1900 Sybilla d of late Colonel G. Way O.B. Entered Army Connaught Rangers, 1884 Indian Staff Corps 1880 D.A. & Q.M.G., India 1903 D.A. & G. Staff College 1908 General Staff Officer 1914 served Warristan 1894-6, China, 1900 (medal with clasp) European War 1914-18 (despatches O.B., promoted Maj. General) including capture of Jerusalem (K.C.M.G., K.C.B.), Commander Legion of Honour 1917 Order of the Nile, 1918 Afghan War,

- 1919 G.O.C. Peshawar Dist. until 1929
A.G. in India (1922) Address Eastern Com-
mand Headquarters Naini Tal
- BARTHE, Rt. Rev. JAMES MARIE** Bishop of
Parish since 1914. b. Leignan, Tarbes,
1849 Educ. St. P. Seminary Bishop of
Tribunopolis, 1890-1914. Address Shem-
bagalur, Madras Presidency
- BARTON** Sir WILLIAM PEREL, Kt. (1927)
C.I.E. (1914) C.B.I. (1920) I.C.S. Resident
in Hyderabad m. Evelyn Agnes Herli Smith,
d. of J. H. T. Herli Smith, Esq. of Stude-
bedford, N. Devon Educ. Bedford, Worcester
College Oxford Univ. Coll. London
Appointed to the I.C.S. in 1894 served in
the Punjab and on the Afghan Frontier
Joined the Political Department in 1908
Held among other appointments those of
Political Agent Kurram and Malakand
Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan
and Kohat Revenue Commissioner and
Judicial Commissioner Served during the
Afghan War of 1919 Transferred to Baroda
as Resident in Aug. 1919 and to Mysore as
Resident in 1920 Became Resident of Hydraba-
d in July 1925 Address The Residency
Hyderabad Deccan
- BARTUA, Rai Bahadur DEVICHARAN** B.A., B.L.
M.L.A., Tea Planter b. 1884 Educ. City
College Presidency College and the General
Assembly's Institution Calcutta Joined the
Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and
having acquired 8 tea gardens at Jorhat re-
tired from the Bar in 1917 Secretary
Jorhat Sarva-janik Sabha for nearly 15
years since 1890 Elected member of the
Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921, Hon.
Magistrate, Jorhat Bench Address Jorhat
Assam
- BATLEY CLAUDE ARIB A.** Professor of
Architecture Bombay School of Art, also
Member of Messrs. Gregson Batley and
King Chartered Architects b. Oct. 1874
Educ. at Queen Elizabeth's School Ipswich
Articled in Ipswich, Practised in Kettering
Northants and in London up to 1913
and in Bombay thereafter Publications Sun-
dry articles and papers both in England and
India on architectural subjects Address school
of Art, or Chartered Bank Building Bombay
- BAUGH, Colonel CHARLES** Territorial Com-
mander Northern Territory Served in Great
Britain and India Address Ferozepur Road
Lahore
- BEEDI RAJA, Sir BABA GURBUXE SINGH, Kt.,**
c. 1918 K.B.R. (1920) C.I.E. 1911, Hon.
Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab
b. 1861. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu
Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-
Afghan Peace Conference in 1919 Address
Kallar, Punjab
- BELL, ROBERT DUNCAN, C.I.E. (1919)**
Secretary to Government of Bombay
Development Department b. 8 May 1873
Educ. Heriot's School Edinburgh and
Edinburgh University m. Jessie, d. of D.
Spence, Esq. Appointed I.C.S., Bombay, 1902
Secretary Indian Industrial Commission,
- 1916-17 Controller Industrial Intelligence
1917-18 Controller Oils and Paints 1918-19,
Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919-24
Address C/o Grindlay & Co, Bombay
- BELVALKAR SHRIDHAR KRISHNA, M.A. Ph.D.**
(Harvard Univ.) I.E.S. Professor of Sanskrit,
Deccan College Poona b. 11 Dec. 1881
Educ. Rajaram College Kolhapur and Deccan
College Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A.
Joined Bombay Educational Department
1907 Prof. Deccan College since 1914 one
of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar
Oriental Research Institute and at present
its Hon. Secretary. Also Hon. Secretary
Poona Sanskrit College Working Committee
Publications History of Systems of Sanskrit
& Roman, Edition and translation of Bhava-
bhutya's Inter History of Rites in the Har-
vard Oriental Series English translation of
Kavyadina's Critical edition of Brahmasu-
rabhasya with Notes and translation and
several papers contributed to Oriental Jour-
nals or presented to the Oriental Conferences
etc. Address Liliakunj, Bhamburda
Poona
- BENARES R. H. SIR PRABHU NARAYAN**
SINGH MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF LT.-COL.
LL.D. G.O.C. (1894) G.C.S.I. (1921)
b. 26 November 1855 und. 1889 Address
Fort Ramnagar Benares State
- BENJAMIN, Vem. T. Kuruville B.A.** Arch-
deacon of Kottayam since July 1922 Former-
ly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral Kottayam
1895-1922 Acting Principal, C.N.I. Kotta-
yam 1912-13 Surrogate 1922, Bishop's
Commissary, 1923 Publications (in Malay-
alam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews
Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians
Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of
Treasury of Knowledge Family Friend
Address Kottayam
- BENNETT GEORGE ERNEST** M.Sc. M. Inst.
C.E. M.I.M.E. Deputy Chief Engineer Bom-
bay Port Trust b. 1884 m. Frances
Sophia Bennett Educ. Brookport Grammar
School Manchester University Assistant
Engineer (Bridges) G.I.P. 1910-1916
Port Engineer (Cuttagong), 1916-1919 Ex-
 Engineer Calcutta Port Trust 1919-24,
Senior Executive Engineer Calcutta Port
Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust 1926 Address Bom-
bay Port Trust Bombay
- BENZIGER Rt. Rev. ALOYSIUS MARY O.C.D.**
Bishop of Quilon since 1905, b. Einsiedeln,
Switzerland 1864 Educ. Frankfurt
Brussels Downside Came to India 1890
Bishop of Tabae 1900 Address Bishop's
House Quilon Travancore
- BERKLEY HILL, Lt. Col. OWEN ALFRED**
ROWLAND M.A. M.D. Ch.B. (Oxon), M.B.
O.S. (Eng.) L.R.O.P. (London) Medical
Superintendent European Mental Hospital,
Ranchi b. 22 Dec. 1879 m. Kunhi-
manny d. of Nellary Ramotti Educ. at Rugby
School Universities of Oxford and Göttingen
and University College Hospital, London
Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907 Ser-
ved throughout Great War (East Africa

Campaign) Mentioned in Despatches. *Publications* Numerous articles in scientific journals. *Address* Kanke (P.O.) Ranchi Bihar and Orissa

BERTHOUD EDWARD HARRY BA (Oxon) 1896 Member Council of State and Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration Bihar and Orissa b 18 Sept 1876 in 1894 Hamilton Cox Educ at Uppingham and New College Oxford Assst Magr Joint Magr and Magr and Collector in Benial and Bihar and Orissa since 1900 *Address* Patna

BESANT ANNIE President Theosophical Society and of National Home Rule League author and lecturer on religious, philosophical, political and scientific subjects General Secretary Indian National Convention b 1 October 1847 d of William Isaac Word and Emily d of Juma Morris m 1867 Rev Frank Besant (d 1917) Vice of Abbey in London legally separated from him 1873 ones on d Educ privately in England for many France joined the National Secular Society 1874 worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movement led by Charles Bradlaugh M.P. was co editor with him of the National Reformer Member of the Fabian Society Member of the London School Board 1887-90 joined the Theosophical Society in 1889 became a pupil of Mme Blavatsky elected its President in 1907, 1914 and 1921 Founded 1898 the Central Hindu College at Benares 1904 the Central Hindu Girls School Benares is on Court Council and Senate of Benares Hindu Univ and on Council and Senate of the National University when Hon D. L. Benares Hindu University, 1921 in recognition of unique services Elected President of the Indian National Congress 1917 18 Editor of *The Theosophist* monthly *The Adyar Bulletin* monthly and Editor of *New India* daily and weekly *Address* Adyar Madras

BHABHA HOPHMAJI JEHANSHI M.A. J.P.C.I.E. Hon Pres Magr Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore Member of Committee of David Sassoon Reformatory Institution Fellow of the Bombay and Mysore Universities Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore b 27 June 1882 Educ Elphinstone College and in England Assnt Professor Elphinstone College 1874-78 Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics Central College Bangalore 1876 Principal, Maharaja's College Mysore 1884 Education Secretary to Government Mysore 1890 Inspector General, Education Mysore, 1895-1909 Munirul Tulin (Mysore) 1909 *Publications* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education Report on the Education of Rural Boys 1920 and a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923 *Address* 38 Pedder Road Bombay

BHAIJUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJ SRI SRI, K.C.S.I. Vice-President of Council of Bikaner State b 16th

September 1879 Educ Mayo College Ajmer Appointed Companion to H.H. the Maharaja, 1896 and accompanied His Highness in his Indian Tour in 1896 Appointed Member of State Council 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department Maharaja's Foreign Member of Council Political Member Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet in Col of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A.D.C. to the Maharaja *Publications* Bhairav Vilas and Raskhined *Address* Bikaner

BHANDARI SRI GOPAL DAS, RT. RAI BAHADUR (1907) Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1916) M.B.E. (1919) C.I.E. (1921), M.I.C. (1924) Advocate High Court b June 1859 Educ Government College, Lahore, Elected Member Amritsar Municipal Committee 1899-1902 Nominated member 1902, to the present date Chairman Finance Committee for 80 years First non-official President Municipal Com elected March 1921 elected second time June 1922 Member Sanitary Board Punjab 11 years Member All India Sanitary Conferences, Punjab Madras and Lucknow Special Commr twice Lahore Conspiracy cases, 1916 17 Member Imperial Police Selection Board, October 1922 President Hindu Sabha Amritsar His Majesty's Guest Delhi Durbar 1911 Member Executive Committee, D.A.V. College Lahore Chairman Board of Directors Punjab National Bank Member and Punjab representative Imperial Malaria Conference, September 1908 President Managing Council Hindu College Amritsar Provincial Durbar 1912-13 elected for the third time President Municipal Committee Amritsar May 1925 *Publications* Malaria Booklet 1918 Town planning Milk Sanitary Conditions in boys and girls schools in India etc *Address* President Municipal Committee Amritsar

BHARATPUR MAHARAJA OF Lt-Col H.H. SRI MAHARAJA BRIJENDRA SAWAI SRI KISHEN SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, K.C.S.I. b 4 October 1899 s of Maharaja Ram Singh, m sis of H.H. the Raja of Faridkot Educ Mayo College Ajmer and Wellington *Address* Bharatpur Rajputana

BHARGAVA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL RAJ L.B. Advocate High Court Lahore b 1st Oct 1870 m d of L. Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rawat Educ Sirsa M.B. School, Rewari M.B. School Lahore Mission Coll Lahore Government Coll and Law School President Bar Assn Hissar got Durbar Medal and War Loan Medal acted as Secretary India War Relief Fund The Aeroplane Fleet Fund King Edward Memorial Fund was elected member Punjab Legislative Council 1916-20 and Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 Llie member St John Ambulance Association and Chairman District Centre at Hissar *Address* Hissar (Punjab)

BHATE GOVIND CHIMRAJI, M.A. (Bom.) Professor and Principal, Willingdon College b 19 Sept 1870 Widower Educ Deccan College Professor in Ferguson College, Poona, from 1896 *Publications* Principles

of Economics, Distant Travels Lectures on Sociology Carlyle, Three Philosophers Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi)
Address: Willington College Sangli Satara.

BHAVNAGAR H H MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINGH MAHARAJA OF 6 10th May 1912 s father Lt-Col H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji KCSI, July 1919 *Educ* Harrow England Address Bhavnagar Kathiawar

BHOPAL H H NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM BEGUM OF C I cr 1911 G.C.S.I. cr 1910 G.C.I.E. cr 1904 G.B.E. cr 1918, 6 9 July 1858 s mother, H H Nawab Shah Jehan Begum G.C.S.I. C.I. 1901 m 1874, Ahmed Ali Khan two s Right in lineal descent from the famous Dost Mahomed Khan, founder of the dynasty Address Bhopal, C I

BROHE JOSEPH WILLIAM CBE (1920) C.I.E. (1923) I.C.S. Secretary to Govt of India Dept of Education Health and Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms 1928) 6 8th April 1874 m Margaret Wilkie Stott M.B. (Ch. B. (St Andrews) M.B.E. *Educ* Doonan College Poona and University College London Under Secretary Government of Madras 1910 Dewan of Cochin State 1914-1919 Dy Director of Civil Supplies 1919 Secretary to the High Commr for India London 1920 Ag High Commr for India in the United Kingdom 1922-1923 Secretary to Government of India Department of Education, Health and Land 1924 and Ag Minister Viceroy's Executive Council November 1926 July 1927 Address 6 Hastings Road N W Delhi and C/o The National Bank of India Madras

BIGGS ALBERT ASHLEY Member of Institution of Civil Engineers (Member of Council and Chairman of the Advisory Committee in India) Member of Institution of Engineers India (Member of Council) 6 18.2 m Edith Helen Pollak *Educ* Blundells, Tiverton Devon University College Bristol Technical Training Stothert and Pitt Bath Assistant Chief Engineer London and India Docks Joint Committee Asst Engineer S M Railway Executive Engineer Madras Famine Feeder Lines Resident Engineer and H B M Consul Mormonga Portuguese India Ch Engineer M & S M Railway Agent, M & S M Railway Address Rostrevor Teynampet Madras

BIKANER, MAHARAJA OF MAJOR-GENERAL H H MAHARAJADEHRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIVOMANI MAHARAJA SRI SRI GAWGA SINGHIJ BHADUR G.C.S.I. cr 1911, G.C.I.E. cr 1907 K.C.S.I. cr 1904 K.O.L.E. cr 1901 G.C.V.O. cr 1919 G.B.E. (Military Division) 1921 K.C.B. cr 1918 A.D.C. Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile cr 1918 Hon LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England son of Maharaj Sri Lal Singhji Bahadur and adopted son of his own elder brother His late Highness Maharajah Sri Dungar Singhji Bahadur born 8 October 1880, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, m. 1897, is one of the Ruling

Princes of India (succeeded 81st August 1887) and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns Two sons, one daughter one grandson one grand daughter Invested with full ruling powers 1898, granted Hon Commission of Major in the British Army, 1900 and attached to 2nd Bengal Lancers promoted Lt-Col 1909 Col 1910 Major General 1917, served with British Army in China in command of Bikaner Camel Corps 1901 (medal despatches K.C.I.E.) served European War 1914-15 in France and in Egypt (despatches France and Egypt K.C.B.) Major General 1914 Bronze Star Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile G.B.E. (Military Division) Awarded gold medal (1st Class) of Kaiser-I Hind for public service in India during Great Famine of 1899-1900, attended the Coronation of King Edward VII 1902, and of King George V 1911, Hon A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales 1902, A.D.C. to H.R.H. the King Emperor since 1910 Was selected as one of the three Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference 1917 Received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol Was selected again as one of the two Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and the Peace Conference 1919 Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes 1921 and re-elected in 1922 and continued as such in 1923 and 1924 Represented the Ruling Princes of India for the third time at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 Is a Patron of the Benares Hindu University and Sri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares a Vice-President of the East India Association London, the Royal Colonial Institute London, the Indian Gymkhana Club London, the Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla, a member of the General Council of the Mayo College Ajmer and of the Managing Committee Mayo College General Council, Daly Coll, Indore the first Member of the Indian Red Cross Society the Benares Hindu University Court Is a Freemason Past Master of Lodge Rajputana Abu a past Dy Dist Grand Master of the Dist Grand Lodge Bombay Founder and Scribe E of the Royal Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh" Abu holds the rank of the Past District Grand Scribe Nehemiah in the Dist Grand Chapter of Bombay Mem of Royal Arch Chapter, Ajmer and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala Her Apparent Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur C.V.O. 6 7 September 1902 second son Maharaj Sri Bijay Singhji Bahadur 6 29 March 1909 Grandson Bhanwarji Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur 6 21 April 1924 Address Bikaner Rajputana.

BILIMORIA ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE B.A., 6 13 September 1854, *Educ* Chandenwady High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs Tata, in 1884 Retired 1921 Address Tata, Ltd London

BILLIMORIA SRI SHAPOORTEE BOMONJEE K.T. (1928), M.B.E. J.P. Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co Accountants and Auditors 6 27 July 1877 m Jeral, d of Bhauji N Dalal (1906) *Educ* St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate Member Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member

of the (CIV) of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee Vice President Indian Merchants Chamber 1926-27 President Indian Merchants Chamber 1927-28 Member Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee 1926-27 Residence 13 Cuffe Parade Colaba Bombay

BINNING **SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM** KT (1910) Merchant in Rangoon b 5 August 1861 s. of Robert Binning Glasgow unmarried Educ Glasgow Academy Address Rangoon

BINNING **DOUGLAS BLYTH** MA LLB Barrister b 29 Nov 1869 m. Miss Berne Educ Glasgow Academy Glasgow and Cambridge Universities Practised in the Bombay High Court for 32 years Publications "The Little Hill Station and numerous articles Address High Court Bombay

BIRDWOOD **FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM**

RIDDELL GCB 1923 1st Bt cr 1919 GCMG, cr 1910, KCB cr 1917, KCSI cr 1915, KCMG, cr 1914 CB, 1911 ADC General CIE 1908 DSO 1908

Commander in Chief India 1925, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General and Member of the Council of State, 1925 b 13 Sept 1865, s. of late H M Birdwood CSI J P MA LL D

(Cantab) late Judge of High Court and Member of Council Bombay LCB m 1894 Jeannette Hope Gowenly ed of Col Sir B F Bromhead, CB 4th Bart, of Thurbly Hall Lincoln Educ Clifton College RMA Sandhurst

Lieut 4th Batt Royal Scots Fusiliers 1883 12th Lancers 1885 11th Bengal Lancers 1888 6th 1917 13th Marhal 1925 Adjutant Viceroy's Body 1908 Bvt Major 8 Africa 1894

D A G 8 Africa, 1904 Military Secretary to Com in Chief 8 Africa (Lord Kitchener), 1902, A MG and Persian Interpreter to Com in Chief India, 1902, A A G Headquarters, India, 1904

Secretary to Com in Chief India 1905 Brigade Commander, 1909 Quarter Master General in India, 1912 Serry to Govt of India Army Dept and Member of Governor General's Legislative Council, 1912 14

GOC Australian Imperial Force 1915-20 ADC to the King 1906 11 ADC General to the King 1917 22, served Hasara 1891 (medal with clasp) Iasul 1892

N W Frontier India, 1897 98 (medal, two clasps) Tirah 1897-98 (despatches clasp) 8 Africa, 1899-1902 (severely wounded)

despatches 5 times brevets of Major and Lieut Col Queen's Medal 6 clasps King's medal, two clasps Chief Staff Officer Mohmand Expedition 1908 (despatches medal and clasp, D S O) served in

command of detached landing of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above Gaba Tepe, European War 1914 18

(wounded despatches, Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and Commander, Dardanelles Army 1915 16

Commandant Australian and New Zealand Army Corps and Australian Forces France 1916-18, G.C.M.G. Baring Son of Japan Tower and Sword of Portugal Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Croix de Guerre Grand Officer of the Crown, Belgium Croix

de Guerre Belgium) commanded 5th Army, Colonel Probyn's Horse 1924 France 1918-19 Colonel 12th Lancers, 1920 Colonel 6th Gurkhas 1925 Colonel in Chief 1st New Zealand Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry) 1926 Field Marshal (commonwealth of Australia Military Forces 1926

Lt D Cambridge 1910 LL B Melbourne (Victoria) and Sydney (NSW) 1909; Fellow Royal Colonial Institute Acting Commander in Chief India 1924 General Officer Commanding in Chief, Northern Command November 1920 24 Her Captain

Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, 6th Probyn's Horse Address Simla

BLACKETT **SIR BASIL PRILLYOTT** KCB cr 1921 KCSI (1926) CB 1915 Finance Member Government of India Nov 1922 b 1893 s. of late Rev William Russell Blackett MA Vicar of Holy Trinity Church Nottingham 1895 91 m 1920 Beatrice d of late Edward H Bonnet New York Educ

Merton High University (Oxon) Oxford MA 1st class Litt Hum 1904 entered Treasury 1904 Secretary to India Finance and Finance Commission 1913 14 sent to Capital Issues Committee 1915 went on special mission to U.S.A. Government October 1914

in connection with exchange problems arising out of the war Member of Anglo French Financial Mission to U.S.A. which raised the Anglo French loan of 500,000,000 dollars October 1915 Member of National War

Save Committee 1916 in representative of British Treasury in U.S.A. 1917 19 Controller of Indian Treasury 1919 1922 Com master of the Bank of Italy of Italy Officer of the Legion of Honour Address

Dilford Simla

BIJWAS CHART (CHART) s. of late Anantosh Ji was Public Accountant at Paripurna MA Bt Advocate Calcutta High Court b April 1884 s. of Mr Subhishid Bhawani d of Mr S C Mitha Educ Hindu School

Presidency College, Rajpur Chow College, Kollid Yakul High Court April 18 1910 Advocate, November 1931 Ordinary Fellow

Lakutia University and Member of the Syn dicate 1917 22, again from 1928 member of Barua Board of Secondary Education 1921 22 1st year University Law College 1911

21 Commissioner Calcutta Corporation 1921 24 and again Councilor Calcutta Corporation since 1925 member Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1928 Secretary

Bhowanipore Ratepayers Association Secretary South Suburban College 1916 17 Secretary South Suburban School Main and Bran li and Sir Romesh Chatterjee Girls School

Member of Committee of Indian Association was member of Council and for a short time Secretary National Liberal League Bengal Address 58 Puddopukur Road Bhowanipore Calcutta

BLAIR **ANDREW JAMES FRASER**, Director The Statesman, Calcutta, Founded the Eastern Bazaar, Limited, Calcutta, 1912, late Editor and Managing Director The Empire Commerce The Lampre Gazette (daily and weekly newspapers published in Calcutta) b Dingwall, Rose-shire 30 September 1872; s. of late Andrew Blair,

- Rector Dingwallburgh School, and Mary Ann Campbell, d. of late Thomas Duff, Glasgow m 1900 Constance s d of Thomas Johnston, one s one d Educ Glasgow High School. Engaged in journalism since 1890 Address Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- BLATTER** THE REV ETHELBERT, S J Ph D (1923) b 15 Dec 1877 Educ in Switzerland Austria Holland France England Joined the Society of Jesus in 1896, Professor of Botany St Xavier's College Bombay since 1903 Principal of the same College from 1919-1924 Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University since 1919 Publications Bibliography of Indian Botany The Ferns of Bombay Natural Orders in Botany The Palms of British India and Ceylon The Flora of Aden The Flora of the Indian Desert Flora Arabica Flowering Season and Climate Contributions to the Flora of Baluchistan Bionomical Palms of the After War Revision of the Bombay Flora Flora of the Indus Delta numerous botanical papers in English and German Scientific Journals Address Panbangan
- BLINKINSOP** EDWARD ROBERT KAYE, C.I.E. (1911) Settlement Commissioner Jaipur 1923 b 15 May 1871, s of Col Blinkinsop m Florence Edith, d of late Sir Stanley Ismay, K.C.B.I., three s Educ. St Paul's School, Christ's College Cambridge Entered I.C.S. 1890 Settlement Office 1897 Deputy Commissioner 1902 Kaiser-i Hind Medal 1903 Commissioner of Excise 1906 Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner 1912 13 Commissioner 1918 Address Jaipur Rajputana
- BLUNT**, LEWIS Solicitor b 29 Dec 1876 m Kathleen d d of the late Dr Thornton of Margate Educ Rugby School partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe Address 60 Poddar Road Bombay
- BOAG** GEORGE TOWNSEND M.A. (Cambridge) C.I.E. (1928) I.C.S. Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras b November 12 1884 Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903) and Trinity College Cambridge (1903 to 1907) Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908 Address Gambia's Gardens, Adyar Madras
- BOILEAU** COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON C.B. (1919), O.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command b 27 Sep 1870 m Violet Mary (Ferguson) Educ Christ's Hospital, R.M.A. Woolwich Active Service W. Africa, 1893 Central Relief 1895 China, 1899 Great War France 1914-19 Afghan War 1919 Address Quetta
- BOMBAY BISHOP** OF since 1908 Rt Rev, FRANK JAMES PALMER o s of late Archdeacon Palmer of Oxford and nephew of 1st Lord Selborne b 10 Jan 1869 m 1912 Hazel, y d of Col E. H. Manning Lee Brighton Manor Airedale Educ Winchester and Balliol Coll Oxford Ordained, 1896 Fellow Balliol College, 1891, Tutor 1893 Chaplain 1896 Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Southwell, 1899 1904 to Bishop of Rochester 1904 05 to Bishop of Southwark 1905-08 Publications The Great Church Awakes (Longmans, Green & Co) Address Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay
- BOSE**, SIR BIPIN KISHORE, K.C.I.E. (1920) Kt & 1907 C.I.E., 1898 M.A. Addressed in the Central Provinces and Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University b 1851. Address Nagpur, C.P.
- BOSE**, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt & 1917 C.I.E., 1903 C.S.I. 1911 M.A. (Cambridge), D.Sc. (London), LL.D. F.R.S., Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College Calcutta Founder Director of Bose Research Institute b 30 Nov 1858 Educ Calcutta Christ's College, Cambridge Delegate to International Scientific Congress Paris 1900 scientific member of deputation to Europe and America 1907 1914 and 1918 Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena (Proc Roy Society) Member Committee of Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations Publications Response to the Living and Non living Plant Response, Electro-physiology of Plants Irritability of Plants Life Movements of Plants Vols I and II Life Movements in Plants, Vols III and IV The Ascent of Sap The Physiology of Photosynthesis Address Bose Institute Calcutta
- BOSE** SIR KAILAS CHANDRAN, RAI BAHADUR, Kt & 1916 C.I.E., 1910 Kaiser-i Hind 1909 O.B.E. b Decr 25 1850 Educ Calcutta Training Academy Calcutta University and Medical College Fellow Calcutta University Vice President, Indian Medical Congress, Fellow R. Institute of Public Health Member, British Medical Association ex Member of the Corporation of Calcutta and Hon Presidency Magistrate, connected with many literary and scientific Societies of India and England and most of his contributions to the Medical Journals have been reproduced in the English and American Press 2nd s of late Babu Madhusan Banu Address 1 Sukra Street Calcutta.
- BRADLEY BIRT** FRANCIS BRADLEY B.A. (Oxon) I.C.S. Collector of Calcutta and Member Legislative Assembly b 25 June 1874 m to Lady Norah Spencer Churchill a of 8th Duke of Marlborough Educ Brasenose Coll, Oxford Entered I.C.S. 1898, Inner Temple 1906 Magte and Collr Hooghly, Midnapore Bhulna and Calcutta, Asst Director Local Resources, Mesopotamia with rank of Lt Col 1918 attached to British Legation Teheran 1918 19 men tioned in Despatches 1919 Publications Chota Nagpore The Story of an Indian Upland, The Romance of an Eastern Capital Sylhet Thackeray "Through Persia Twelve Men of Bengal" Bengal Fairy Tales Address United Service Club Calcutta
- BRAY** SIR DENIS DE SAUMAREZ, C.S.I. (1923), C.B.E. 1919, C.I.E. 1917, K.C.I.E. (1925) I.C.S. B.A., Gold Kaiser-i Hind Medal 1912, Foreign Secretary (1920) b 28 Nov 1875, m Colombia, d of Lt-Col H. P. P. Leigh, C.I.E. Educ Real Gymnasium, Stuttgart, Bunsell's School, Tiverton, Balliol College, Taylorian

- Scholar, Oxford, 1898** Entered L.C.S. 1898 served in the Punjab N.W.P. Province, Baluchistan, and with the Govt. of India Census Superintendent, Baluchistan 1910 Dy Secy Foreign and Political Dept 1916 Offg Private Secretary to the Viceroy 1918 Joint Foreign Secy 1919 Publications The Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets Brahui Language Life History of a Brahui Address The Secretariat, Simla or Delhi
- BRAY SIR EDWARD HUGH Kt** *cr* 1917 Senior Partner *Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.* President Bengal Chamber of Commerce Member of Imperial Legislative Council Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters 6 15 Apr 1874 m 1912 Constance, d of Sir John Graham lat 64 Educ. Charter House, Trinity College Cambridge Address *Gillander House Calcutta.*
- BRAUNE ALBERT FREDERICK EDGAR, M.A.** (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon) O.J.E. 10.3, Indian Civil Service Financial Adviser, Military Finance 6 1 April 1884 m 1909 Mary, d of James Thomson M.D. Irvine, Ayrshire Educ. Irvine Royal Academy Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College) Appointed L.C.S. Bombay 1908 Assistant Collector Satara 1908-1913, Superintendent Land Records 1913-1916 Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments 1916-20 Subsequently Deputy Secretary Finance Department Government of India and in 1922 L.S. attached to the Inchaup Committee on Retrenchment Financial Adviser Poets and Telegraphs 1924-25 Offg Secretary Finance Department 1926-27 Address Finance Department Government of India.
- BRAVESHAY MAURICE WILLIAM M.Sc.** (Leeds) A.B. Inst. C.F. 6 7 March 1883 Edu. Ripon Grammar School 1895-1900 and Leeds University 1900-1903 Training in Royal Dock yard Chatham 1903-5 App'd Asst Engineer Indian P.W.D. (Railways) 1905 Asst Engineer Eastern Bengal Railway 1905-09 Assistant and Executive Engineer under Sir Robert Gales on the construction of the Sara Bridge over the Ganges 1909-15 Assistant Agent North Western Railway 1914-17 Dy. Controller Indian Munitions Board 1917-18 Assistant Secretary and Railway Director Railway Board 1918-24 Dy. Agent P.B. & C.T. Railway 1924 Address B.B. & C.T. Railway Bombay
- BROWN FRANK A.R.C.A.** 1898, Indian Educational Service 1899 Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, since 1909 b Birmingham 187 m 1908 d of Lt Col Sir Adelbert Talbot K.O.L.E. Educ. Edward VI Grammar School and School of Art Birmingham Principal Mayo School of Art and Curator Museum Lahore 1899-1909 on deputation, Assistant Director, Art Exhibition Delhi Durbar 1902-03 Officer-in-charge Art Section and Trustee Indian Museum 1910 Publications *Picturesque Nepal*, 1912 *Indian Painting*, 1917 *Tours in Sikkim* 1917 (2nd Edition 1922) *Indian Painting under the Mahals* 1924 Address 28 Chowringhee, Calcutta.
- BROWN, THE REV ARTHUR HENRY, M.A.** (Cantab.) B.Sc. (London), O.L.E. (1926), Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist) 6 17 May 1882 m H Gertrude Parsons, M.A. d of T.L. Parsons, Reg Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908 Educ. Stationers' Company's School London Kingswood School, Bath (1896-1901) Trinity Hall Cambridge (Scholar) Entered Wesleyan Methodist Ministry and joined Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1906 became Principal in 1917 Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University 1921 General Superintendent Wesleyan Mission in Bengal Publication Translation from Bengali of *The Age of Gold* by Bita Devi Address Wesleyan College, Bankura B.N. Ry
- BUCE EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E.** (1918) O.B.E. (1918) Benter's Agent with Government of India and Director, Associated Press of India late Vice-Chairman Alliance Bank of Simla Director Associated Hotels of India P. Man Institute (India) and Borough Timber Co. b 1962 m Anne Margarete, d of late General Sir L. M. Jennings K.C.B. Educ. St John's College Hurstpierpoint Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years Hon. Sec. Executive Committee Our Day in India 1917-18 Publication *Shola Post and Present* Address North Bank Simla
- BUCKLAND SIR PHILIP LINDSAY Kt.** *cr* 1903 The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckland Judge High Court Calcutta since 1919 Educ. Eton and New College Oxford m Mary, d of Livingstone Dardas Called to the Bar Inner Temple 1896 Practised in High Court Calcutta Publication Text Book on the Indian Companies Act 1913 Address Bengal Club, Calcutta
- BUNBURY EVELYN JAMES B.A.** (Oxon.) M.C. J.P. Hon. J. Agency Magistrate General Manager Messrs Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd Bombay 6 31 Oct 1886 Educ. The Oratory School, Queens College Oxford and Osen Univ. France Joined Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd and came to Bombay in 1912 served with Grenadier Guards in 1917 and 1918 in France ending up as Captain Address Mount Ida Umballa Hill Bombay
- BUNDI H. H. MAHARAJA RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SIKHRI BAHADUR** 6 8 Sept. 1919, K.C.S.I., *cr* 1897 G.C.I.E. *cr* 1900 G.O.V.O. *cr* 1913 6 26 Sept. 1869 S 1889 Address Bundi Rajputana
- BURDWAN HON. SIR BLAY CHAND MAHARAJA, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR** of G.C.I.E., *cr* 1924 K.C.S.I. *cr* 1911 K.C.I.E. *cr* 1909 I.O.M. *cr* 1909 F.R.G.S. F.R.H.A. F.R.C.I. F.N.B.A. M.R.A.S. Hon. LL.D. Camb and Efn 1926 b 19 Oct 1881 a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtown Hall, Calcutta 7 Nov 1908 adopted by late Maharaja Jadhiraia and succeeded, 1887 being installed in independent charge of zamindari 1903 management in intervening years

carried on by his father the late Raja Rani Rishi Kapur two & two d Burdwan (the Senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zamindaris. Has travelled much in India made a tour through Central Europe and visited British Isles in 1908 when he was received by King Edward a Member of Imperial Legislative Council 1909 12, Bengal Legislative Council 1907 18 temp Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918 Member of the Bengal Executive Council 1919-24 Vice President Bengal Executive Council from March 1922 to April 1924 Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee 1924 25 a nominated member of the Council of State 1926 Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference London 1926 when he was received by King George V Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester Edinburgh and Stoke-on Trent 1926 Trustee of the Indian Museum 1908 President Agri Horticultural Society of India Calcutta 1911 and 1912 President of the British Indian Association Calcutta 1911 19 again since 1925 Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914 Chairman Calcutta Imperial (King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee 1911 12 President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War Publications *Vijaya Gitika* and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas *Studies Impressions* (the Journey of a European Tour) *Meditations* etc *Heir Mahatajadhurya Kumar Babu Uday Chand Mahabab* B A b 14 July 1905 Address The Palace Burdwan Rajay Mansil Alipore, Calcutta The Retreat Kureeong Lengal Bostbank Darjuling Mosapher Manal Agra U I etc

BURFOOT, HENRY FRANCIS, (Dayasagar) b March 1887 (Hastings) Became a Salvation Army Officer in 1885 Secretary for the Salvation Army's Publicity and Vernacular Literary work in the Western India Territory Arrived in Bombay from England in January 1887 m Lieut Jeeta Bai Galla Borsada 1890 Has held various appointments in N India, Punjab Rajputana, Gujarat and Telugu country Has edited the Gujarat Salvation Army periodicals for the past 19 years Author and translator of many Salvation Army songs and compiler of several song books in Gujarati Hindi and Punjabi Translator of The Doctrines of the Salvation Army and Orders and Regulations for Salvation Army Soldiers and Orders and Regulations for Salvation Army Officers into Gujarati Address The Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Bombay

BURLEY GEORGE WILLIAM Wh Ex., 1906 B.Sc. (Engineering) (London) 1921 M I Mech E 1923 M I E 1923 M A S Mech E 1923 Professor of Mechanical Engineering Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Matunga Bombay b 1885 m Ella Elisabeth, ex Harry Turton Educ., Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department)

Asstt Engineer Yorkshire Electric Power Co Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University Lecturer in Engineering and Head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments Technical Manager Guy Motors Wolverhampton and Lecturer in Electrical Engineering Wolverhampton Technical College Publications (Books) Lathe their Construction and Operation The Testing of Machine Tools Machine and Lifting Shop Practice Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting (Papers) On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists and on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Technical Articles Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England America and India Address V J T Institute Matunga, Bombay

BURT BRUCE CHUDLEIGH, MBE B Sc (London) I A S Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee b April 29 1881 Educ Univ Coll London Assistant Lecturer Liverpool University 1902-4 Trinidad British West Indies 1904-7 Entered the Indian Agricultural Service January 1908 Dy Director of Agriculture United Provinces 1908 21 Director of Industries United Provinces (in addition) 1912-15 Address 25 Wodehouse Road Fort, Bombay

BURRELL PERCY SAVILE M.A. C.I.E Indian Educational Service, Prof of Philosophy Allahabad University b 11 Dec 1871 m Ethel Marion Jane Billon Educ Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College Oxford Assistant Master in various English schools Appointed to the Indian Educational Service in 1904 and held the post of Headmaster Inspector of Schools, Principal of Queen's College, Benares Director of Public Instruction, U P Prof of Philosophy University of Allahabad Publications Articles on Plato's Republic in Mind Address C/o Messrs Thom. Cook and Son Berkeley Street, W 1

PITTLER HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MONTAGU K O S I (B C I E CVO CBE M A I O S, Governor of Central Provinces (1926) b 19 May 1873 m Ann, d of the late Dr George Smith, C.I.E Educ at Halesbury and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge, Fellow 1895 Hon. Fellow 1926 Served in the Punjab as Asstt Commr 1896, Junr sec to Fin Commr Nov 1900 Asstt Sectl Officer, 1902 Sectl Officer Kotah State 1904 special duty under For Dept 1905 ditto under Financial Dept 1909 Deputy Commr Lahore district, 1909 Dy Sec to Govt of India (Home Dept) 1911 special duty as Jt Sec. to Royal Commn. on the Public Services m India, 1912 15, Deputy Commr Attock District, 1915-19 ditto Lahore District 1919 President, Punjab Legis Council, 1921 Sec. to Govt of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1922 President, Council of State, 1924 Address Governor's Camp, C.P

BUTLER, Sir (Swansea) HARCOURT G.C.B.E. (1928) K.C.B.T., or 1911, G.B.E., 1909, C.I.E, 1901 I.O.S., D Litt J.L.D., F.R.G.S. F.R.S., F.R.S.A. Hon Life Member of the American Museum of Natural History, New

York Chairman Indian States Reform Inquiry Committee d 1 Aug 1889 in 1894 Florence d F Nelson Wright Edw Harrow Balliol College Oxford Served as Secretary to Famine Commission Home Financial Secretary to Government Director of Agriculture Judicial Secretary to Government Deputy Commissioner Lucknow Foreign Secretary to Government of India Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General Lieut Governor of Burma 1917 1st Governor of Governor of Burma 1923-1927 Address Government of India B Dhu

CALVET HUBERT B Sc (Lond) (1925) Member Royal Commission on Agriculture ICS Commissioner Rawalpindi Division b 30 Nov 1876 m Olanis d of late Edward O'Brien ICS Educ Univ Coll and St Thomas Hospital London and King's Coll Cambridge Entered ICS

Pres. of European Association 1922-25
Address 7, Alipore Park, Calcutta.

CARROLL, C. Agent, Bengal Nagpur Rail
way b 1877 Joined Bengal Nagpur Rly
as Asst Traffic Superintendent 1901 Dist
Traffic Superintendent from 1904-7 Per
sonal Asst to Agent 1907, Superintendent
of Goods, 1909 Dist Traffic Supdt. Kharag
pur 1910 Supdt of Goods 1911 represen-
ted B. N. Rly on several occasions on Goods
Classification Committee of Indian Rly
Confes. Association was Chairman of Rates
Sub Committee 1920 attached to Agent
Office as Rates Revision Officer 1919 Con-
firmed Supdt. Rates and Development 1920
By Genl Traffic Manager 1922 Commercial
Traffic Manager 1925 apptd Agent 1927
Address Calcutta

CASSELL, MAJ GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARTHUR
BALD KCB (1927) CBI D.S.O. Adjutant
General, Army Department (1928) b 15
March 1876 m Miss F. M. Jackson (1904)
Served in the European war including Egypt
and Mesopotamia Commanded Peshawar
District 1923-1928 Address Army Head
quarters Delhi and Simla

CAUMONT Rt Rev Mgr FORTUNATUS
HENRY DD O.S.F.C. 1st B.C. Bishop of
Ajmer since 1913 b Tours, 10 Dec 1871
Educ Tours Took his vows 1890 priest
1896, joined Mission of Rajputana 1897
Military Chaplain of Nanded 1900 and of
Mhow 1901 Prefect Apostolic of the same
Mission 1903 Address Bishop's House
Ajmer

CHAKMAN LALL DIWAN M.L.A. Member Leg-
islative Assembly since 1921 b 1892 Educ at
Convent of the Sacred Heart Murree Gordon
Mission College Rawalpindi Private
Tutors at Folkestone London and Paris
Joined the Middle Temple in 1910 finished
his Bar final in 1914 took Honours Degree
in Jurisprudence from Jesus College Oxford
1917 spent 1918-19 touring England In
connection with the Home Rule Deputation
headed by Mr. Plunket was appointed General
Editor of *Cadence* a London quarterly of Art
and Literature returned to India in 1920
joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as
Asst Editor founded the All India Trade
Union Congress in 1920 Address Lahore
(Punjab)

CHAMNEY Lt Col. HENRY CMG 1900
Principal Police Training College, Surdab
b Shillalah, b Wicklow m 1st 1907 Hon
Cecilia Mary Barnewall d 1908 sister of
18th Lord Trillickton 2nd, 1913 Alice
d of Col W. R. Bellingham of Castle
Bellingham on London Educ Monaghan
Diocesan School Serv'd South Africa 1900
first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse
and later with South African Constabulary
joined Indian Police, 1909 accompanied
the relief column to Manipal in 1891
Address Police Training College, Surdab
Rajshahi Bengal

CHANDA KAMINI KUMAR M.A. (1886) B.L.
M.L.A. Advocate High Court Calcutta
b Sept 1864 Chandraprabha Chaudhuri
Educ Presidency Coll Calcutta Formerly
a member of the Assam Council and Governor
General's Council, Fellow Calcutta University

Publications Presidential Address, 1st Sumat-
ra Valley Conference 1906 Presidential Ad-
dress Special Session, Bengal Provincial
Conference 1919 Presidential Address,
All India Postal and R.M.S. Conference
1924 Address Silchar Assam

CHARNJIT SINGH SIRDAR Chief of the
Punjab Fellow B.G.S., Member Royal
Society of Arts member of Kapurthala
ruling family b 1888 s of Ranawa Sohet
Singh Educ Jullunder Chief College
Government College Lahore Member
Council of State 1924 Address Charnjit
Castle Jullunder City Chadwick Simla W

CHARKHARI H. H. MAHARAJA DEVIARAJ
SIPAHGAR UL MITL MAHARAJA ARIMADAN
SINGH JUDRO BAHADUR b Jan 1903 b 1920
Educ Mayo Coll Ajmer invested with
full Ruling Powers on December 6th 1924.
Address Charkhari State Bundelkhand

CHATTERJEE SIR ATUL CHANDRA K.C.I.E.
(1925) High Commissioner for India (1925)
b 24 Nov 1874 Educ Hare School and
Presidency Coll Calcutta and King's Coll
Cambridge m (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased)
(2) Gladys M. Broughton O.B.E. D.Sc.
Entered I.C.S. 1897 Served in U.P. Special
Inquiry into industries in U.P. 1907-08
Registrar Co-operative Societies U.P. 1912
16 Revenue Sec U.P. Govt., 1917-18 Ch.
Sec U.P. Govt. 1919 Govt of India
delegate to International Labour Confes
Washington 1919 and Geneva, 1921-1924
1925 and 1928 President, International
Labour Conference 1927 and to League of
Nations Assembly 1925 Representative of
India on (covering) Body, International
Labour Office has been Member of Economic
Committee since 1925 Member Munitions
and Industries Board 1920 Secretary to
the Government of India Department of
Industries 1921 Member of the Viceroy's
Executive Council in Charge of Industries
and Labour Member of the Legislative Assembly
1921-24 Publication Note on the Industries
of the United Provinces (1909) Address
4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1

CHAUBAL SIR MAHABDEV BHASKAR K.C.I.E.
er 1917 C.B.I. 1911 B.A. LL.B. b 15
Sept 1857 m Anandibai only d of Para-
shram S. Gupta 1870 Educ Government
High School Poona, Deccan College Poona
Assistant Master Elphinstone High School
Bombay 1879-83 Yakk High Court Bom-
bay 1883 Govt Pleader High Court Bom-
bay 1906 Arang Punes Judge High Court
Bombay 1908, Member of the Executive
Council of the Governor of Bombay 1910-12
and 1915-17 Member of the Public Services
Commn 1918-15 Chancellor Indian
Women's University 1920 Vice-Chairman
and ex-Chairman Deccan Education Society
President of Commission to try Election peti-
tions at Bilgram and Dharwar 1924
to try election petitions at Shikar and
Ahmednagar 1927 Address 6 Finance
Office Road Poona

CHAUDHARI JAGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon)
M.A. (Cal) Bar at Law b 28 June
1863 m Saranbala Devi 3rd d of Sir Surind-
ranath Banerjee Educ Krishnahar Collegiate
School Presidency College Calcutta, St

Kavir's College, Calcutta and New College Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyaasagar College Calcutta Editor Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896, Organizing Secy Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7 Member Bengal Council 1904-7 Member Legislative Assembly 1921-1923 Publications Calcutta Weekly Notes Address 3, Hastings Street and Devadwar 34 Balgunge, Circular Road Calcutta

CHAUDHRI IAL CHAND HON DISTRICT
TFR HON RAO BAHADUR B A L I B O B C b 1882 m Shrimati Suahila Devi belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist Educ St Stephen's College Delhi Joined Revenue Department 1904 took I.L.B degree 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak elected Vice Chairman District Board 1914-17 elected Punjab Council 1926 nominated Council of State 1922 President All India Jat Maha Sabha 1914 (elect) Manager of High School for sons of Soldiers hon recruiting officer during War Minister Punjab Government (resigned in 1931) Revenue Member Bharatpur State 1904 and President State Council 1906-10 Address Bharatpur Rajputana

CHITTAJEE THE HON DIGN BAHADUR G O S B M BIR ANNAWAL CHITRA BAKER and Member of the Council of State b 1881 Has been a member of Madras Legislative Council Member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India Manager and founder of the Sri Meenakshi group of institutions at Chidambaram Sri Meenakshi College (1) Sri Meenakshi College (2) Sri Meenakshi Tamil College and (4) Sri Meenakshi Oriental Training College is a life member of the Senate of the University of Madras is a member of the Vattukottai Chitty Community Address Natana Vilas 38 Police Commr's Rd Vepery, Madras

CHITTY R B SHANKARHAM B A B L Lawyer and Member Legislative Assembly b 17 Oct 1892 Educ The Madras Christian College Elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1920 was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922 In Oct 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces Elected in 1923 as member Legislative Assembly Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Deputation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1923 was re-elected uncontested to Legislative Assembly in the General Election of 1926 Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly Address Hawarden Race Course Colaba

CHINYO SULTAN MEHERALLY J P and Hon Magistrate, Merchant Managing Partner in the firm of F M Chinyo & Co b 16th February 1885 m Miss Sherbanoo Luthbahoy K B rahim Educ Bharida New High School and Elphinstone College Founded the well known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engi-

neers the Bombay Garage now situated at Meher Buildings Bandstand Chowpatty Malabar responsible for the Wireless Industry in India Director of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co and the Indian Broadcasting Co Ltd Address Vihar Manil (Circular Road) Cumhalla Hill Borahay

CHINTAMANI CHIRRAYOORI YAJNEWARA Editor of the Leader of Allahabad b 10 April 1880 m Shrimati Krishnaswami Devi Maharaja's College Vizianagaram Filior of the Leader Allahabad 1909-20 Member U P Legislative Council 1913-1923 District of the Liberal Party to England, 1913 General Secretary National Liberal Federation of India President 1920 Minister of Education and Industries U P 1921-22 Editor of the Indian Daily Mail for a short time in 1925 Publications Indian Social Reform 1901 Speeches and Writings of Sir Chirayoori Vitha 1906 Address Gauri Nivas 18 George Town Allahabad

CHITNAVIS SIR GANGADHAR MADHAV K C I E C I E b 1863 elected to represent Central Provinces on Imperial Legislative Council 1893-1895 1898-99 King's Counsel at the coronation of King Edward VII 1902 President of C P and Bihar Provincial Conference 1906 additional member of Viceroy's Legislative Council 1907 elected representative of landholders in the Imperial reform Council 1910-1918 Nominated Member of Imp Legis Council from 1919 landholder in C P President N. A. pur District Council 1898-1924 President Central Provinces Legis Council (1921-1925) President Nagpur Municipality 1916-1918 Address Nagpur Central Provinces

CHITNAVIS SIR SHANKAR MADHAV KT (1908) BA Kaiser's Hind Gold Medal (1901) Imperial Service Order (1914) President U P Legislative Council b Dec 3 1863 m Parvati Bai Educ Free Church Mission School Nagpur and then at Elphinstone College Bombay Appointed Probationer for Civil Service under the Statutory rule 1 July 1885 confirmed as Assistant Commissioner 5th Oct 1887 appointed Deputy Commissioner December 1894 a member of the Indian Factory Labour Commission 1907-08 officiated as Divisional Commissioner 1909-10 retired from Service 1st March 1918 was Minister to C P Government from 18 Dec 1920 to 27 March 1924 Address Near Mental Hospital, Nagpur, C P

CHOKSY DR NUSSEHWANJEE HORMASJEE, C I E 1922 Khan Bahadur (1897) Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899) Medallist of the Epitaphies du public (France) (1906) M D (Hon Cause) Freiburg F O P S (Bombay) J M & S (Bombay 1884), Member Bombay Medical Council 1912-27 Vice President College of Physicians and Surgeons Hon Secretary Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund and the Viceroy's Leprosy Relief Fund b 7 Oct 1851 m Sorenthal Maneckjee Jhaveri Educ Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College,

- Medical Superintendent Acworth Lepers Asylum 1890-97. Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921) and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). *Publications* Numerous publications on Plague Cholera Relapsing Fever Leprosy Special reports connected with these subjects etc. *Address* Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill.
- CHRISTOPHERS** LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL RICKARD, M.B. (I.E.), O.B.E., I.M.S. F.R.S. Director Central Research Institute. *Address* Central Research Institute Kasauli.
- CLARKE** MAJOR ROBERT WILLIAM A.M. Inst. C.E. M.I.M.E. H.M. Trade Commissioner Bombay b 20 Jan 1872 m Dorothy Ann St Aubyn d of late Major W J St Aubyn Durham Light Infantry Educ at Malvern College and the Sheffield School of Mines North West Ry. Central Provinces and Bikaner State from 1896-1901 Served as Mining and Civil Engineer in Australia Canada British North Borneo Russia Roumania and Spain Joined 6th Batt York and Lancaster Regiment August 1914 and served in France till March 1919 Seconded to Foreign Office, March 1919 and served on Railway Mission to Poland Economic Mission in Central and Eastern Europe, and as Economic Expert to the Interallied Placate Commission in Upper Silesia up to September 1922 Was Member of the Economic Experts' Conference in Paris 1921 and Foreign Office delegate to the League of Nations on the Upper Silesian question 1921 Lectured before the British Institute of International Affairs May 1923 on 'The Influence of Fuel on International Politics'. *Address* Lytcham Buildings Ballard Estate Bombay.
- CLARKE** WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY H.M. Trade Commissioner Calcutta. Born 3rd March 1890 Educ High School Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond In business in Burma and India 1911-1921 joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, served with 38th Dograe Mohmand campaign 1915 to appointed Asstt Cable Censor, Madras 1916 and Deputy Controller (Hides) Indian Munitions Board Bombay 1918-19 Hon Secretary Coochin Chamber of Commerce and Member Coochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee 1921. *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta.
- CLAYTON** HUGH BYARD C.I.E. (1924) I.O.S. Municipal Commr., Bombay b 24 Dec. 1877 m Annie Blanch Nepean Educ St Paul's School Wadham College, Oxford 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lit Hum. Came to India 1901, served in Bombay Presidency employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. *Address* Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.
- CLOW** ANDREW GUTHRIE M.A. J.P. F.R.S. C.I.N. (1928) Indian Civil Service b 20 Apr 1890 m Anadue Mayne Dundee 1922 Educ Marlborough Castle School Edinburgh bt John's College Cambridge Served in U.P. as Asstt Collector Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer 1914-20 Secretary Disorders Inquiry Committee 1920 Controller Labour Bureau Govt of India, 1920-23 Chairman, Seamen's
- Recruitment Committee 1922 Secretary Workmen's Compensation Committee 1922 Under-Secretary to Government of India 1923-4 Adviser and delegate International Labour Conferences Geneva 1921 and 1923 Div Secretary to Government of India Department of Industries and Labour 1924-7 Member Legislative Assembly 1923 1925-7. *Publications* Indian Factory Law Administration (1913) The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924) Indian Factory Legislation & Historical Survey (1927) etc. *Address* 8 Hastings Road New Delhi.
- CLUTTERBUCK** SIR PETER HENRY Kt (1924) C.I.E. 1914 C.B.E. 1919 V.D. 1912 F.R.G.S. F.R.S. F.E.S. Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India since 1921 b 1868 s of late Alexander Clutterbuck of Bod Hall, Walsford m 1896 Rose Winifred d of Alfred Barrow Wilson Marriot formerly District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces India two s. Educ Clifton College Brixham Coopers Hill Royal Indian Engineering College Indian Forest Service Central Provinces 1890 transferred to the United Provinces 1896 Deputy Conservator of Forests 1897 Conservator of Forests Eastern Circle U.P. 1913 Chief Conservator of Forests U.P. 1915 Kasaari Hind Medal (silver) 1911 served in Volunteer forces 1887-1918 Hon A.D.C. to the Lieut. Governor of the U.P. 1910-18 Lt Col in command of the (Northern) U.P. Horse of the India Defence Force 1917-18 was Member of U.P. Legislative Council 1919-20. *Address* Simla.
- CODDEN RAMSAY** LOTUS EVERESH BAW TREKE, J.P., C.I.E. I.O.S. Political Agent Orissa Feudatory States since 1905 b 29 Oct 1873 m Dorothy Forster Grieve d of O J Grieve J.P. Brauxholm Park Educ Dulwich College Sydney Sussex College Cambridge Arrived in India 1897 Under-Secretary to Govt of Bengal in Revenue and General Dept, 1900-2 Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies, 1905 Publication Gazetteer Orissa Feudatory States. *Address* Sambalpur, B.N. Railway.
- COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, O.B.** (1919) O.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1916); Commandant of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus (Italy), 1920 Asstt Asstt Indian Railway b 27 March 1873 m Katherine Myne d of James Myne of Edinburgh Educ Westminster Joined E.I. Railway 1898 served in Army (France and Italy) during war 1914-1919 Hon Brigadier General in Army Director of Development Ministry of Transport London from 1919 to 1921 Rejoined E.I. Ry. in 1921 as Agent. *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta.
- CONNOR** LIEUT. COLONEL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt (1926) D.S.O. F.R.C.S., I.M.B., Professor of Surgery Medical College, Calcutta b 1877 m Grace Ellen Lew d of late E O Lews Educ St Bartholomew's Hospital London Indian Army Civil in Bengal War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times) D.S.O. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Professor of Surgery Medical College. *Address* 2 Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

CONTRACTOR MISS NAVALBAI DORABAI B A
J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate Lady
Superintendent Chauda Ramji High School
Bombay *Educ.* Wilson College Bombay
First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Hon
bay University (1922) an extensive traveller
throughout India Burma and Ceylon and
in China, Japan United States of America and
Europe *Publications* 1 contributions on topical
educational and social subjects in English and
Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers publish
ed in Bombay *Address* Hardinge House
Gowalia Tank Road Bombay

COOKE, Major General HERBERT FOTHER
GILL K.B.E. (1924) C.B. (1919) C.S.I.
(1921) D.S.O. (1917), I.A. Commanding
Sind Esquimaux District from April 1924
to 13 Nov. 1871 m. 1923 Harriet Mary
Hornby *Educ.* All Hallows School Hounton
R.M.C., Sandhurst First Commission 1892
Joined Indian Army 1898 Captain 1901,
Major 1910, Brevet Lt Col 1912 Sub
stantive Lt Colonel 1916, Bt Col., 1917
Substantive Colonel, 1911, Temporary Major
General (1918) Substantive Major General
(1921) served *Chitral* 1895 (medal and 1
clasp) *Tirah* 1897 (2 clasps) *Waziristan*
1902 (clasp) *Tibet Expedition* and *March*
to *Lhasa* 1904 (medal and clasp) *European*
War, from Jan 1915 to October 1917 (des
patches seven times C.B. 1st & 2nd cl.)
several years on Staff Appointments in India
including 4 years as Dy. Adjutant-General
in India and officiating Adjutant-General
from March to Sept 1920 Military Secretary
Army Headquarters 1922-24 *Address*
C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co Bankers

COPELLE RT REY FRANCIS STEPHEN R.O
Bishop of Nagpur, since 1907 to Les Gets
Savoy, 5 Jan 1867 *Educ.* College of Prian
University of France Lyons, B.A. B.Sc.
Entered Congregation of Missionaries of St
Francis de Sales Annecy Priest 1890 sent
to India for mission of Nagpur 1892 for
fifteen years attached to St. Francis de Sales
College Nagpur, as professor and principal
Address Nagpur

CORBETT, GEOFFREY LATHAM M.A.
(Oxon) C.I.E. (1921) Joint Secretary
Commerce Department Government of
India to 9 Feb 1881 m. Gladys Kate
d of late George Bennett Esq. Little
Eslington Manor near *Educ.* Brun
grove School Hertford Coll., Oxford 1st
Class Hon. Mods. (1902) 1st Class Lit
Hum. (1904) Passed into I.C.S. 1904
Asstt Commissioner C.P. 1905-09, Settle
ment Officer Saurgar 1910-16 Dy. Commis
sioner C.P., 1916-18 Dir. of Industries
and Dy. Secretary, C.P. 1918 Dy. Secre
tary Com Depart Government of India,
1919-21 on deputation South and East
Africa, 1920 Washington 1st Summit
Conference 1921, Phil Islands 1922 Director
of Industries and Registrar Co-operative
Credit Societies C.P. 1923 Offg Secretary
Commerce Department Government of India
1923-24 *Address* Commerce Department
Government of India Delhi and Simla

COTTELLINGHAM JOHN FRANCIS RAO, M.A.
F.M.U., Retired Principal of Wardha College
Bellary, 1891-1918 to 9th Dec 1860 m.

Miss Padmanji d of the Rev. Baba Padmanji
of Bombay *Educ.* Madras Christian Coll.
Asstt Master London Mission High School,
Madras Headmaster Wesley Coll Principal,
Hindu Coll. Cuddalore, 1880-1891 Member
Biliary Dist Board and Taluk Board since
1891 Vice Presdt Dist Board 1901-4
Member Bellary Municipal Council since 1903
Presdt District Educational Council Bellary,
1921-24 Represented Indian Christian Com
munity and Madras Presidency on the Legis
lature Assembly 1921-23 *Address* Book Cottage,
Bellary

COTTEBELL COLLE BERNARD, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Local Self Govern
ment Department Madras (1924) m. 1922
Educ. St. Peter's School York Balliol
College, Oxford Entered I.C.S. 1893, has
served in the Madras Presidency since 1898,
Deputy Commissioner Salt and Abkari Dept.,
1906 Private Sec to Governor of Madras,
1912-15 *Address* Madras

COTTON CHARLES WILLIAM EGBERTON, C.I.E.
(1920) Agent to the Governor General Madras
States 1823 to 1874 *Educ.* Eton and Univ
Coll Oxford I.C.S. 1897 District work in
Madras until 1907 when appointed Asstt
Director of Statistics, Calcutta Offg Dir.
Genl., Commercial Intelligence 1908-10,
Offg Dir. of Industries Madras, 1900-10,
Dy. Secy to the Govt of Madras 1911-12,
Dy. Secy Govt of India 1912-15 Collector
of Customs Calcutta, 1916-21, Director
of Industries Madras 1921 *Publications*,
Review of the Trade of India 1908 and 1910,
Calcutta Chatterbox, 1918 Handbook of
Commercial Information 1919 2nd Edition
1924 *Address* The Residency Trivandrum,
Travancore

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHCART C.B.E.
(1916) M.A. B.Sc., C.E., M.I.E.E. M.I. Mech.
E. M.I.E. (Ind) Director Messrs Mather and
Platt, Ltd to 10th Feb 1877 *Educ.* Glasgow
University Joined Mather and Platt Ltd in
1898 as apprentice subsequently became
General Manager Electrical Department and in
that capacity travelled widely on the Continent
went to India and South Africa and eventu
ally returned to India to establish Mather
and Platt's own office in Calcutta Bombay
and other centres for the control of their
business from Mesopotamia to the Straits
has travelled in China Japan United States
of America, Australia and Egypt During
war services were lent to Govt of India,
under Munitions Board was Controller of
Priority and later Controller of Munitions
Manufacture *Publications* Pamphlets on
Technical and Economic subjects *Address*
7 Hare Street Calcutta

COSINS JAMES HENRY Doctor of Literature
of Keiojuku University Japan (1922)
Principal Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of
International Culture), Adyar Madras m.
Margaret H. Cosins B. Mus. J.P. (1908)
Educ. at various schools in Ireland and
partly in Trinity College Dublin (Teachers
Course) Private Secretary to Lord Mayor
of Belfast Asstt Master, Belfast Mercantile
Academy Asstt Master High School Dublin -
Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in
Ireland, Demonstrator in Geography and

Geology, Summer Course Royal Col. of Science, Ireland, Asst. Editor New India, Madras. Principal Theosophical College, Madanapalle. Fellow and Prof of English, National University, Adyar, University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer Calcutta University. Renaras Hindu University Mysore University. Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Veda-Bharati Bengal, Registrar The Theosophical World University, Adyar Centre Organising Secretary The Theosophical World University Association (India) Genl. Editor Theosophical World University Text-books & co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc.), poet dramatist critic educationist philosopher Publications (Prose) A text-book of Modern Geography The Wisdom of the West, The Basis of Theosophy, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth Footsteps of Freedom New Ways in English Literature Modern English Poetry The Cultural Unity of Asia The Play of Brahma Work and Worship, The New Japan The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Essays, Sanskritisms (Poetry) Ben Madhughan Sung by Six The Blamished King, The Voice of One, The Awakening The Bell Branch Balm the Beloved Straight and Crooked The Garland of Life, Ode to Truth Mounted Feathers, The King's Wife (drama) Sea Change Surya Gita, Forest Meditation Above the Rainbow a Tibetan Banner Address.—Theosophical Society Adyar Madras

COUSINS, MRS MARGARET E. Bachelor of Music (Royal University of Ireland, 1902) Honorary Secretary Women's Indian Association and Hon. Magistrate, Madras. b 7 Nov 1879 m Dr J H Cousins Educ Dublin and Londonderry Solo pianist before marriage afterwards became interested in reform movements in addition to music Secretary Irish Vegetarian Society Hon. Treasurer and foundation member of Irish Women's Franchise League a militant suffrage society in which she worked for seven years and suffered imprisonment twice in the cause Left Ireland 1913 spent two years in Liverpool, came to India in Oct 1915 Publications articles in many newspapers and magazines author of The Awakening of Asian Womanhood Address Lead member Chambers, Adyar, Madras

COVENTRY, BERNARD, C.I.E., 1912 Agricultural Adviser to Indian States in Central India, since 1916 formerly Agricultural Adviser to Govt of India, Director of Agricultural Research Institute, and Principal of Agricultural College, Pusa, Behar b 10 Dec 1860, Educ Beaumont Coll. Came to India 1891, and joined Indigo industry started agricultural research station on modern lines, 1899, on foundation of Pusa Agricultural Research Institute and College, 1904, was made first Director and Principal, acted as Insp. Gen. of Agriculture and became first Agricultural Adviser to Govt. of India retired 1916. Address Indore, C.I.

COX, VAN LIONEL EDGAR, M.A., Senior Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras and Archbishop of Madras. b 28 March 1868.

Educ. Somerset College, Bath Dorchester Theological College, Durham University Deacon, 1891, Priest, 1894, joined Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1898 Archdeacon of Madras and Bishop's Commissary 1910 Address: Cathedral, Madras

CRAIK, HENRY DUFFIELD B.A. (Oxon), C.R.I., (1924) Chief Secretary to Government Punjab b 2nd January 1876 m to E.H. du Baken Carr Educ. Bion and Pambroke Coll. Oxford Joined I.C.S. 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then Address C/o Civil Secretariat Lahore

CRERAE, JAMES C.F.I. (1922) C.I.E. (1911) Home Member (Govt of India since July 1921) b 18.7 m. to Evelyn d. of the late Hon. Charles Brand. Educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Balliol College (Oxon). Assistant Collector Sind. Manager of Encumbered Estates Sind. Assistant Commissioner in Sind, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Commissioner Bombay Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay Sec. to Govt. of Bombay, Home Dept. Secretary to the Govt. of India Home Dept. Acting Home Member Government of India, 1926 Address The Secretariat, Delhi or Simla

CROSTHWAITE, REV. CANON ARTHUR, Exhibitioner of Pembroke College Cambridge B.A. (Sen Opt) 1892 Delhi Durbar Medal 1911 Kalsari Hind Medal 1st Class 1923 Missionary S.P.G. b 2 Nov 1870 m to Kate Louisa Barlow Educ. at St. Peter's School York and Pembroke College, Cambridge Missionary, S.P.G. and Vice Principal Christ Church College Cawnpore 1893-1909 Principal 1910-1912 Fellow of Allahabad Univ 1905 Hon. Fellow 1913, Chaplain of Moradabad and Head of S.P.G. Mission 1909-10 and 1912 to present date, Canon of All Saints Cathedral Allahabad 1921 Publications The Lessons of the Rik Veda for Modern India Patriotism, Theosophy Commentary on II Corinthians in The Indian Church Commentary Series Taswiron par sawal o jawab Du a ki kitab par sawal o jawab Asha! Bab hani ki tarib par sawal o jawab Address S.P.G. Mission Moradabad U.P.

CRUMP LESLIE MAURICE C.I.E. (1921) Resident at Gwalior (1924) b 12 September 1875 m Jean Dunlop McKerrrow, d. of Dr George McKerrrow of Ayr Scotland 1 s 1 d Educ Merchant Taylors School, Merton Coll., Oxford, Rugby football blue 1894-97 Entered I.C.S. Bengal, 1896 Pol. Dept. Govt. of India, 1900 Served in Hyderabad N.W. Frontier, Central India, Punjab States and Baroda. Publications The Marriage of America and other poems Address The Residency, Gwalior

CRUMP The Hon. Sir Louis Charles, Kt (1923) I.C.S. Puzosa Judge High Court, Bombay b 2nd Jan 1849 m Alice Russell Educ. Privately and at Balliol College, Oxford Indian Civil Service Address: High Court, Bombay

BUMING, THE HON MR ARTHUR HERBERT Judge, High Court Calcutta b 24 Nov 1871 m Beryl Christine Austen Educ Westminster School, Oriel College Oxford Appointed to Indian Civil Service 1893 came to India, 1894 served as Assistant Mag., Bengal Dy Commr Assam Dist and Sessions Judge Eastern Bengal and Assam officiated as Legal Membrancer Bengal officiated as Judge High Court, from 1916 app'd Judge High Court Nov 10 1921, Address 2, Alipur Park Calcutta

CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM Str, 2nd Baronet (Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim) Merchant and Millowner b 11 Sep 1837 m Sakinabai d of the late Mr Jafarbhoy Pirbhoy Educ privately A leading member of the Khoja Moslem Community a trustee of the Port of Bombay for 16 years member Municipal Corporation, for over 20 years a director on the board of a number of industrial concerns and of the Bank of India member Advisory Committee of the Dept of Industry and the Industrial Disputes Committee Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute nominated by Government Sheriff Bombay 1922; Kaiser Hind Gold Medal 1921 Knight Barh lor 1924 Succeeded his father the 1st Bt in 1924 Address Belvedere Warden Road Bombay

CUTTRISS C A MBE FRGS FRSA Sec Burma Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Member of the Burma Boiler Commission and Hon Magistrate Rangoon b Laureston, 28 Nov 1868 m Janet d of Dr Hayter M.D. was Hon Sec Burma Our Day Fund Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Improvement of Shipping Committee during the war Publications "Memories of Old Rangoon" Hints to Arbitrators and Essays on Commercial Subjects Address P O Box 324 Rangoon

DADABHOY, STR MANZUJI BYRAMJI CIE (1911) Kt (1921), K.C.I.E (1925) Member Council of State b Bombay 30 July 1855 m 1884 Bai Jerbanoo, O B E d of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoi Fallonji of the Commissariat Dept. Educ Proprietary High School and St Xavier's College Bombay Joined Middle Temple 1884 called to Bar 1887 Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887 Member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1880-90 Government Advocate Central Provinces 1891 President, Prov Industrial Conference, Raipur 1907 President, All India Industrial Conference Calcutta, 1911 Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920-27) Elected to the Council of State, 1921 and nominated 1923 Member Fiscal Commission appointed by Govt of India Sept. 1921, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance 1925-26 Member Municipal Board Nagpur, for 35 years Managing Director Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd Berrar Manufacturing Co., Ltd and the Model Mills, Nagpur Limited Proprietor Ballapur Saati Ghugus and Pugaon Rajur Collieries, numerous Manganesse Mines in the

Central Provinces and Berar and Behar and Orissa Several Gin and Press Factories in all parts of India Publications: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act Address Nagpur O P

DAGA RAI BAHADUR SETH SRI BIKSHERDAS, Kt (1921) Senior Proprietor of the firm of RAI Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand Banker Govt Treasurer landlord merchant, millowner and mine owner Director Central Bank of India of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company Baders, Chairman Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company Life Member of the Councils of Dufferin Fund and member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society b 1877 m Krishna Bai Educ privately Second Class Tasim, Bikaner State Publications Sri Katurchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity Address Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana)

DALAL, SARDAR SRI BOMANJI ARDESHIR, Kt, (1927) First Class Sirdar, Zamindar and Merchant Member of the Legislative Assembly since January 1921 b 18 April 1854 Educ Broach and Bombay m. Bai Navaabai Bomanji Dalal Owns 3 000 acres of land colonizing six thriving villages in out of the way places in Panch Mahals and (Aakwar Frontier on West and South of his estate Address Baroda Residence

DALAL, SRI DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt (1924), C.I.E (1921) Stock and Finance Broker, b 12 Dec 1870 m. 1890 one s three d Educ in Bombay Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913) Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1918) and wrote minority report, Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921) Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India 19 Nov 1921 to 25th Jan 1923 Delegate for India at International Economic Confere Genoa and representative for India at the Hague (1923) Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-25 Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923) High Commissioner for India in the U K, 1922-24 1, Address Marine Lines, Bombay

DAMLH, RAO BAHADUR KESRAY GOVIND, C.I.E. (1921) High Court Vakil, Akola (Berar) b 25 June, 1868 Educ Akola, Doman Coll Poona Law Class, Bombay Practised law at Akola since 1895 Member, C. P. Legis Council, 1914-16 Chairman, Co-op. Central Bank Ltd., Akola since 1911 Member of Committee appointed by C. P. Govt. to draw up a scheme of village panchayats Member of Committee on Co-operative Societies in C. P. appointed by Govt in 1921, First President of Joint Board of Berar Dist. Boards since 1922, Vice-President, Akola District Board from 1903 to May 1923, President Bar Assoc Akola for many years President, Berar Liberals and member of Co-operative Institute, Berar Address Akola

DARLEY, BERNARD D'OLIVE, C.I.R. (1919), Chief Engineer P.W.D. United Provinces. *b.* 24 August 1880 *Educ.* T. U. Dublin and Cooper's Hill A.M.I.C.E. Irrigation work in P.W.D. since 1908 *Address* Lucknow U.P.

DAS, BRAJA SUTDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly, Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation. *b.* July 1880 *m.* to Umasundari 4th d. of Bal Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur *Educ.* Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll. Calcutta. Took part in Utkal Union Conference since beginning in 1904 and Secy. for two years. Vice-President Utkal Sahitya Samaj, President Oriya Peoples Association, Vice-President Orissa Assocn. and Bamkrisheha Sewak Samaj. Was President Central Youngmen's Association Member Sakhirope Temple Committee. Was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board Member Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920. Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. *Publications* Editor of the Oriya Monthly Mukun and of the only English Weekly in Orissa. *The Oriya.* *Address* Cuttack.

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BHANU C.I.B. C.B.I. *b.* Jan 1865 *Educ.* at Punjab Government College Lahore. Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., 1886-1898. Milly Secy. to the Com. in-Chief Jammu and Kashmir 1898-1909. Milly Secy. to H.H. the Maharaja, 1909-14. Home Minister to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev. Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister March 1921-April 1922. Retired from Service *Address* Jammu and Kashmir.

DAS, MADHU SUDAN C.I.E. *b.* 28 April 1848 *Educ.* Calcutta University M.A., B.L., M.B.A.B., F.N.B.A. Represented Orissa in Bengal Legislative Council four times. Fellow of Calcutta University elected by Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to Imperial Council 1918 nominated to Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa. Minister (Local Self Government) Bihar and Orissa since Jan 1921 elected by Municipalities of Orissa to his present seat in Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Is the proprietor of Utkal Tannery and of the Orissa Art Ware. Ex-President of All India Indian Christian Conference. Advocate Patna High Court *Address* Cuttack, B.N. Ry.

DAS PANDIT NILAKANTHA M.A. writer of books for children on new lines. *b.* August 1884 *m.* Srinati Radhamani Debi (1905) *Educ.* Puri Zilla School, Ravenshaw College Cuttack and Scottish Churches College Calcutta. Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabadi on a new line. Was Resident Head Master there for 8 years, worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919. appd. by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 and non co-operated in 1921. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited *The Seba* in 1921, became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President, Utkal, 1922. Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs. 200 in 1923, elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924.

and again in 1927. *Publications* Pranayin (a kavya in six cantos) Konarka (along poem kavya) Mayadebi (a kavya in 6 cantos) Khurabela (a historical kavya in 29 cantos) Dana Navak (along poem kavya) Aryavilasan (Aryan life a critical treatise on Aryan civilisation) many other books for children. *Address* P.O. Sakhirope Dist. Puri (Orissa).

DAS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PROFULLA BANJAN Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919 *b.* 28 April, 1881 *Educ.* St. Xavier's College Calcutta. *m.* Dorothy Mary Evans 1904 *Address* All Mahail, Patna.

DAS, SATISH BANJAN Member of the Viceroy's Council (Law) Nov. 1925 *b.* 29 February 1872 *Educ.* Manchester Grammar School *m.* Bonolata d. of the late B. L. Gupta, I.C.S. called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1894. Advocate Calcutta High Court 1894. Standing Counsel to Government of India 1917 served on the Racial Distinctions Committee 1912 and on the Indian Bar Committee 1923. Advocate General, Bengal 1922 *Address* Simla and Delhi.

DAVIES THE REV. CANON ARTHUR WHITCOLPHER (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1921) Principal St. John's College, Agra *b.* 1878 *m.* Lilian Mabel Birney *Educ.* Uppingham School. Univ. College Oxford. Church Missionary Society Lahore 1906. Ordained Elton Diocese 1908. Joined St. John's College, Agra, 1909, Principal 1913. Canon of Lucknow 1917. Temporary Member U.P. Legislative Council 1926 *Address* St. John's College, Agra.

DAVISON DEXTER HARRISON Doctor of Dental Surgery *b.* 29 Sept. 1869 *m.* Margaret St. Clair *Educ.* Chicago University *Address* Lansdowne House Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder Bombay.

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA A.B., C.I.E. I.C.S. Commissioner of Chittagong since 1916 *b.* Calcutta, 19 January 1871 *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. St. John's College Cambridge Registrar of Co-operative Societies also Fishery Officer, 1905, Magistrate-Collector Rangpur 1911. Member of Bengal District Administration Committee 1913. Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary to Govt. of Bengal Genl. Dept., 1915. Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920 *Address* 1, Dumdum Road, Cossipore, Calcutta. Brookside Shillong.

DEHLAVI THE HON. ALI MAHOMED KHAN J.P., Bar at-Law (1896) President Bombay Legislative Council *b.* 1874 *Educ.* Bombay and London Practised in Gujarat and Hind. Dewan at Mangrol (Kathiawar) and Palampur, acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. *Publications* History and Origin of Polo. Mendicancy in India. *Address* Secretariat, Bombay.

DE MONTMORENCY, SIR GHOFFREY FITZGERALD, K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O., C.B.E. I.C.S., Member Punjab Executive Council *b.* 23 Aug. 1876 *Educ.* Malvern, Pembroke College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1899. Deputy Commissioner, Lyalpur, 1907. Settlement Officer, Chasab 1907. Junior Secy. to Financial Commissioner, 1911, on special duty in

connection with transfer of capital to Delhi, 1912. Personal Assistant and Dy Commr till 1918, Dy Secretary Foreign and Political Dept., Govt of India, 1920-21, Chief Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour in India. Chief Secretary to Punjab Government, Private Secy to the Viceroy 1921-23. Address: Secretariat Lahore.

DENHAM WHITE ARTHUR MR B.S. (Hons) Lond. 1904. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Eng) 1903. F.R.C.S. (Civil Surgeon) Allpore Calcutta b Feb. 28 1879 m E Gratton Geary (nee Davis) Educ Malvern College and St Bartholomew Hospital. Gold Medal 1st Netley Lectured I.M. 1905. Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital Calcutta also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital active service in Mesopotamia 1916-18. Offg Professor of Surgery Medical Course in 1922. Civil Surgeon Darjeeling 1919-1922. Civil Surgeon Allpore 1923. Publications: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning. Monograph on Toxic Allpore of Organic Arsenic. Address: 23 Bittern Park, Calcutta.

DENNING HOWARD B.A. (Cantab) C.I.E. I.C.S. Controller of the Currency b 20 May 1885 m Margery Katherine Wemyss Browne Educ Clifton College and Calus College Cambridge 10th Wrangler Indian Civil Service. Assistant Collector Bombay Presidency Under Secretary Finance Department of India Joint Secretary of Rabington Smith Currency Commission Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay and Controller of the Currency Address: Hastings House Allpore Calcutta.

DESHMUKH RAMRAO MADHAYAO B.A. LL.B. Bar-at-Law Minister C.P. Government b 15 November 1892 m Shaashkala Baje d of late Sardar Kadam of Gwalior Educ at Cambridge President All India Marathi Conference Belgaum 1917. Practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur 1919-20. elected to C.P. Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency elected to All India Congress Committee in 1921. elected to Legislative Council in 1923 as Swami 1st President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925. elected first chairman of District Council, Amraoti 1925. elected to the Legislative Assembly in February 1926. elected to the C.P. Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Representative in November 1926. Assumed charge as Minister to C.P. Government on 1st February 1927. Address: Secretariat, Nagpur, C.P. and Amraoti (Berar).

DESIKACHARI, SRI TRIMALAI DIWAN BHADUR, Kt (1922) B.A., B.L. recipient Kaiser-i-Hind Medal High Court Vakill b Sep. 1868 m. Cousin, d of Diwan Bahadur T. M. Rangachari Educ Pachalyappa s and Presidency Colleges. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council. President, District Board Technopoly for three terms till 17 April 1925. Member of the Legislative Council for two terms till 1924. Member Civil Justice Commission, India, till 1925. Address: Veekata

Park, Reynolds Road, Cantonment, Trichopoly.

DEULGHAT, YAWAB OF, NAWAB MOHD SALAMULLAH KHAN, KHAN BHADUR, C.I.E., b 1859 Educ Akola and under private tutors. Chief Officer Famine Relief 1899. First Class Hon Magistrate with special powers for the past 40 years. Member, C.P. Legislative Council in pre-reform days, being only Mahomedan Member of Council. Member, Ijra Commn and several other Commissions and Committees. Vice-President, Muslim University Foundation Committee. President of Reception Committee of All India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Nagpur and Amraoti Sessions. Member Governing Body of King Edward College Amraoti. First non-official President of District Council in the Province. Is the premier jagirdar of Berar and owns 8,000 acres of land in Berar and Nizam's Dominions. Address: Bonghat, District Buldana Berar.

DEVADHAR, GOPAL KRISHNA (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1920). Vice-President Servants of India Society b 1871 m Dwarka bai Sohani of Poona Educ New English School, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay M.A., Bombay University, 1904. Served as Principal of the Arjan Education Society's High School in Bombay, was Examiner of the Bombay University for Matriculation and M.A. examinations in Marathi for more than five years. Joined the late G. K. Gokhale in his public work 1904 and was first member to join Servants of India Society 1906 awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1914. Worked as Vice-President of the Servants of India Society for 3 years since 1923 and is again re-elected Vice-President of the Society for 3 years more. He has been ever since its beginning in Bombay Head of Bombay Branch. Toured in England and on the Continent in 1918 as member of Indian Press Delegation. He is the founder and Hon. Organizer and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, started in 1909 and now Hon. General Secretary of the National Social Conference. Organizer of the Malabar Relief Fund 1921 and South Indian and Malabar Flood Relief Fund in 1924, has worked on several Committees appointed by Government. Now the elected President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute of which for more than five years he had been Vice-President. Director Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Has published several pamphlets on Co-operation, Female Education and Social Reform. In January 1927 he received the distinction of C.I.E. and in June 1927 was unanimously elected as President of the Servants of India Society, Poona. Address: Girgaum Bombay.

DEVERELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CYRIL JOHN K.B.E. (1926), C.B. (1918) Quarter-Master General (India), since Feb 1927 b 9 Nov 1874 s of late Major J. B. Deverell was 1902, Bide d of Col. G. Grant-Dutton The P.W.O. West Yorkshire Regt Educ Bedford School. 2nd Lieut. The P.W.O. West Yorkshire Regt, 1896, Adjutant, 3rd West Yorkshire Regt., 1902-4, passed Staff

College 1907 Brigade Major India 1908-11 General Staff India 1913-14 Brigade-Major, B.E.F. 1914-16 commanded 4th East Yorkshire Regt. 1915 20th Infantry Brigade 7th Division, 1915-16 3rd Division Aug. 1916-April 1919 (C.B.) Officer of the Legion of Honour, Croix de guerre with Palm. Bt. Major, 1915 Bt Lt-Col., 1916 Lt.-Colonel, 1917 Promoted Major General for distinguished service in the field 1919 despatches 9 times Welsh Division T. A. 1919-21 commanded United Provinces District India 1921-25 Appointed Local Agent General Feb 1927 Address Army Head-quarters Delhi and Simla.

DHRANGADHRA, H. H. MAHARANA SHRI Sir GRANDEHAMSTHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. MAHARAJA RAJ SAHEB b 1889 Suc father 1911 Educ in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant Address Dhurangadhra, Kathiawar

DHURANDHAR RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH A. M. Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay b 4th March 1871 m Gangubai 4th daughter of Madhav Rao T. Rao Educ Rajaram High School Kolhapur and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918 Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923 holding at present the post of the Personal Assistant to the Principal Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay Publications Illustrated C. A. Kincaid's (I.C.S.) (1) "Deccan Nursery Tales" (2) Stories of King Vikram B. M. Edwards (I.C.S.) By ways of Bombay Otto Rothfeld's (I.C.S.) Women of India and several other Marathi Gujarathi Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs Macmillan & Co Oxford University Press Longmans Green & Co and several other Indian publishing firms. Address Shree Amba Bagan Prabhu Nagar Khar Bombay Suburban District B. H. & C. I. Ry

DICK, GEORGE PARIS, C.I.E. 1916 Bar at Law Member of C. P. Legislative Council 1921 and of each preceding Council Govt Advocate C. P. b 1866 m Effie Geraldine Newman Educ. Dulwich College called to Bar Middle Temple, 1889 Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1893 of the Judicial Commissioner Court Nagpur, 1891 Lecturer in Law to the Morris College, Nagpur President, Now English High School and President, Nagpur Civil Station Municipal Council Publications His Film and His Fortune. Address The Kothi, Nagpur

DINAJPUR LIBERTYHANT MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR b 1894 s by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur K.C.I.E. m 1916 Educ Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association Member, Dis. Board, Dinajpur and Chairman, District Board Dinajpur and Member, British Indian Association Bengal Landholders' Assocn Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Assocn, London, Cal

cutta Literary Society North Bengal Zamindars' Assocn Rangiya Sahitya Parishat Received King's Commission in Jan 1924 Address Dinajpur Rajshahi, Dinajpur, 3 Middleton Bow Calcutta

DONALD, DOUGLAS, C.S.I. (1921) C.I.E. Commandant, B. M. Police and Samana Brides o 1845 Educ Bishop Cotton School, Simla. Joined the Punjab Police Force at Ambala, 1888, transferred to Peshawar 1889, appointed C. B. M. Police Kohat, 1890, served Miran- kal Expedition, 1891 on Samana posts and Tirah, re-transferred to Kohat 1899 on special duty to raise Samana Brides Address Military Police Kohat

DORNAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912 Rt Rev VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AKARIAN [1st Indian bishop Hon. L.L.D. (Cantab.) b 17 Aug 1874 Educ C. M. S. High School, Mengamparam C. M. S. College Tinnevely Madras Christian College One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely 1908 Hon Secretary 1903-9 Hon Gen Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9 visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907 and its Vice-President, 1908-11 visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910, Head of Dornal Mission, 1909-12 Publications Holy Baptism Confirmation, First Corinthians, etc Address Dornal Singarai Collieries, Deccan

DUFF REGINALD JAMES General Manager New India Assurance Company Ltd Bombay b 11 July 1886 m Olive A. Lockie Educ Whitgift Grammar School, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co Ltd London and Bombay Address Royal Bombay Yacht Club Bombay

DUGGAN JAMESHANTI NUSSEHWANJI D.O. (Oxon) F.C.P.S. Major I.M.S. (Hon) I.M. & S. J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge Sir C. I. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology Grant Medical College Bombay b 8 April 1884 m Miss Parakh. Educ Bombay Oxford Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology Grant Medical College Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon First General Hospital Bombay is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate Bombay Publications Papers on Spring Catarrh Anterior Keratitis Gonorrhoea and allied diseases of the eyes Artificial Eye, Tropical papilla Squint cases and Sub-Conjunctival Injections in the eye A familial group of the Sclerokerat Deep in filtration Anaesthesia in Ophthalmic Operations Address Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

DUHR THE REV JOSEPH S.J. Ph.D. D.D. Principal St. Xavier's College, Bombay b March 18, 1888 Educ the Gymnasium Rhetorisch Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium, Manresa House, Southampton London St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst Imperial College, South Kensington, St. Mary's Theological

Seminary Amreong India Gregorian University Rome Champion Hall Oxford Professor at St Xavier's College Calcutta 1910-1915 Professor at St. Xavier's College Bombay 1918-1921 Principal of St. Xavier's College Bombay, from 1924 Address St. Xavier's College, Crumchank Road Bombay

DUNDAS, ROBERT THOMAS, C.I.E. Inspector General of Police Bihar and Orissa since 1914 Additional Member of Lacut-Governor's Council b 1868, s s of the late Donald William Dundas Address Bihar

DUNI CHAND LALA B A Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894); Member Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work b 1873 s s Shrimati Bhagdevi Educ Fortman Christian College and Oriental Coll Lahore Practised at the bar until 1921 Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899 was manager of Anglo Sanskrit High School Ambala from 1906-1921 Member Managing Committee D.A.V. College resumed practice in 1923 presided over All India Sudhi Conference in 1917 been a member All India Congress Committee since 1920 was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Amendment Act presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Bahawal in 1927 at present President Provincial Svaraj Council, Punjab Address Krishna Nivas Ambala

DUNN CUTHBERT LIN RAY, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin) D.P.H. (Lond) C.I.E. (1928) Serbian Order of St Sava 4th Class (1930) Director of Public Health United Provinces b 15th May 1875 m to Janet Logan Dalziel Educ Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University South African War 1914-1915 1900 to August 1902. Entered I.M.S. 1st September 1902 Tibet Campaign 1904 Civil Employ Punjab 1905 to 1910 as pleader Deputy Sanitary Commissioner U.P. 1910-1914 War services 1914 to 1919 Three times mentioned in despatches Director of Public Health U.P. 1919 to date Publication Indian Hygiene and Public Health Dunn and Pandya 1920 Various papers in scientific journals Address Lucknow

DUNSTAN, ERIC CYPRIAN B A (Oxon) General Manager Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd b 16 April 1894 Educ Radley College Abingdon (Classical Scholar) Magdalen College Oxford (Academic Clerk) During war served with 7th Service Bn The Buffs After the war became Private Secretary to H Gordon Selldridge Man Director of Selfridges later was Personal Assistant to the Principal Agent (Admiral Sir Reginald Hall M.P.) of the Conservative Party Address Morfa House Colaba, Bombay

DURBHANGA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF SIR KAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. or 1915, K.C.I.E. or 1902 K.B.E. or 1918 16 Jan 1860, s of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh Bahadur, twice married two s one s is head of the Mathil Brahmins in India Educ Durbhanga, Muzaffarpore and Benares Appointed Assistant Magistrate (in

dian Statutory Civil Service), 1877 resigned, 1885 to manage his own extensive estates, received title, Raja Bahadur 29 May 1886 was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts under Government Notification, 14 May 1888 1888-90 sent in Bengal Legislative Council as representative of Landowners of Bengal and Behar, succeeded to the Gaddee of Raj Durbhanga on decease of his brother 1898 received title Maharaja Bahadur 1898 Member Imperial Legislative Council, five times and six times President of British Indian Association Life Free Behar Landholders Association, and Life Pres Bharat Dharma Mahamandal by which he was elected to be the chief of the orthodox Hindus of India made hereditary Maharaj Bahadur 1907 hereditary Maharajadhiraj 1910 has restored and constructed temples destroyed by the earthquake of 1905 in Kanya Khyas Assam Sylhet and other places has constructed the Rajnagar Palace at a cost of £160,000 It is the finest example of oriental architecture in Bengal since the Mogul period has constructed magnificent temples at Darbhanga Patna, Rajnagar Bhowra Kamakhya Lahor etc possesses one of the best libraries in India Kaiser Hind Gold Medal 1900 a Member of Indian Police Commission and of Indian Finance Trust Pres of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee for Bengal 1905 Member Executive Council Bihar and Orissa 1912 17 President Hindu University Society, 1918 President Indian Industrial Conference 1908 President, Religious Convention (Parliament of Religions) held at Calcutta 1910 and at Allahabad 1911 President All India Hindu Conference April 1915 President Bengal Landholders Association Presented 5 aeroplanes during the war Member, Council of State D Litt (Benares Hindu University) 1922, Trustee to the All India Victoria Memorial Hall s Maharaja Kumar Kameshwara Singh, b 28 Nov 1907 Recreations Chess Address Durbhanga India other Palaces at Rajnagar Calcutta Simla, Patna, Allahabad Benares Muzaffarpore Purnah, Ranchi and Hardwar

DUTT AWAR NATH B A B.I., M.L.A. s of late Mr Durga Das Dutt and Smtati Jugal Mohini Dutt High Court Vakil Burdwan b 19 May 1875 m Srimati Luncan Ghosh 1897 daughter m Sandhyatare, born 1902, s s s Asok Nath b 1906 Educ Balika A S School Howrah Rlyon and Municipal Schools Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll Calcutta was Chairman Local Board Member District Board Secretary People's Association District Association, Central Co-operative Bank Ltd Burdwan elected Member Court of the University of Delhi and President Benual Postal Conference and All India Telegraph Union and was editor of monthly magazine Alo Address Runkl Ajoy, Keshabpur, Burdwan.

EASTLEY CHARLES MORTIMER, Solicitor and Notary Public b 2 September 1890 m Rene Beryl Chester Winkle Educ Paignton Devon, England La Villa, Ouchy Lausanne, Switzerland, Dr F Schiller, Allee 5, Goring,

- Germany Served in the 'Great War' from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) in India as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and as a Pilot in the R.A.F. against the Mohmands on the N.W.F. in 1916 against the Marri in Baluchistan in 1917 against the Turks at Aden in 1918 against the Afghans in 1919. Address: C/o Little & Co. Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building Bombay.
- EMSTERMANS DR. FABIAN ANTHONY, O.C.** Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since 1905 b. Belgium, 1858. Educ. Episcopal Seminary Hoogerstraten, studied Philosophy at Mechlin. Joined the Capuchin Order at Rughien, 1878. Ordained Priest, 1883. Professor in Apostolic Seraphic School at Bruges, 1885-9. Came to India, 1889. Address: Lawrence Road Lahore.
- EWBANK, ROBERT BENSON, B.A. (Oxon.)** C.I.E. (1924) I.C.S. Collector and Dist. Magistrate Sukkur b. 22 Oct. 1883. m. Frances Helen, d. of Rev W.F. Simpson of Calbeck, Cumberland. Educ. Queen's Coll. Oxford. Asst. Coll. and Asst. Pol. Agent. 1907, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1912-20. Secretary to Imperial Committee on Co-operation 1914. 1920-24 Deputy Secretary to Gov. of India successively in Commerce, Rev. and Agric. P.W.D. and Education. Health and Land Departments. 1924 Secretary Colonies Committee London 1925. Official as Private Secretary to H.E. Lord Reading. Secretary Back Bay Enquiry Committee 1926. Publications: Bombay Co-operative Manual and Indian Co-operative Studies. Address: Sukkur.
- EWENS STANLEY R.** (Adopted Indian name: Jaya Veera) Lieut. Commissioner Salvation Army Territorial Commander for Eastern India and Burma. Headquarters Calcutta. b. 15th Feb. 1887. m. Staff Captain Nellie Swiften (1923). Became an officer of the S.A. in 1884 (out of Notting Hill, London). Has previously done S.A. service in South America, Ceylon and Great Britain and as under Foreign Secretary at the Army's International Headquarters and held important positions at the S.A. National Headquarters London.
- FARIDKOT, H. H. FAZLAD-J-SAADAT NISWAN HASRAT-KAISAR-I HIND, BRAR BANS RAJA HAR LINDAR SINGH BAHADUR** b. 1915, in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. Address: Faridkot, Punjab.
- FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI NAWAB SIR FARID-DOON JUNG FARIDDOON DAULA, FARIDDOON MULK BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. C.B.E.** Member Extraordinary H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council b. 1849. Address: Salafabad Hyderabad, Deccan.
- FARRAN, ARTHUR COUNTRYMAN M.A., B.A. (1911)** F.R. Hist. Society. Professor of History Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. June 16 1890. Educ. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay.
- FATEH ALI KHAN, HON. HAJIR, NAWAB KISHANPASHA, C.I.E. b. 1862.** S. to headship of Kishanpash, 1890. Placed himself and his great clan at disposal of Government for Chitral campaign, and induced many of tribes across border to adopt attitude of pacific non intervention. For this service received 8000 acres of land in Chenab Canal Colony for settlement of his followers, has served on Punjab Legislative Council, representative of Punjab at famine Conference, 1897, Life President of Anjuman-i-Islamia Lahore, and Imamia Association of Punjab, a Councillor of Alchison Chiefs College, Lahore. Fellow of Punjab University, Trustee of Aligarh College. Held a Nisior Ali Khan. Address: Alchison Chiefs Coll., Lahore.
- FAWCETT THE HON. JUSTICE SIR CHARLES GORDON HILL, Kt. (1927)** Judge, High Court Bombay since April 1920 b. 23 June 1869. Educ. Harrow. Pembroke Coll. Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1888. Under Sec. to Govt. of Bombay 1898. Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs 1899. Remembrancer and Sec. to Govt., 1904. Additional Judicial Commr. Sind, 1914. Judicial Commr. Sind 1918. Address: Murra Field, Malabar Hill Bombay.
- FAWCUS GEORGE ERBERT M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1927) O.B.E. (1923), V.D. (1923)** Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. b. 12 March 1885. m. (1911) Christine d. of Walter Dawes. J.P. of Rye Sussex. Educ. Winchester College and New College Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909, Director of Public Instruction Bihar and Orissa, since 1917. Address: Patna, B.I.R.
- FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY SIR (1913) O.B.E. (1920)** Merchant and Millowner b. 4 Oct. 1872. m. Bai Sakinabai, d. of the late Mr. Dattooboy Ebrahim. Educ., privately. Municipal Corporator for over 21 years. Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11). President, 1914-15, Represented Bombay Millowners Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1918-16. represented Bombay Corp'n on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances, invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay and a Member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India. Chairman Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association being Chairman 1907-8. Fellow of the Bombay University. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans. Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice President of the All India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Muslim University Foundation Association. Member of Bombay, 1925. Address: Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FAZL-I-HUSAIN, THE HON MIAN SIR, Kt (1885) B.A. (Punjab), M.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), Revenue Member Punjab Government b 14 June 1877 m oldest s of Mian Nurahmad Khan Educ. Abbottabad, Govt College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge Practised in Sialkot 1901-5, in the Punjab High Court, Lahore, 1905-20 Preside High Court Bar Association 1919-20 Professor and Principal Islamia College, 1907-8 Secretary Islamia College 1906-13 Fellow Punjab University, 1909-1920 Syndic Punjab University 1912 represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20 President, All India Mahomedan Educational Confce. 1922 started Muslim League 1906 Title of K B 1919 President Punjab Prov Confce 1918 elected to Punjab Legislative Council 1920 Apptd Minister of Education Punjab, 1921 President, All India Muslim Educational Conference at Aligarh reelected unopposed to Punjab Legis Council 1923 re-appointed Minister of Education Punjab 1924 Temp additional Member of Council H F The Governor General of India's Council Aug Nov 1925 Apptd Revenue Member Punjab, 1926 Leader of the House since July 1926 Address E Lytton Road Lahore Amnada, Simla.

FILOSE Lt-Col CLEMENT M.V.O Military Sec to Maharaja of Gwalior since 1901, b 18.5 Educ. Carmelite Monastery Clonalkin Carlow College Entered Gwalior State service 1872 Lt-Col 1903 Assistant Inspector Gen Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer 1894-97 A D C to the Maharaja Scindia 1899-1901 Address Gwalior.

FORD SIR REGINALD D.S.O. (1890) C.M.G. (1915), C.B. (1916) K.C.M.G. (1918) Commandeur Legion d'Honneur Leopold of Belgium American Distinguished Service Medal Grand Officer Crown of Italy Belgium and Avis of Portugal, General Manager Dunlop Rubber Company India Burma and Ceylon b Dec 7, 1868, m Pearl Gertrude d of W Tothill, Dudley Ohio U.S.A Educ Durham School, Royal Marines (L.I.) 1889 B.A. S.C. 1904, S.A. War despatches 3 times D.S.O., Great War despatches eight times, C.M.G. C.B. Promoted Major General and K.C.M.G. Retired 1919 Address—C/o Dunlop Rubber Co., P O Box 535 Bombay

FORSTER, MARTIN ONSLOW Ph. D (Wurz burg) D.Sc. (London) F.I.C.F.R.S. (1905) Director Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1922) b 1872 Educ Private schools Finsbury Technical College Wurz burg Univ, Central Technical College South Kensington Asst Prof of Chemistry Royal College of Science, 1902-13 Director Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry 1915-22 Hon. Secretary Chemical Society 1904-10, Treasurer 1915-22, Longstaff Medallist 1915, President of Chemistry Section British Association, 1921 President Indian Science Congress, 1925 Publications Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society Address Hebbal, Bangalore

FOULQUIER, Rt HON EUGENE CHAMBERLAIN Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Tibet, Bishop of Ceylon, since 1902, b 1866. Address Mandalay

FREEKE CHCIL GEORGE, B.A. (Cantab) B.Sc. (Lond) F.R.S. I.C.S., Dy Secretary Govt. of Bombay Finance Dept. 1922 b 8 October 1897 m Judith Mary Marston Mdn. Merchant Taylor's School, London. St. John's College Cambridge Entered I.C.S. 1912. Under Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industries Department 1919 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1921-1926 Address, Secretariat, Bombay

FREEMANTLE SIR SELWYN HOWE Kt (1925) C.I.B. (1915) C.S.I. (1920) I.C.S., Senior Member Board of Revenue U.P. b 11 Aug 1869 m to Vera d of H Marsh O.I.E. Educ Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford Entered I.C.S., 1890 Settlement Officer Bareilly 1908 Registrar Co-operative Societies 1907 Magte and Collr Allahabad 1918 Commissioner, Bareilly 1918, Controller of Passages 1919 Commissioner Meerut 1919 Member Board of Revenue U.P. 1920 Publications Ral Bareilly Settlement Report 1896 Bareilly Settlement Report, 1902 Report on Supply of Labour to factories 1905, A Policy of Rural Education, 1917 Address Lucknow, U.P.

FROOM, SIR ARTHUR HENRY Kt or 1922 Member of the Council of State India since 1921 s of late Henry Froom b 1 Jan 1873 m late 1905 Ktfc (d 1924) y d of late Thomas Bryant F.R.C.S. 2nd 1925, Isabel Patricia d of R Manners Downie Knutsford Educ St Paul's School Entered service of P & O S.N. Co 1890 Superintendent P & O S.N. Co Bombay 1912-16 Partner Macdonald Mackenals & Co Bombay, since 1916 Trustee Port of Bombay 1912-24 Chairman Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1920, Member Imperial Legislative Council, 1921 Member Indian Mercantile Marine Committee India, 1923-24 Member Reforms Enquiry Committee, India, 1924 Member, Central Advisory Council Railways, India J.P. Bombay Address Mont Blanc, Dadayett Hill Bombay

FYSON PHILIP FURLBY, M.A. (Cantab) F.L.S. Ag Principal, Pres Coll., Madras. b 1877, m Diana Ruth Wilson 1914 Educ Loretto School Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge Professor of Botany, Presidency College Madras, 1914-1921 Publications, Flora of the Nilgiri and Palney Hill-tops, Botany for India Editor Journal of Indian Botany Address Presidency College House, Madras

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S. Artist. b 19 Dec. 1880 m Atiya Begum H Fyee sister of Her Highness Nazli Bafya Begum of Janjira. Educ School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent B.A., and Sir Solomon J. Solomon, B.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions, privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris Goupille and Arthur Tooth's in London, Knoeders, Andersons and at the Palace of Fine Arts in U.S. America. In 1925 the

- National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection now hung in the Tate Gallery Millbank. For several years Art Adviser to H H the Gaskwar of Baroda. The existence of the Baroda Art Gallery and its collection was made at his suggestion and mainly under his supervision. *Publications* History of the Bene Ignorance of India *Address* Aiwav-e-Rifat, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay
- GAGE, ANDREW THOMAS C I E, M A B Sc** M B, F.L.S. Lt-Col I M S Director Botanical Survey of India Supdt Royal Botanic Gardens Calcutta since 1906 b 1871 *Educ* Grammar School Old Aberdeen University of Aberdeen Assistant to Professor of Botany University of Aberdeen 1894 cc entered I M S 1897 Curator of Herbarium Calcutta Botanic Gardens 1898 *Address* Royal Botanic Gardens Calcutta
- GAJENDRAGADKAR ASHUTATHAMA BALA CHARYA, MA Ph D M R A S** Professor of Sanskrit, Riphinstone College Bombay b 1 Oct 1892 m Mrs Kamalabai Shalgram of Satara *Educ* Satara High School Satara and the Deccan College Poona Stood First in the First Class in BA and carried off many prizes and scholarships during the College and University Career. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll Sept 1915 Lecturer on Sanskrit at Karnatak College Dharwar 1917 apptd Prof of Sanskrit Elphinstone College in 1920 *Publications* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritosamhara Kalidasa's Shakuntala Bana's Harischandra Dandin's Dashakumara Charita Bhattacharya's Vemsaumhara etc *Address* Maharaja Building Bombay 4
- GAJJAN SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR O B E** Member Legislative Assembly (1920) b Jan. 1884 *Educ* Ludhiana and Lahore Practised at the bar from 1884 to 1900 was founder of Ludhiana District Bar President Managing Committee High School Ludhiana Senior Vice President District Board Ludhiana Vice Presidents Central Co-operative Bank, Ludhiana Magte 1st Class and Member Punjab Legislative Council from 1913-20 and District Board, Jajir and Landholder an Hon Extra Assett Commissioner awarded Sword of Honour and seat in Durbar for war services, mentioned in despatches Author of the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Bk, which was passed *Address* Ludhiana.
- GAMMON JOHN CHARLES, B Sc (Lond Univ) A.C.C.I., O.B.E. (Mil.), 1918** Civil Engineer Managing Director of Moors J C Gammon, Ltd b 2nd June 1887 m Edith L Daniel (1922) *Educ* at Felsted School, Essex and Central Technical Coll, Kensington and London University also advanced Workshop Student Woolwich Arsenal Specialised in Reinforced Concrete Construction with Messrs Leslie & Co Kensington and as Assett Engineer P.W.D. Bombay till 1914 (resigned) commissioned Sept 1914 and served with Royal Engineers in France from Feb 1915 till February 1919 promoted Major awarded O.B.E. and two mention in despatches,

founded firm of J O Gammon Ltd., in May 1919 *Publications* Reinforced Concrete Design Simplified (Crosby Lockwood) *Address* Neville House Ballard Estate Bombay

- GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND** Bar at-law (Inner Temple) b 2nd October 1869 *Educ* at Rajkote, Bhavnagar and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar and South Africa Was in charge of an Indian ambulance corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district Started and led the Satyagraha movement (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21) Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa Sentenced to six years simple imprisonment in March 1922 released Feb 4 1924 President of the Indian National Congress 1925 *Publications* Indian Home Rule Universal Dawn Young India *Address* Satya Grahshram Sabarmati D B & C I Railway
- GANGULI SUPRAKASH** nephew of the poet Dr Rabindranath Tagore Artist M R A S (Fond) Curator Museum and Art Gallery Faroda b 8th May 1888 m Srimati Tanujabala Devi grand daughter of the late Pt K Tagore *Education* Doretton College Calcutta subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology With the idea of gaining a wider knowledge in the above subjects he held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr B B Spooner Dy Director General of Archaeology in India Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal Behar and Orissa Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum Calcutta and bran his *Publications* Under preparation 1 A monograph on Rags and Raginis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings 2 A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 11 illustrations 3 Influence of Japanese Art on the Modern Bengal School 4 A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat 5 Moghul textiles 6 Lacquer work in India *Address* Pushpabag Baroda
- GEDDIS ANDREW J P JAMES FINLAY & Co** Limited b 11th July 1846 m Jean Balke Gunn d of Dr Gunn George Square Edinburgh *Educ* George Watson's College Edinburgh Joined James Finlay & Co Ltd Bombay 1907 Chairman The Finlay Mills Ltd Swan Mills Ltd Gold Mohur Mills Ltd Director Bank of India Chairman, Bombay Millowners Association 1925 Millowners Association's representative on Port Trust *Address* Sudama Villa, Nepan Sea Road Malabar Hill
- GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, Bar-at-Law** (Middle Temple, 1911) Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay b. 21 Sept., 1885 m. Edith, d of T J Wallis,

Esq. of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. *Educ.* Ashke's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered Journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial staffs of the Morning Leader Star, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph. *Army* (25th Buffs. and R. G. A.), 1915-1919, War Office M.I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Information, Dec. 1920. Ag. Director of the Labour Office in addition July 1925 to March 1926. Since that date in charge of combined offices as Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. *Address* Secretariat Bombay.

GEOGHERGAN, LT. COL. FRANCIS EDWARD, C.I.E. Director of Supplies G. H. Q., India. b. 14 August, 1869. *Educ.* St. Charles College and R. M. C. Sandhurst. m. Miss L. L. Munn 2nd Lt., Gloucestershire Regiment, 1899, Indian Army 1891. Served in N. W. Frontier Campaign 1897. China, 1900. European War 1914-18 (despatches). *Address* C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay.

GHOSAL MRS. (SRIMATI) SVARNA KUMARI (Devī) d. of Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore and sister of Sir Rabindranath Tagore. b. 1867. m. late J. Ghosal Zemindar. Before twenty published a novel anonymously soon after became editor of 'Bharti' (first woman editor in India) a Bengali magazine which she still conducts. *Address* Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.

GHOSE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHAND CHUN DMS, Judge, Calcutta High Court since July 1919. b. 6 February 1874. *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. m. Nirmal Nolini, d. of the late Protap Chunder Bose Vakil, Calcutta 1898. Called to the Bar in England, 1907. *Address* High Court Calcutta.

GHOSH RAI RAHADUR DRYLANDRA NATH B.A. (Honours) Beeswax Mitter Gold Medalist of Calcutta Univ. (1911). b. December 18 1868. m. Miss Subhila Kumari d. of late Mr. G. O. Ray Dy. Auditor General, Finance Dept. *Educ.* Hindu School General Assembly Institution and Presidency College Calcutta. Joined Finance Department Government of India, March 1891. Elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society London 1909 of the Royal Economic Society London 1911 and Member of the Board of Agriculture in India 1921 of the Indian Economic Association 1921 and of the Bengal Economic Society 1925. *Publications:* Various departmental publications relating to Sea-borne Inland and Land Frontier Trade. Agricultural Financial Judicial Administrative Industrial and Prices Statistics. Director of Statistics with Government of India 1911. Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence 1923. retired in June 1926. Statistician to the Royal Commission on agriculture Octo 1926. *Address* 26, Nyan Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

GHUZNAYI, THE HON. HAJI MR. A. K. ABU AHMED KHAN M. L. C. Zemindar and Land owner. Minister, Government of Bengal. b. 25 August 1872. *Educ.* St. Peter's School Exmouth, Devonshire. Messrs. Wren and Gunzney's Institution, London. Universities

of Oxford and Jena (Germany). At an early age sent to a public school in England appeared at the I. O. S. examination in 1890, after which finished his career in the Universities of Oxford and Jena. Travelled almost all over the continent of Europe where a number of years were spent for Education purposes in Germany France & Italy. Returned to India 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fateh Khan Ghuznain Lohani brother of Osman Khan Ghuznain Lohani the last independent Afghan Chief of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-18). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic (1913). Appointed Minister Government of Bengal on 1st January 1924. Again appointed Minister Government of Bengal on 26th January 1927. *Address* North House Bidkur Mymensingh Writers Building, Calcutta.

GIDHOUR MAHARAJA RAHADUR CHANDEA MOULSHWAR PRAKAS SINGH MAHARAJA RAHADUR OF GIDHOUR b. 1880. m. 1913. Has been a Member of District Board, Monghyr Vice-Chairman Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with independent powers (to try cases singly). Member of Legislative Council Bihar and Orissa, since 1920. Ascended the Gaddi on 21st November 1923. Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877 has a Son and heir Maharaj Kumar Chandra Chour Singh. *Address* Srivillas Gidhour.

GIDNEY HENRY ALBERT JOHN LT.-COL., I.M.S. (retired) F.R.S. F.R.S., D.O. (Oxon.) F.R.S.A. (London) D.P.H. (Camb.) J.P. M.L.A. Ophthalmic Surgeon b. 9 June 1874. *Educ.* at Calcutta Edinburgh R. College, University College Hospital London Cam bridge and Oxford Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology Oxford University (1911). Entered I.M.S. 1898. Served in China Expedition 1900-01. N. E. Frontier 1913. N. W. Frontier 1914-15 (wounded). *Publications:* Numerous works on Ophthalmic Surgery. President-in-Chief Anglo-Indian and Domestic European Association, India. President, Anglo Indian and Domestic European Association (Bengal). Leader of 1925 Anglo Indian Deputation to England. Accredited leader of the Domestic community in India and Burma, Member of Legislative Assembly. *Address* 28 Theatre Road, Calcutta.

GILBERT LODGE CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON F.S.I., F.I.A. F.A.I. J.P. b. 23 Jan 1880. m. May d. of Thomas Spencer Esq. of Norwood London. S. E. *Educ.* at Sydney N. S. Wales Australia. Private practice, London 1903-1914. Royal Engineer April 1915—May 1920 then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay May Nov 1890, Land Manager Development Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec. 1925. *Address* Churchgate Street.

- GILLES** Sir ROBERT SIDNEY, Kt. (1922) M.A. (Oxon), Bar at-Law President Burma Legislative Council 1924 m. Mary Louisa (M.B.E.) (1924) d. of the late Capt. Marillier Rifle Brigade *Educ* Clifton Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford Called to Bar by Middle Temple, 1890 practised in Rangoon, 1894-1924 Vice-Chancellor Univ. of Rangoon *Address* 5 Fraser Road, Rangoon.
- GILROY**, MAJOR PAUL KIGHTON M.C. (1917) M.D., F.R.C.S. I.M.S., Superintendent St. George's Hospital, Bombay b. June 7 1885 m. Miss W. H. Walker *Educ* Cambridge (Belwyn Coll.) and St. George's Hospital Hyde Park Entered I.M.S. Jan. 29, 1910 *Address* 10 Rocky Hill Flats, Lands End Road Malabar Hill, Bombay
- GLANVILLE** REINALD ISIDORE ROBERT C.B.I. (1921), C.I.E. Agent to the Governor General Central India (1924) b. 1874 m. Helen Adelaide d. of Edward Miles Bowen House *Educ* Clifton College Christ Church Oxford Entered I.C.S. 1896 Settlement Officer, Bannu 1907 Political Agent, 1907 First Asst. Resident, Hyderabad 1909 Finance Member of Council H.E.H. the Nizam's Government 1911 1921 Resident in Baroda 1922 President of the Cabinet Jalpur 1923 *Address* Indore
- GLASCOTT** JOHN RICHARD DONOVAN C.I.E. (1928) Agent Burma Railways b. 10 June 1877 m. Verne O'Reilly Blackwood *Educ* Bedford and Dublin Price Wills and Heaves, Railway and Port Contractors 1898-1901 B.N.Rly 1901 1908 Burma Railways 1908 to date prior to being Agent was Chief Engineer 1918 to March 1920 *Address* 2 C, Fytche Road, Rangoon.
- GOLDSMITH**, REV MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderabad Deccan b. 1849 *Educ* Kensington Proprietary Grammar School, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge Ordained 1872 C.M.S. Missionary, Madras 1872-73 Calcutta, 1874-75, Principal, Harris School Madras, 1883-91 Hyderabad 1891-99 Hon. Canon St. George's Cathedral, Madras 1905 *Address* Royapet House Royapet Madras
- GONDAL**, His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BHAGWAT SINGH of G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E. b. 1895 s. of late Thakore Sahib Sagamji of Gondal m. 1881, Nanakverba, C.I. d. of H. H. Maharaja of Dharwar, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll. Rajkot, Edin. Univ. Hon. LL.D. (Edin.) 1887 m. B. and C.M. (Edin.) 1892 M.B.C.P. (Edin.) 1892 D.C.L. (Oxon) 1892 M.D. (Edin.) 1895 F.R.C.P. (Edin.) 1896, F.O.P. and S.B.B., 1913 Fellow of University of Bombay, 1886 F.R.S.E. 1909 M.R.A.S., M.B.I. (Great Britain and Ireland) H.P.A.C. Publication Journal of a Visit to England, A Short History of Aryan Medical Science *Address* Gondal, Kathiawar.
- GODWIN**, CHARLES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAJOR-GENERAL, C.B. (1924), C.M.G. (1918) D.S.O., (1917) Commandant, Staff College, Quetta, b. 1874, m. Catherine, d. of Colonel V. Milward, M.P. for Worcester *Educ* at Westward Ho and Sandhurst, Joined Suffolk Regt. on unattached list in 1896 1st Madras Lancers 1896, transferred 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 1898 Waziristan Militia and Operations in Waziristan 1900, Staff College 1908-09, Bde Major, Meerut Cavalry Brigade S.S.O. 2 Mhow 1914 Great War, France 1914-17, Palestine, 1917-19, War Office 1920 late A.D.C. to the King Order of the Nile (3rd Class) 1918 Order El Nahlid (2nd Class) 1918, French War Cross (1919), Commanded Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade 1921-23 M.G. Cavalry 1923-26 *Address* Staff College Quetta
- GOODE** WALTER SAMUEL C.I.E., I.C.S. B.A. (Hon.) Adelaide University 1896 B.A. (Hon.) Cambridge 1901 b. 25 Nov 1878, m. Jean Reed Beaton Bell (deceased) *Educ* Way College, Adelaide I.C.S. General Line Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation Officiating Chairman Calcutta Corporation Secretary Local Self Government Department of Bengal Officiating Chairman Calcutta Improvement Trust Publications Municipal Calcutta *Address* Magistrate's House Allpore Calcutta.
- GOSCHEN**, His EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT GEORGE JOACHIM OF HAWKSBURY G.C.I.E. (1924) C.B.E. (1918) V.D. Governor of Madras b. 1866 s. of 1st Viscount Goschen and Lucy d. of John Dailley, S. father 1907 m. 1893 Lady Evelyn Katharine Hardy, 6th d. of 1st Earl of Cranbrook, two d. *Educ* Rugby Balliol Coll. Oxford. Was Private Secretary to Governor of N. Wales and (unpaid) to his father at Admiralty Joint Parliamentary Secretary Board of Agriculture 1918 M.P. (C.) H. Grinstead Sussex 1895-1906 A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Col and Lt.-Col 2 5th Bn's West Kent Regt. A Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Heir b. Hon. Sir W. H. Goschen K.B.E. *Address* Government House Madras
- GOSWAMI**, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA M.A. (Oxon), Zamindar, Member Legislative Assembly Son of Raja Khori Lal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council b. 1898 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Oxford and Paris *Address* The Raj Bares Serampore Rainey Park Ballingunge, Calcutta, Kamachha Benares Puri.
- GOUR**, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt (1925), M.A., D.Lit. D.C.L. LL.D. Member of the Legislative Assembly Barrister-at-Law b. 28 Nov 1872. *Educ* Govt. High School, Sangor High School, Nagpur Downing Coll., Cambridge Presid. Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D.Lit., Delhi University re-appointed 1st May 1924 1926 Publications Law of transfer in British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition), Penal Law of British India 2 vols. (3rd Edition), Hindu Code, (2nd Edition) *Address* Nagpur, C.P.
- GOWAN** HYND CLARENDON, B.A. (Oxon) V.D., C.I.E., (1928), I.O.S., Chief Secretary to Government Central Provinces b. 4 July 1878 m. Edna Gowan (nee Brown), *Educ* at Kilmore School, 1889-1892, Rugby School

- 1892-1897, New College Oxford, 1897-1901 Univ Coll London, 1901-02 Under Secretary to C P Govt., 1904-08 officiated as Under Secretary Commerce and Industries Department Government of India July to Nov 1908 Settlement Officer Hoshanga bad District, 1913-17 Financial Secretary to Govt., C P 1918-1921 Dy Commissioner Nagpur 1923-25, Financial Secretary to Govt. 1925-27 Chief Secretary, March 1927 Address Nagpur
- GRACRY HUGH KIRKWOOD, CBE (1919) I.C.B. & 23 November 1888 Educ City of London School, St Katharine's College, Cambridge m Mabel Alice d of the late G F Baird Commissioner of Gorakhpur since 1916 Publication Settlement Report of Cawnpore Address Gorakhpur, U P
- GRAHAM, REV JOHN ANDERSON M.A. (Edin.) D.D. (Edin.) K.I.H. Gold Medal C.I.E. Missionary of Church of Scotland at Kalimpong Bengal, since 1889, Founder and Hon Bupdt of St Andrew's Colonial Homes & 1861 Educ. Cardross Parish School Glasgow High School Edinburgh University m Kate McConachie (K.I.H. gold medal) who died 1919 Was in Home CS in Edinburgh 1877-82 graduated 1880 ordained 1889 Publications On the threshold of three closed lands and 'The missionary expansion of the Reformed Churches Address Kalimpong Bengal
- GRAHAM, LANGLLOT B.A. (Oxon), Barr at Law C.I.E. (1924) I.C.S. 8, Secretary Legislative Dept Govt of India (19.4) & 18 April 1880, m Olive Bertha Maurice Educ St Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service 1904 Asstt Collector 1904 Asstt Judge 1908 Asstt Legal Remembrancer Bombay 1911 Judicial Asstt Kathiawar 1918 Joint Secretary Legislative Department Government of India, 1921 Address Grindlay & Co Bombay
- GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM I.C.S. Provincial Art Officer Supdt of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925 & 1871 m 1905 Freshwater Dunlop Dunning near of Governor Dunlop of Malaya U.S.A. Educ at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Supdt and Pol Officer, S Shan States, 1922-25 Address Pegu Club Rangoon
- GRAY ALEXANDER GEORGE Manager Bank of India Ltd & 1884 m to Dukes Murlat Kanu Wild 1922 Educ Macclesfield Grammar School, Parra Bank, Ltd Manchester and District arrived India 1905 entered service of the Bank of India Ltd., 1908 Address 14 Nepan Sea Road Malabar Hill Bombay
- GREAVES, HON SIR WILLIAM KWART KT (1924), Judge of Calcutta High Court since 1914 and Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University since 1924 & 1889 Educ Harrow, Ealing College Oxford Asstt Master at Evesham, nr Uxbridge 1894-99 called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1900 Address High Court, Calcutta, 23, Marlborough Place, N W
- GREEN ALAN MICHAEL, M.A. (Oxon) I.C.S. Collector of Customs, Bombay & 11 April 1886 m Joan the only child of Mr and Mrs F D Ekin (1919) Educ St Paul's School, London Lincoln College Oxford Joined I.C.S. in 1909 Address New Customs House P O Box 463, Bombay
- GREGSON, LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD GILSON C.M.G. 1917 C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab & 1877 Educ Portsmouth Grammar School Asstt Blockade Officer Warristean 1900 Pol Officer Mohamad Border 1908, Comdt., Border Military Police, Peshawar 1902-07, Per Asst to Insp-Gen of Pol N W F 1907-9, on special duty Persian Gulf, 1909-12, Com missioner of Police, Mesopotamia
- GRIFFITH, FRANCIS CHARLES, C.B.I. (1923) C.B.E. (1919), King's Police Medal (1916), Insp Gen of Police, Bombay Presy, 1921 & 9 November 1878 m Ivy Morna, daughter of George Jacob, I.C.S. Educ Blundell's School, Tiverton Joined Indian Police 1898 Commr of Police, Bombay 1919-21 Address P. Poona.
- GULAB SINGH BHAI SARDAR, M.L.A. Managing Director, Punjab Zamindari Bank Ltd, Lyallpur, and Landlord & March 1886, m. d. of Dr Sardar Jawahir Singh Bais of Lyallpur Educ Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster Govt Sandeman High School Quetta, for 10 years Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist Board Lyallpur, and Pres of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly 1920 and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed and Hon Magt Lyallpur for 9 years Address Bhawana Bazar Lyallpur Punjab
- GULAMJILANI BUKHTAN SARDAR NAWAB of Wai First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief & 28 July 1888 m sister of H H The Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Jaura Educ Rajkumar College Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years 1906-08, was Additional Member Bombay Legis. Council and Member Legislative Assembly 1921-1923 was elected Vice President Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam Address The Palace Wai Dist Satara
- GWALIOR H H MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF Address Madho Bilas Shivpuri, Gwalior C.I.
- HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BANADUR, THE HON KHAN BANADAR SIE MUHAMMAD KT (1922) K.C.I.E. (19.7) K.C.I.E. (1924) C.I.E. (1920) Member of the Viceroy's Council (1924), & Sept 22 1889, m Sadathun Nisa Begum. Educ Zilla High School, Saldapour. Joined the Bar in 1883 In 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Peshawar Board and Pres Dist Board Khan Bahadur, 1905 Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12 appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council 1919, was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920 Gwalior

- witnessed before Royal Commission on Decan
Education and also before Public Services
Commission, served as a co-opted member on
Education Committee, Member, Royal Com-
mission on the Super for Civil Services in India,
Nov 1922-March 1924, Member of Council
of the Governor of Madras 1920-24, and
Leader of the Indian Delegation to South
Africa 1926-27. Address Delhi and Simla
- HADLOW, SIR (FREDERICK) AUSTEN, Kt**
(1826), OVO (1922) M Inst C.E. M Inst
Trans., V.D. A.D.C., Member Ry Board b
5 Sep 1873 st. Kate Louise Margary Educ
Barnscombe House, Godalming 1888 1887
Charterhouse, 1887 1892 B I E College
Coopers Hill 1892 95 Associate Coopers
Hill 1895 Appointed Asstt Engineer State
Rlys 1895, employed as Asstt Engineer on
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1902 Asstt Manager, E B Rly 1902 1904
Asstt. Secretary, Railway Board 1905 1909
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief B G J P
Rly Kashmir 1909-1911 Deputy Agent
N W Rly Lahore, 1911 1916 Secretary,
Railway Board 1916 1919 Agent North
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- HAIDER, KARRAR JAFRI SYED, Member,**
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Member, Gonda Dist Board for six years.
Member Municipal Board, Balmampur for
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- HAILEY, H. E. SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM K O S I**
C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab
May 1924, Knight of Grace of Order of
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Christi College Oxford b 1872. m 1896,
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Italy Lady of Grace of Order of St John
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Jhelum Canal Colony, 1902 Sec., Punjab
Govt 1907, Dy Sec., Govt. of India 1908
Member, Durbar Committee, 1911 Ch.
Commr Delhi, 1912-19, Chairman, Indian
Soldiers' Board, 1921 Finance Member
Government of India 1919-23 Home Mem-
ber Government of India, 1922 24 Address
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- HAJI WAJHUDDIN Khan Bahadur (1926)**
Proprietor of the firm Pioneer Arms Co.
Meerut b 1880 During Great Balkan
War (1910-12) was Treasurer Meerut
Division Red Crescent Fund during Great
War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary Meerut
Cantonment War Loan Committee Member
of many educational institutions Elected
in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re-elected
in 1918; elected in 1920 to Legislative
Assembly re-elected in 1923 Appointed in
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- in 1922 Hon Secretary to the Central Haj
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hibition in India" "Zaratu Haramain-
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- HAKBAR COL KALAS NARAIN B.A., C.I.E**
Maharaja-Khas-Bahadur, Pol Member, Gwalior
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Prof of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902
Priv Sec. to Maharaja Semdia in 1903-12
Under Sec Pol Dept. on dep 1905-7 Capt.
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1924 Address Gwalior
- HALL MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARE, C.I.E. I.A.**
Mly Accts Dept., Field Controller Poona
b 1873 Joined army, 1894 Major, 1912
served Tirah 1897 98, European War, 1914-17
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- HAMILL HARRY B A** Principal Elphinstone
College b 3 Aug 1891 m Hilda Annus
Bhitt Educ Royal Academic Institution
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After graduation served in British and Indian
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Educ private tutor King's College,
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ated first class Moral Science Tripos, 1901.
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1908 Dunkin Lecturer at Oxford University
1912, Minto Prof of Economics Calcutta
University 1918 19 Prof Publications "Trade
Relation between England and India." Ad-
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- HAMLEY HERBERT RUSSELL, M.A., M.Sc**
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Scholar in Natural Philosophy (Melb) 1906
Research Scholar Principal Secondary
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in Mathematics and Physics Queen's College,
Melbourne Vice-Principal, Training College
Melbourne Professor of Physics Wilson
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Training College Bombay Publications
Papers on Physical Subjects in Scientific
journals papers on Educational topics, The
Fundamental Formulae of Physics, and
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- HAMMOND, ROBERT LAUREN LUCAS B.A.**
(Oxon) C.B.E. 1918 C.S.I. 1925 Governor
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Indian Election Petitions, 2 Vols. (Pioneer
Press, Allahabad), The Indian Candidate
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and Orissa. Address Secretariat, Shillong,
Assam.

HAR BILAS SARDA, RAJ SAHIB, F.R.S.L., M.E.S.F.S. Member Legislative Assembly b 3 June 1887 *Educ* Ajmer Government College and Agra College. Was a teacher in Government College Ajmer was transferred to Judicial Department in 1892 apptd Guardian to R.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur in 1894 *reverted to British service in Ajmer Merwara* in 1902 was Subordinate Judge First Class at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge Small Causes Court Beawar till 1921 Judge Small Causes Court Ajmer 1921-23 officiated as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec 1923 and was Judge Chief Court Jodhpur. Was elected a member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland Royal Statistical Society of London Statistical Association of Boston U.S.A., Royal Society of Literature and Teachers Guild of Great Britain and Ireland is Secretary of Paropkarmi Sabha of India *Publications* Hindu Superiority Ajmer Historical and Descriptive Maharana Sanga Maharana Kumbha Maharaja Hammur of Ranthambhor Prithviraj Vjaya *Address* Civil Lines Ajmer Rajasthan

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT M.A. C.S.I. C.I.E. Raj Bahadur Dewan Bharatpur State b 1889 s of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul C.I.E. *Educ* Govt Coll Lahore Asst Commr 1899 Jun Secy to Financial Commr, 1893-97 Settlement Officer Murahgarh, 1896-1903 Mainwall, 1903-8 Dy Commr, 1906 Dy Commr and Supdt Census Operations Punjab 1910-12 Dy Commr Montgomery 1913 on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes Dec 1913 April 1914 Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes 1917-19 Dy Commissioner Jhelum, 1919 Commissioner Rawal Pindi Division 1919-20 Commissioner Jhelum Division November 1920 to November 1923 apptd to Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924 Commissioner Rawal Pindi Division 1924 retired Nov 1924 Member Economic Inquiry Committee 1925 Member Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) 1928-27 Dewan Bharatpur State, 1927 *Address* Bharatpur State

HARINGTON GENERAL SIR CHARLES HARINGTON, G.B.E. K.C.B. D.S.O. D.C.L. General Officer Commanding Western Command b 31 May 1872 m Gladys North Gratton *Educ* Cheltenham College B.M.C. Sandhurst The King's Regiment Edie Major 6th Infantry Lde Aldershot B.G.G.S. Canadian Corps M.G.B., Second Army in great war D.C.I. G.S. War Office G.O.C. Army of Black Sea G.O.C. Allied Forces of occupation in Turkey G.O.C. Northern Command England and G.O.C. Western Command, India. *Address* Flagstaff House, Quetta.

HARI SINGH RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, O.B.E. C.I.E. (1923) Military Member of the Bikaner State Council *Educ* Mayo College. *Address* Sattasar House Bikaner

HARI SINGHJI SHREEMAN RAO BAHADUR RAJA RAJ SHREE, SAHIB, Chief of Mahajan, Premier Noble of Bikaner State Title of Rao Bahadur conferred on 12th December 1911. Also holds Delhi Darbar Coronation Medal of 1908 b 16th October 1877

is the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sathia in Jodhpur State in 1894 *Educ* The Mayo College Ajmer Member of Council of the Bikaner State and President of the Walter Kric Rajputra Hihkarini Local Sabha, and President of the Sardars Advisory Committee Bikaner *Address* P.O. Mahajan, Bikaner State Railway

HARKISHEN LAL, (LALA) b 16 April 1926 *Educ* Govt Coll Lahore and Trinity Coll, Cambridge Bar-at-Law Retired from the Bar 1900 since then devoted to Industrial and Commercial organisation and activity President Reception Committee of the Congress 1909 President Industrial Conference held at Banikpur, 1912 gave evidence before the Industrial Commission Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1907-1910, 1920-23. Fellow Punjab University tried under Martial Law regime of 1919 and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, released Christmas 1919 President Punjab Provincial Conference at Jullundur 1910 appointed Minister for Agriculture, Punjab 1920 Resigned 1923 since then devoted himself to business and banking Since retirement organised Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd., having long previously brought the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. into being President Commercial Congress, Delhi in 1926 *Address* Lahore

HARNAM SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIR, K.C.I.E. b 15 Nov 1881 s of late H. H. Raja Harnam Singh Raja Randher Singh Bahadur of Kapurthala G.C.B.I. m. 1878, Rani Lady Harnam Singh, b s 1 d *Educ* Kapurthala. Managed Kapurthala Estates in Oudh for over 18 years Served as member of Hemp Drugs Commission in 1898-94, and is Hon Life Secy to B.I. Association of Talukdars of Oudh and ex Fellow of Punjab University and a life member of the Court of the Lucknow University was member of Imp. Leg Council and afterwards of Punjab Leg Council 1908-2. Member of the Council of State since 1920 Member of the Central Committee of the Lady Duffinn Fund, Guest at Corporation 1402 Created Raja 1907 Decorated for General Public Service Raja hereditary (1922) *Address* Simla or Lucknow or Jullundur City

HARRIS DOUGLAS GORDON Dip Ing (Zurich), C.I.E. M.I.E. (Ind.) Consulting Engineer to Government of India (1925) b 19 Oct 1883 m Alice d of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks *Educ* Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland Asst. and Executive Engineer P.W.D. 1907-14, Under Secretary to Government U.P., P.W.D. 1915, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1916 Secretary to P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee, 1917, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D. 1918 Asst. Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, 1920, Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922 Deputy Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1922, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Departments of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch. *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press) *Address* C/o. Department of Industries of Labour, Simla.

- HARTNOLL, SIR HENRY SULLIVAN, Kt** Chief Judge, Court of Lower Burma since 1906, Barrister, 1898. *Educ.* Exeter Grammar School Trinity College, Oxford Entered I.C.S., 1881 served in Burma as Asst. Commissioner Dy Commissioner, 1890 Commissioner, 1902 *Address* Chief Court Rangoon
- HATCH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, C.J.E.** (January 1927), I.C.S. Commissioner Central Division since Novr 1922 *b* 26th April 1872 *m* Jessie, *d* of Henry Harrison. *Educ.* St. Paul's School, Balliol College Oxford Entered I.C.S. in 1893 served in Bombay Presidency Collector of Bombay 1906-1910 Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust 1914-15 Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1918-1922 *Address* Poona.
- HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHA DEV ASRAM PRASAD BHATT** *b* 19 July 1898 *S* Oct 1896 to the death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishan Pratap Sahi, K.O.B. of Hathwa *Address* Hathwa P.O., District Saran Behar and Orissa
- HAYE, MIAN ABDUL H.A., LL.B. M.B.E.** (1919) M.L.A., Vakil Lahore High Court *b* Oct 1888 *Educ.* at Lahore Forman Christian College Passed LL.B., 1910 started practice at Ludhiana elected Municipal Commissioner same year elected Jr Vice-President 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 *Address* President Municipal Council, Ludhiana
- HERADLAM, CAPT EDWARD JAMES C.S.I.** (1924) C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O. (1916) F.R.G.S. Director B. Indian Marine *b* 1 May 1878 *m* Nancy Benyon, widow of Stanley Hobson, Nigeria, *Educ.* Durham School R.M.S. Conway Sub Lieut R.I.M., 1894 Asst. Marine Transport Officer Indian Expeditionary Force, N China 1900-01, R.B. Humane Soc. a medal Hon Member American My Order of Dragon China Medal Mentioned in Despatches Served gun-running operations, Persian Gulf (medal with clasp) served European war (Despatches four times) Naval Transport Officer 1 Indian Expeditionary Force, East Africa 1914-16 Divisional Naval Transport Officer East Africa, 1916-17 Principal Naval Transport Officer South and East Africa, 1917-19 1914 Star British and Victory Medals *Publication* History of Sea Service under the Govt in India. *Address* Admirals House Bombay
- HERDERSON, ROBERT HENRIOT, C.I.E., Tea Planter (retired)** Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar Assam Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc., Cachar and Sylhet Represented tea-planting community on Imp Leg Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration. Was Member Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-19 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- HENCKERS, LT GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CHARLES GIFFARD, K.C.B.** (1919), K.C.M.G. (1922) C.B. (1918) D.S.O. (1902) Connaught Rangers, G.O.C. in Chief, Southern Command, (1925) *b* 22 August 1867, *m* 1901 Clara Marion, *d* of late E. Jones of Valindres Brecon two s. Entered army 1888 Capt. 1897 Lt Major 1901 Bt. Lt Colonel 1906 Major 1907 B. Col. and A.D.C. to the King 1907 Major General 1917 Lt General 1920 served Southern Nigeria Second in Command of B. N. Regt. West African Frontier Force 1902 (promoted Lt Col.) Commanded Ubulu Ilesan, Ibeoku Oloko, Adikpo Igara and Adikpo Expeditions and columns in Benin Territories Expedition and Aro Expedition served European War 1914-18 (wounded) Intelligence and Survey Officer Benin Territories Expedition, 1899 D.A.A. and Q.M.C. Orange River Colony District 1906-10 Lt. Col. to command and Batt. North Stafford Regiment at Peshawar 1912 Temp. Brig. Commander 1st Peshawar Infantry Brigade 1912 Temp. Brigade Commander Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade 1913 Commander 1st Infantry Brigade Quetta 1914, 54th Infantry Brigade with temp rank Brig. General, 1915 Commanded 100th Infantry Brigade 1918 Commanded 8th Div 1916 to end of war, formed and command Southern Div on Rhine holding portion of Bridgehead east of Cologne, 1919 Formed and commanded Independent Division, Nov 1919 G.O.C. Rhine Garrison, Cologne 1920 (Commander of Legion d'honneur 1918 K.C.B.) Commanded British Upper Rhine Force 1912-22 (K.C.M.G.) Commanded 3rd Division and Salisbury Plain Area 1922-26 *Publication* Bush Warfare 1906 *Address* Headquarters Southern Command Poona.
- HERAS HENRY J.J. M.A.** Professor of Indian History Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute St. Xavier's College Bombay *b* September 11 1888. *Educ.* Barcelona (Spain) Cleveland Ohio (U.S.A.). Prof. of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona) Principal, Our Saviour's College Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish) 8 Vols The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye witness) (in Ind. Ant.) The City of Jinli at the end of the 16th Century (Ibid.) Venkataswamy I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society) The Statues of the Nayaks of Madura in the Pudu Mantapam (Ibid.) Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (Ibid.) Asoka's Dharma and Religion (Ibid.) Historical Carvings at Vijayanagara (Ibid.) The Story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History) The Palace of Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri (Ibid.) The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara 1614-1617 (Ibid.) Rama Raya Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly) The Last Defeat of Maharakula (Ibid.) Relations between Gupta Kadambas and Vakatakas Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B.B.R.A.S.) A Note on the Executions at Nalanda and its History (Ibid.), The Writing of History, Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926) The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I, 1542-1614 (Madras, 1926)

Address St Xavier's College, Bombay
HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON KHAN BAHADUR
SIR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSAIN Kt. (1926)
 Minister Govt. of Bombay b Jan 1879
Educ : Shikharpur High School, D J Sind
 Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay, Plea-
 der, Member and elected Vice-President
 Hyderabad Municipality Presdt., District
 Local Board Hyderabad, and Member, Bom-
 bay Leg. Council, for past 14 years. Minister
 of Govt. in charge of Local Self Govern-
 ment since 1921. **Address** The Secretariat
 Bombay

HIGNELL, SUNEY ROBERT, C.S.I. (1922)
C.I.E. Educ. Malvern River College Oxford
 Entered I.C.B. 1895, Magte. and Collr.,
 1912. Dy. Secretary Govt. of India,
 Home Dept., 1915-19. Officiated as Home
 Secretary on four occasions during that
 period, Private Secretary to H E the
 Viceroy, 1920 **Address** Delhi or Simla.

HINDLEY SIR CLEMENT D.M. Kt. (1926)
 Commandeur Ordre de Leopold 1926
 M.A., M. Inst. C.E. M. Inst. T.M.I.E. (Ind.)
 Volunteer Officers' Decoration, Chif. Com-
 missioner of Railways India b 19 Dec
 1874 m Annie d. of the late H. Balt. Esq.
Educ. Dulwich College and Trinity College
 Cambridge Engineer East Indian Railway
 1897-1915 Deputy Agent E. I. Rly 1918
 Agent E. I. R., 1920-21 Chairman Calcutta
 Port Commissioners 1921-22 Chif. Com-
 missioner of Railways, India, 1922 **Address**
 Holcombe Simla

HOLME HENRY EDWARD M.I.A., District
 and Sessions Judge Cawnpore b 7 March
 1870 m Mrs N. Corrie *Educ.* Clifton and
 Trinity College (Cambridge Assistant Magis-
 trate Under Secretary to Government Magis-
 trate and Collector and District Judge **Address**
 Cawnpore

HOOPER REV WILLIAM, D.D. Missionary
 C.M.S., Translator, Munroore, since 1892
 b 1837 *Educ.* Cheltenham Preparatory
 School Bath Grammar School Wadham
 College Oxford Hebrew Exhibition,
 Sanskrit Scholarship 1st class in Lit. Hum.,
 B.A. 1859 M.A. 1861 D.D. 1887 Went to
 India, C.M.S., 1861 Canon of Lucknow, 1906-
 1919 Vicar of Mount Albert, New Zealand,
 1889-90 *Publications* The Hindustani
 Language, Notes on the Bible and many
 smaller works in English Hindi and Urdu
Address Munroore India

HORSKINS JULIUS Lt. Commissioner, Salva-
 tion Army Territorial Commander for Bom-
 bay Presidency Has served as an officer
 for 47 years and seen Service in England
 S. Africa, Australia and the British West
 Indies **Address** Morland Road, Bynulla,
 Bombay

HOSEARON WILLIAM SANDFORD F.R.M.S.
 Ordinary Member, Institute of Physics
 Harbour Master of Bombay from Feb 1925
 b 18 July 1874 m Edith E. Johnson of Liver-
 pool and Karachi. *Educ.* Schoolship
 Conway, Liverpool Apprentice in sail,
 3rd mate and 2nd mate in sail from 1889 to
 1895, Thence in steam. Master Mariner 1899
 2nd grade River Surveyor River Hughli,
 Bombay Pilot Service, 1901 Master Pilot
 and Dockmaster P & V, and Alexandra
 Docks during the war and after **Address**

Esplanade House, Apollo Bunder Bombay
ROTHSON JOHN BARROW BURNETT, M.A.
 (Oxon.) C.S.I. (1926), O.S.E. (1918), V.D.
 (1923) Member of Council, Bombay (Ap-
 1926) b 17 March 1877 m to Mildred
 Alice d. of late A. B. Sheward I.C.S. *Educ.*
 Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen Coll.,
 Oxford Indian Civil Service Bombay, from
 1900 War service in Baluchistan and Persia,
 1915-1920, Rank of Lieut Colonel. *Publi-*
cations Editor of the Philatelic Journal of
 India from 1923. **Address** Drummore
 Malabar Hill Bombay or c/o Grindlay & Co.,
 Ltd. P.O. Box 93 Bombay

HOWARD, ALBERT C.I.E., M.A., A.B.C.S.,
 F.L.S. Director of the Institute of Plant
 Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Advisor to
 States in Central India b. 1878 *Educ.* Royal
 College of Science London St. John's
 College Cambridge, First Class B.Sc. Nat.
 Science Tripos 1898 B.A., 1899 M.A.
 1902 Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer
 Impl. Dept. of Agriculture for West India
 1899-1902 Botanist to South-Eastern Agri-
 cultural College Wye, 1903-1905 Imperial
 Economic Botanist to the Government of
 India 1905-1924 *Publications* Crop-Produ-
 ction in India and numerous papers on bot-
 anical and agricultural subjects **Address**
 Indore, Central India

BOWRELLS GEORGE, B.A. (Lond.) M.A.
 (Camb.) B. Litt. (Oxon.) B.D. (St Andrews)
 Ph.D. (Tubingen) Principal of Serampore
 College Bengal since 1906 b May 1871.
Educ. Gelliger Grammar School Regent's
 Park and University College London,
 Mansfield and Jesus Colleges, Oxford,
 Christ's College, Cambridge Univ. of Tu-
 bingen. Appointed by Baptist Missionary
 Society for Educational work in India, 1896
 located at Outback Orissa, engaged in High
 School and theological teaching and general
 literary and Biblical translation work 1896
 1904 originated movement for reorganisation
 of Serampore College Angus Lecturer 1909
 published under the title The Soul of India, -
 and Fellow of University of Calcutta, since
 1913 and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1926
Address Serampore College, Serampore,
 Bengal

HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL Kt. Partner,
 Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay b 26
 Nov 1872 *Educ.* Christ's Hospital Jobed P
 & O S N Co London 1889 and came
 to their Bombay office 1894 subsequently sta-
 tioned at Japan China and Australia return-
 ing to Bombay 1915 Joined Messrs Mackin-
 non Mackenzie & Co Oct 1916 Deputy
 Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce
 1921-24 President 1924-25 1927-28 Member
 Bombay Legislative Council 1923-26 1927-28
Address Mont Blanc Dadysett Hill, Bombay

HUFFAM WILLIAM TYNNE CHRISTOPHER,
 O.B.E. M.C. J.P., A.M. Inst. Mech.
 Engineer Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners b
 1880 *Educ.* St Olaves (York) Pupl
 ship with Greenwood and Batley Ltd. (Leeds);
 with Canadian Pacific Railway 1904 1906,
 with Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd. Calcutta and
 Bombay, 1907-1914, served with 1st. Bn.,
 West Yorkshire Regt 1914-1916 Commanded
 ditto 1916 (France) D.A.Q.M.G., XIVth
 Army Corps, France (1916), Ditto 46th

(North Midland) Division France, 1917
A.Q.M.G., XVth Army Corps, France, 1918
A. & Q. M. G. Tanks Corps, Army of Occupation, 1919 Deputy Chief Controller, Government of India Surplus Stores, 1920-1922 Address Byculla Club Bombay

HUGHES MAJOR JOHN EDWARD Secretary, Western India Turf Club Ltd b 22nd Nov 1871, m Evelyn Daisy Brodric (July 1904) Educ United Service College, Westward Ho Served 8rd Batta Royal Welsh Fusiliers 1890, entered Sandhurst 1891 commissioned 8rd Sept 1892 served with Northamptonshire Regiment 1892 joined 2nd Madras Lancers 1898, retired from 2nd Madras Lancers 1911 apptd Secretary W I Turf Club, 1911 served in the war 1914 to 1918 in the Remount Department in India and Mesopotamia mentioned in despatches Address Western India Turf Club Ltd Poona and Bombay

HULL, REV ERNEST B. S.J. Archivist and Secretary to the R. C. Archbishop of Bombay, b 9th September 1863 Educ Society of Jesus, English Province Came to India 1902 and since then engaged in literary work in Bombay Editor of *The Brummer* from 1902 to 1924 Publications A series of Examiner Reprints on theological historical and controversial subjects. At present engaged in writing a 'History of the Bombay Mission with a special study of the Padroado Question', of which the 1st volume has been published Address *The Brummer Press Medows Street Bombay*

HUMPHREY LIEUT COLONEL SIR FRANCIS HENRY K.B.E. (1924) C.I.E. (1920) Sirdar I.A.B. of Afghanistan 1924 H.B., M.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of H. M. The King of Afghanistan Jan 1922 b April 24 1879 s. of late Rev Walter Humphreys M.A. of Elmleigh Tywardreath Cornwall m Gertrude Mary Deane, d. of Sir Harold Deane K.C.B. Educ, Shrewsbury and Christ Church Oxford Joined 2nd Worcesters 1900 South African War, joined 25th Punjab 1902 Entered Political Dept Government of India, 1903 Dy Commr Bannu and Kohat Pol Agent, Tochi Malakand Khyber Joined Royal Flying Corps in Europe March 1918 Dy Foreign Secretary Govt of India 1921 Address British Legation Kabul via Peshawar

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, C.I.E. (1922) C.R.I. (1911) NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR Assistant Minister to H. H. Nizam, since 1914, and Ch. Sec. to Nizam's Govt since 1894. Educ. Christian College, Presidency College, Madras Univ B.L. 1889 M.A., 1890 Dy Coll. and M. Madras Presidency, 1890-92 Asst Priv Sec. to H. H. Nizam, 1893 F.S.A. 1912 F.R.A.S., 1914

HYDARI A. B.A. NAWAB HYDAR NAWAB JUNG BAHADUR, Finance Minister, Hyderabad b 8 Nov 1889 m. Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) Educ St. Xavier's College, Bombay Joined Indian Finance Dept. 1888, Asst. Acctt General U.P., 1890 Dy Acctt General Bombay 1897 Dy Acctt General, Madras, 1900 Examiner, Govt Press Accounts, 1901 Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903 O.P., 1900, Asst. Acctt. General, Hyderabad State,

1905 Financial Secretary 1907 Secretary to Government, Home Dept. (Judicial, Police, Education, etc.) 1911 Ag Director General of Commerce and Industries 1919 Accountant General, Bombay 1920 Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad Executive Council, 1921 Official Director Shababad Cement Co. Ltd., 1922 Official Director Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd 1922 Official Director, N.G. S. Railway Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925 Chairman, Inter University Board 1925 First President Hyderabad Educational Conference in 1915 President All India Mahomedan Educational Conference Calcutta (1917) delivered Punjab University Convocation Address 1925 Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Umasia Universities and ex Fellow Madras University Conceived and organised Osmania University Hyderabad organised State Archaeological Department especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings also Urdu type. Address Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERABAD LIEUT GENERAL HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS ASAF JAH MUZAFFAR UL-MULK WAL MAJMA'IK NAZAM UL-MULK NAJIB UL-PAULIA NAWAB MIR SIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR KATHE JANG OF G.C.B.I. (1911), G.B.E. (1916) son of the late Lieut Genl Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur G.C.B. G.C.B.I. Nizam of Hyderabad b 1886 ed privately, Aoc 1911 Lieut. General in the Army Hon Col of 20th Decan Horse Address Hyderabad Deccan

IDAR, MAHARAJA OF since July 1911, MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA SIR SHRI DOLAT SINGHI, K.C.B.I. m Maharani Shri Poongallanji Heir s. Maharaja Kumar Himmatnaghi Address Himmatnagar (Mahikantha Agency)

IMAM, SYED HASAN, Barrister b 31 August 1871 Educ Patna and in England. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1892 Practised at Patna and Calcutta until 1911 Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, 1912-16 Resumed practice at Patna, President, Special Session, Indian National Congress September 1918, President All India Home Rule League Delegate to London Conference on Turkish Peace Treaty, 1921 India's representative to the League of Nations, 1923 Address Hasan Munnell Patna

INDORE MAHARAJA OF H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI TONJOJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR G.C.B.I., b 28th November 1890 Educ Mayo Chiefs College, Ajmere Imperial Cadet Corps Visited Europe 1910, attended Coronation 1911, again visited Europe, 1913 and 1921 abdicated 27th February 1926 Heir Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar b 1906 Address Indore Central India

INDORE MAHARAJA OF HIS HIGHNESS MAHA RAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR (minor) b 6th September 1906, m a daughter of the Junker Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 Received his education in England from 1920-1923 and has again proceeded to Oxford for higher education Address Indore, Central India

LEWIN 1st Baron of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, (created 1926). The Right Hon. **EDWARD FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD** G.M.S.I. G.M.I.R. Viceroy and Governor General b 18 April 1841 o surs son and heir of 2nd Viscount Halifax, m 1909 Lady Dorothy Evelyn Augusta Onslow y d of 4th Earl of Onslow three s one d Educ Eton (Christ Church and All Souls Oxford (M.A. Fellow) Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies 1921-22 President of Board of Education, Oct 1922 Jan 1924 Minister of Agriculture Oct 1924 Nov 25 M.P. (L.) Ripon Division West Riding Yorks since Jan 1910 Colonel late Yorkshire Dragoonals

ISHWARDAS LUSHMIDAS J.P. yarn Merchant b 1872 Educ St Xavier's School For many years connected with Messrs David Sassoon & Co was elected to Municipal Corporation by the Justice and later by Indian Chamber of Commerce which he represents on the Port Trust Member Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well known companies including the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co Ltd and the Union Mills trustee of Sir Hurkisondas Narottam General Hospital and Treasurer for Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children President of the Managing Council Sir Hurkisondas Narottamdas Central Hospital Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute Vice President Managing Committee of the Society of Hon. Presid. Magistrate of Bombay Director Bundi Portland Cement Ltd and Punjab Portland Cement Ltd Member Managing Committee Cochin Malay Hospital Nursing Association Member Managing Committee of the Bhopal B. & G. Mills and Vice President of his own community Sheriff of Bombay 1914 Address Garden View Hughes Road Bombay

ISRAEL HASAN KHAN KHAN BAHADUR DANI BUL-MULIK, SIR MAULVI MUHAMMAD KH. O.I.L. Amir Umara, Hon. Member and President Judicial Council Bhopal b Shahjahanpur 1880 m with Lady Ismat daughter of Malik Muhammad Azmat ullah Khan Rais of Shahjahanpur 1886 Educ Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Address Shishmahal Bhopal C.I.

IVENGAR S. SRIVATSA b 11 September 1874 Educ Madras and Presidency College, Madras Vakil (1898) Member of Madras Senate 1912-16 President, Vakils Association of Madras President, Madras Social Reform Association Member of All India Congress Com. Advocate-General, Madras Publications a book on law reform (1909) Address Mysipore Madras

IZAT NISAHAN, KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN TIWANA, Nawab Malik, Dist. Judge, Dera Ghasi Khan, b 1866 Educ. Government High School, Shahpore private training through Col. Corby, Deputy Commissioner

Appointed an Hon. Magistrate 1881 Extra Asst. Commr., 1894 British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06 Address Khwajabad, District Shahpore Punjab

JACKSON Rt. Hon. Sir FRANCIS STANLEY P.C. G.C.I.L. Governor of Bengal (1927) b 21 November 1870 y s of 1st Lord Allerton m 1902 Julia Henrietta d of late H.B. Harrison Broadley M.P. Welton House, Brough Educ Harrow Trinity Coll. Cam. Bred. Financial Secretary to War Office 1914-15 Harrow Eleven Cambridge Eleven (Captain 1892-93) Yorkshire Eleven his repeatedly played for Gentlemen v Players and All England Teams served in South Africa 1900-2 Captain 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment D.L. West Riding Works late Lt. Col. commanding 7th W. Yorks late Lt. Col. commanding 227th the W. Yorks (barran of the Unionist Party since March 1923) M.P. Howdenshire Division of Yorkshire since 1915 Address Governor's Camp Bengal

JACKSON (JURIST) HORTISHPAD BLOMPFIELD M.A. (Oxon) 1st S. Pympe Judge Madras High Court b 26th Jan 1875 m to Mrs Jackson Educ Marlborough College Meriton College Indian Civil Service Address High Court Madras

JACKSON Sir JOHN HERBERT Kt (1924) C.I.E. A.C.A. J.P. Asst. B.B. & C.I. Railway Bombay since 1922 b 26 November 1876 Educ Marlborough College Asst. Auditor Calcutta Fort 1900 Chief Auditor L.B. & C.I. 1911 Address Lomlay Altamont Road Cumilla Hill Lomlay

JADHAV I. HAKARRAO VITHOJI BAO M.A. 11. B. M.L.C. b May 1880 m to a Lady from the Vichar family of Ratnagiri District Educ Wilson College Elphinstone College, and Government Law School Served in Kolhapur State and retired a Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Marathi Literary Conference in 1900 and revived the Satya Shodhak Movement in 1911 and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Minister of Education 1914-15 1916 of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Legislative Council Address Kolhapur and Girgaum (Bombay)

JAFER, HON. KHAN BAHADUR SIR BRAHMAN HANON Member of the Council of State b Dec -7, 1881 Educ Deccan College, Poona, Landlord and Proprietor of Messrs Jaffer Jussuff & Co President Anjuman-i-Islam Poona Hon. Secy, Islamia School Managing Trustee of Jame Masjid and trustee and member of other institutions and funds Organised Bombay Presidency Muslim League 1908 General Secretary Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference President All India Muslim Conference Lucknow 1919 at which All India Central Khilafat Committee established, Member Cantonment Reforms Committee, Member Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-19, represented Bombay Presidency Mussalmans on the Imperial Legislative Council 1919-20 President 34th Session, All India Muslim Educational Conference, 1920, President, Third Session All India Cantonment Conference 1922, Member of the Court, and Execu-

live Council Muslim University Aligarh re-elected to the Council of State, 1925. Created a Knight in July 1926. *Address* East Street Poona.

JAGATNARAYAN PANDIT Pleader Chief Court of Oudh b Dec 1864 m Srimati Kamalapati d of P Sham Narayan Sahab Baina *Educ* Canning Coll Lucknow non official Chairman Lucknow Municipality Chairman Reception Committee 31st Indian National Congress Member Hunter Committee Was Minister U P Govt for Local Self Government and Public Health *Address* Goleganj Lucknow

JAMES FREDERICK EYEST M A O B E (1918) Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920) General Secretary Y M C A Calcutta b 1891 m Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) *Educ* Leeds and London University Lecturer at Leeds University Army 1914 15 dis charged on account of illness Belg in Ital Cross Y M C A Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps 1916 19 General Secy Y M C A Belgium and Occupied Germany 1919 20 General Secretary Y M C A Calcutta 1920 Mun ber Bengal Legns Council 1924 26 Re elected 1926 President Calcutta Rotary Club 1925 6 visited Persia re welfare of British employers in A P O C 1924 visited British East India 1927 in establishment of Y M C A *Publications* Brochures on Kenya League of Nations Many articles on social reform *Address* 5 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta

JAMES MAJOR GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BERNARD Kt 1925 C B (1918) C I E (1912) M N O (1911) b 8 Feb 1853 m Elizabeth Minto d of late William Minto of Fingri Estate Assam two s *Educ* U S College and Sandhurst 1st Commission in 1886 Derbyshire Regiment 1888 2nd Lancs, Intelligence Branch War Office 1900 01 South African War 1900 various staff appointments in India A Q M G Corbution Durbar 1911 A Q M C Corps France 1914 15 Brig General General Staff, France 1915 16 (Despatches) Prevot Colonel Temp Q M G India 1916 17 Major General Administration Southern Command, 1917 19 Commanding Bombay District 1919 22 Director of Remounts India 1922 26 Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India 1923 *Address* Remount Depot Saharanpur U P

JAMIAI RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR C I E, DIWAN BAHADUR, b 1861 m 1891 *Educ* Bhowan Kohat and Gujrat Ent Govt Service 1880 served in 1880 Political Office with Kuram F F 1880 accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission 1883 1886, special duty, boundary settlement of Laghari Birkhan 1907 Asst to the Supdt of Gazetteers of Baluchistan 1902-07 services acknowledged by Govt of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments 1910, Asst to Supdt of Census Operations Baluchistan, 1910 11 Ex Asst Commr 1902 Settlement Officer, Baluchistan 1912 Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920 22 President Hindu Panchayat and Gandeman Library, Member Dufferin Fund Committee Member, Prov Council Boy Scouts, Mem

ber Provincial Ex Committee Red Cross Society Grammar School Committee *Publications* Quetta Municipal Manual, History of Freemasonry in Quetta Reports on the settlement of Duit and Barkhan Notes on (1) Domestic Hindus (2) Hindus of Kandahar and Ghazni (3) Purabi mental cases and sweepers (4) Afghan Pawindhas (5) Achakzai Pathans, (6) Shunwar (7) Shorazai Valley and (8) Revenue rates and economic conditions (9) Administration of justice in rural areas of Baluchistan *Address* Quetta

JANAK SINGH MAJOR GENERAL RAI BAHADUR B A C I E Army and Revenue Minister Jammu and Kashmir Government b 1871 *Educ* Government College Lahore Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts in the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar Tehsildar Dist Magera and Sotomra India and finally as Revenue Minister in the Military Branch as Dy Asst Quarter Master General Brigade Major O C the 22 Kashmir Rifles and 4rd Kashmir Rifles Got Afghan War Medal 1919 Military Secretary to Commander in Chief Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army Minister *Address* Jammu

JAORA ELITE MAJOR H H FAKHAR UD-DULA NAWAB SIE MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR AL KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, K C I E b 1893 H H served in European War *Address* Jaora State, Central India

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO B A, I L B Pleader and Member Legislative Assembly b 24 April 1880 m to Annapurnabai Jankar *Edu* at Basim A V School Amravati High School Ferguson College, Poona and Govt Law School Bombay Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906 a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association Yeotmal since its inception in 1915 non official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919 *Address* Yeotmal (Berar)

JAYAKAR MUKUND RAMRAO M A, I L B Bar + Law Member Legislative Assembly *Educ* at Bombay University Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay worked there four years practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925 *Publications* —Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 *Address* 591 Thakurdwar Bombay 2

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B A, B L b Aug 1861 *Educ* at Rajahmundry and Madras Served in Rev Deptt in Madras Presidency and ret'd as 1st Grade Depy Collr 1917, acted as Presidency Magistrate Madras for three years Member, Legislative Assembly *Publications* A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature history and archaeology *Address* Muktidavaram Tottaramudi P O, Godavari Dist

JHELANT, DR HAJI SYED ABUL KHADER SAHEB, Member, Legislative Assembly and

- retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail & July 1897, m. d. of Babadar Major Yaseob Khan Sahab Sirdar Babadar Educ. at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras Was Member Cantonment Committee for 14 years member district board for 12 years of which for 8 years was Vice-President and Hon Magte for Madras for seven years Address: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras
- JERRY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E** (1914), C.S.I. (1924), General Staff, Army Headquarters, b 15 Dec 1878 m. Cloely Charlotte Cowdell Educ. at Blundells Tiverton and Plymouth College Address: Simla
- JHANGIR, Sir COWASJEE 1st Baronet**, nephew and adopted son of late Sir Cowasjee Jhangir Readymoney C.S.I. b 6th June 1858 m. 1876, Dhunbai d. of the late Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia one s 2 d Educ. Proprietary School Elphinstone College and University of Bombay Banker millowner and landed proprietor J.P. Created knight 1895 created Baronet 1906 well known for his philanthropy Delegate of the *Parsee Matrimonial Court* and Trustee and member of the *Parsee Panchayet* Appointed Sheriff of Bombay in 1919, has assumed the name of Cowasjee Jhangir Address: Readymoney House Malabar Hill Bombay
- JHANGIR, COWASJEE, Sir (Junior) M.A.** (Cambridge) k. C.I.E. (1927) (I.L. (1920)) O.B.E. (1918) Member of the Bombay Executive Council 1923 b Feb 1879 m. to Hirsabai d. of H. A. Hormusji of Lowji Castle Educated at St. Xavier's College Bombay and St John's College Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation since 1904 Chairman of its Standing Committee 1914-15 Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust President, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1919-20 Temporary Member of the Executive Council, Bombay (Dec 1921) Address: Nepan Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay
- JHESSEBOY, Sir JAMESJEE 5th Baronet** K.C.S.I., Vice-Presdt. Legia Assembly b 6th March 1876, s. father Sir Jamesjee 1908, and assumed the name of Jamesjee Jhesseboy in lieu of Kestonjee, Head of the Socometric Community in Bombay, Pres. of the Sir Jamesjee Charity Funds, and Member of the Municipal Corporation m. 1906 Sorensenbail Jadhoo Ardsher Sett Address: Mangroo Castle Bombay
- JEVONS, HERBERT STANLEY, M.A., B.Sc** (Lond.), F.G.S., F.R.S. Prof of Economics in Univ. of Rangoon since 1923 b 8 October 1875 Educ. Giggleswick Gram. Sch University Coll. London Trin Coll Cambridge Geol. Inst. Heidelberg Univ. Demonstrator in Petrology Cambridge, 1900-01, Lecturer in Mineralogy and Geology, and Asst. to Prof. Sir T. W. Edgeworth David, F.R.S. in University of Sydney N 8 W., 1902-04 Lectr. and later Fulton Prof. of Econ. and Pol. Science in Univ. Coll. of S. Wales and Monmouthshire Cardiff, 1906-11, engaged in garden city and housing reform propaganda, 1911-14 Professor of Economics in the University of Allahabad, 1914-22. Has undertaken researches in rural economics, irrigation on periodicity in Eco-

- nomic Phenomena and Indian Currency and Finance, 1915-1921 Until recently was editor of the Indian Journal of Economics and Hon. Treas. Indian Economic Association, *Publications: Essays on Economics The Sun & Heat and Trade Activity The British Coal Trade Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings in the U.P. Economics of Tenancy Law and Estate Management Money, Banking and Exchange in India, The Future of Exchange*, and numerous books, papers and articles on Petrology Mineralogy, Economics, Politics, Housing Reform etc Address: University College, Rangoon
- JHYPOR, MAHARAJA OF, Lieutenant Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Ramchandra Deo Maharaja of Jeypore Samasthanam s. of late Maharaja Sir Sri Vikrama Deo Bahadur K.C.I.E. and late Sri Sri Sri Lady Seethapatta Maharani Circar b 31st Dec 1893 Educ. privately under Dr J. Marsh M.A. L.D.D. Newton, Esq. M.A. and E. Winckler Esq. B.A. m. 1913 Sri Sri Sri Lakshmi Patta Maharani Circar d. of the late Maharajah Sir Sri Bhagavat Prasad Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E. of Balmampur United Provinces of Agra and Oudh First Landed Zamindar in the Madras Presidency owning about 14,000 square miles Address: Fort Jeypore Vissagapatnam Agency Madras Presidency, India**
- JHALA, RAJ RANA SHRI MANSINGH SURAT-SINGH, C.I.E.** (1918) Dewan, Dhurangadhra State and some time Member State Cabinet at Jaipur Rajputana Educ. Dhurangadhra and Bajkot Was first Guardian to H. H. Maharaja Sahab of Dhurangadhra when he was Heir-Apparent and accompanied him to England was afterwards for a few years in Government service and left it as Dy. Superintendent of Police to join service in his parental State where he was for a year Personal Assistant to H. H. Maharaja Sahab and then his Dewan Member of the State Council, Jaipur, from Dec 1922 to March 1923 Address: Lal Bungalow Dhurangadhra
- JHALAWAR, H. H. MAHARAJ RANA Sir BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR of K.C.S.I. b 1874, s. 1899 Educ. Mayo Coll. Ajmer Has greatly extended education through out the state and established several libraries Made a 'Round the World Tour in 1925 Via Panama Canal. Has travelled over a great part of Europe and has a taste for Music Science and Literature Was a Research Student at New Oxford College Oxford and is a fellow of the Chemical Society and Vice-President of the India Society, Member, Royal Institution of Great Britain Royal Astronomical Society Royal Botanical Society Royal Aeronautical Society Royal Asiatic Society Royal Society of Arts League of Nations Union and Zoological Society London, and a Member of the American Chemical Society *Publications: Travel Pictures and Babes and the Treatment* Address: Jhalapattan, Rajputana**
- JIND, H. H. FARUK-I-DILBAAD BASTUR UL ISKAND DAULAT-I-ILQIMIA, RAJA-UL-RAJWAN MAHARAJA Sir BARSIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, C.O.S.M., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b 1879, s. 1897 Address: Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.**

- JINNAH, MAHOMED ALL**, Bar-at-Law and Member, Leg. Assembly b 25th Dec. 1876 m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit Educ at Karachi and in England Enrolled as Advocate Bombay High Court, 1906 Pte Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroo, 1906 Member Imperial Legia. Council, 1910 President Muslim League (special session) 1920 Address Malabar Hill Bombay
- JODHPUR, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESH** was Saranand Rajah Hindustani Maharaja Dhiraaj Sri Sri Ummed Singhji Sahib Bahadur of K. C. V. O. (1922) K. C. S. I. (1925) b 8 July 1903 m. H. H. Maharaniji Sit Vadan Kanwarji Sahiba of Umednagar Educ Mayo College Ajmer Ascended the Gaddi 1918, invested with full ruling powers 1923 Address Jodhpur Rajputana
- JOGLEKAR, RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN I S O**, B.A., Chief Land Officer Tata Co. Coll. Baroda State from Decr 1916 to June 30 1920 Depy Coll. First grade and Native Asst to Commr C D 1901 16, some time Adv. to Chief of Ichalkaranji b Satara 8th Dec 1886 Educ Deccan Coll. Poona. Held non-gazetted appointments in Nasik, Satara Ahmednagar Poona and Sholapur Dist., 1888-1890 Depy Coll. 1890 Publications Land Revenue Code annotated up to 1st Octr 1920, Watan Act annotated up to 1st Sept 1920 Alienation Manual, Inspection of Revenue Offices Court fees in Revenue and Magisterial offices Address 203, Kala Hand Shukrawar Peth, Poona City
- JOHN, SIR EDWIN KT** (1922), O.B.E. 1921. Kt. of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Civil Order) 1901 Grand Commander St. Sylvester the Great (19.0.) Inspector General of Factories Gwalior C I b 3 August 1866, m. 1879, Mary Sykes Southport Lancs one d. Educ Stonyhurst Address Gwalior C I
- JOHNSTON, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM B. C. I. E.** C.B.I., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan b 2 Nov 1842 m. 1905 Gertrude Helen d. of the late Lt.-Col. J. Young, one s. Educ. Kelvinside Acad., Glasgow Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1894) Joined the Punjab Commission as Asst. Commr., 1896 went to N. W. Fron, 1899 and was employed there till end of 1911, Govt. of India, Finance Dept. 1911 13, Ministry of Munitions England 1915 17 Address The Rectory Quetta
- JOSHI, SIR MONOPANT VISHVANATH, KT** C. I. E. B.A., LL.B. b 1861 Educ Deccan Coll. Poona, and Elphinstone Coll. Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr. s. Court in Berar from 1884-1920 Home Member, C. P. Govt. 1920-25 Address Nagpur C P
- JOSHI, NARAYAN MAHAJAN B.A. M.L.A.** Member of the Servants of India Soc. b June 1879. Educ Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909 Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec. Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., since 1917, Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc. since 1919 Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt. of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921 and 1922 and in 1925 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confon. Kalsar; Hind Silver Medal (1910) Was awarded, but declined C. I. E. in 1921 Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919 up to end of March 1923 Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924 and in 1927 to represent labour in terests Address Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road Bombay
- JUNAGADH H. H. SIR MAHABATHRANJJI RASULKHANJI K. C. S. I.**, Nawab Sahab of b 2nd Aug 1900 m. Her Highness Benoi Begum Saheba Manuvvarjahan of Bhopal Educ Mayo College, Ajmer Address Junagadh
- JUGMOHANDAS VARIVANDAS, SIR KT** Merchant and Landlord b 1869 Educ Fort High Sch. Bombay Mem. Bombay Corpn., 1900-06 trustee of several charitable institutions Address Bombay
- JUKES JOHN EDWIN CLAPHAM C. I. E.** (1921), Finance Dept. Govt. of India b 12 Nov 1878 Educ Adonham Sch. Pembroke Coll. Cambridge Porson Univ. prizeman 1894 Chancellor's Classical Medalist, 1902 m. Marguerite Jessie d. of the late James Searle of Reigate Address Chislehurst Simla
- KAJIJI ABDEALI MAHOMEDALI, B.A.** LL.B. (Cantab), Bar at Law late Judge High Court, Bombay b 12 February 1871 Educ St. Mary's Institution Byculla St. Xavier's Coll. Bombay, Downing Coll. Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn Ord. Fellow Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ. President Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay and Islum Club and Vice President Islam Gymkhana Addrce Dilkhoosh Grant Road Bombay
- KALP VAMAN GOVIND** Prof.-sor, Fergusson College b 1876 Educ. New English School and Fergusson Coll. Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919 Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll. Member Council of State 1921 23, and member Indian Tariff Board, 1923 25 Secretary D. b. Socy. Poona from 1925 Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings has published many articles on economics and political and social reform and the following works Indian Industrial and Economic Problems, Indian Administration Indian Economics Dawn of Modern Finance in India Gokhale and Economic Reforms in India s War Finance Currency Reform in India, Constitutional Reforms in India etc Address Fergusson Coll., Poona and Durgadhiwasa Poona (D. G.)
- KAMAT BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A.** Merchant b 21 March 1871 Educ. Deccan Coll. m. Miss Yamunabai B. M. Gawaskar of Cochin Member Bombay Legs. Council 1913 16 1916 20, Member Legislative Assembly, 1921 23 Liberal, Member, Kanya Deputation to England 1923 Member of various

educational bodies. Has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform. Member Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Address: Ganeskhind Road, Poona, or Dabholkar Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

KANDATHIL MOSE REV. MAB. AUGUSTINE, D.D. Archbishop Metropolitan of Ernakulam. Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam since 1911. b Champ Vaikam Travancore 25 Aug 1874. Educ. Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Priest 1901. Parish Priest for some time. Rector of Prep Sem. Ernakulam and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar Apostolic 9 Decr 1919. Installed on 19 Decr 1919. Was made Archbishop Metropolitan 21st Decr 1923 (Suffragan sees being Changana chery, Trichur and Kottayam). Installation 16 Nov 1924. Address: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANHAIA LAL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, Raj Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Judge High Court Allahabad. b 17 July 1866. m. Shrimati Devi d. of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. Educ. The Muir Central College, Allahabad. joined the M.P. Civil Service on 23 April 1891 as Magistrate, acted as subordinate Judge in 1907, appointed Asst. Sessions Judge with the powers of Additional District Judge in Feb 1908, acted as District and Sessions Judge in 1910 and again in 1911, appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh July 1912, acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1928. Publications: Elementary History of India, Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. Address: No. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIKA THE RAJA OF HON. RAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHARJA DHO BHADUR, O.B.E. OF KANIKA, M.L.C. b 24 March 1881. m. d. of Panditry Chief of Nayagarh 1899. Educ. Ravenshaw Coll. Sch. Coll., Cuttack. Received management of Kilash Kanika from Court of Wards, 1902. Mem. of the Bengal Leg. Council 1909-12. Mem. of Bihar and Orissa Leg. Council 1912-18. Member, Imperial Leg. Council 1918-20. Mem. Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council 1921-26. Pres. Orissa Landholders Assn. Vice-Pres. Bengal Landholders Association. Vice-President, Bihar Landholders Association. Mem. of Bengal Fishery Board. Mem. Roy Asiatic Soc. Member, Governing Body, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Fellow, Patna University. Address: Cuttack, O. Rajkanika, Orissa.

KANTHAB, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A. B.Sc. Principal and Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona. b 22 Aug 1876. Educ. New English School at Wal and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Working as Life Member in the D. E. Society's Institution since 1903. Was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1906, in

charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14, in charge of Navin Marthi Shala, 1914-21, in charge of Fergusson College since 1921. Has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 12 years and on the School Leaving Examination Board for the last 4 years and Chairman Poona District School Board representing western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality and worked on the V. V. Swabharavaya Technical Education Committee 1920. Address: Fergusson College, Poona.

KAPURTHALA COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS HARZAND I DILBAKD RASHIKHUL-ITKAD DAI LAT I INGILSHIA RAJA I RAJAGAN MAHA RAJA JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR Maharaja of Kapurthala G.C.B. (1911) G.C.I.E. (1914) (C. G.B.) (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. Honorary Colonel of 8-11th Sikhs (45th Battrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £8,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government. received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924. possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cross of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, and Cross of the Order of Cuba, twice represented Indian Prince and India on the League of Nations in 1922 and 1927, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927, with great éclat. b 24 Nov 1874. son of His Highness the Late Raja I. Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala. Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

KARANDIKAR RAGHUNATH PANDURANG, High Court Pleader Bombay. Professor Law College Poona, and Member Council of State. b 21 Aug 1857 in Khadlikar family adopted into Karandikars 1865. m. Sakhtul d. of Rao Sahab Gogte of Pandharpur (1872). Educ. at Satara and Poona. Sub-Judge (1884). Member Bhore Forest Committee (1885). visited England 1898. Member elected Bombay Legislative Council 1911. attended His Imperial Majesty's Coronation at Delhi 1912. member of all Congresses and Committees 1886-1918. second visit to England 1918. opened first Indian Conference at Nikaly Yorkkhre 1919. attended Ahmedabad Congress, 1922. President, Satara Dist. Svaraj Party. Publications: Note on Land Revenue Code and Note on Agricultural Associations in 1905. Address: Satara City.

KARALI H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIB BHANWAR PAL, DHO BHADUR YADUKUL CHANDEA BHAI, G.C.I.E. K.C.I.E. b 24 July 1864. Educ. Mayo Coll., Ajmer. s. 1886. Address: Karali Rajputana.

KASIMBAZAAB, MAHARAJA SIB MANINDRA-CHANDRA NANDY OF K.C.I.E. Vice-President Bengal Landholders Association and British Indian Association. Educ. Hindu School was Member, Council of State, Belgaon,

to Moderate School of Politics takes a keen interest in and is a patron of education industries, agriculture, literature and politics. *Publications* Upamansu B. S. Panjika, The Indian Medical Plant & History of Indian Philosophy Great Balanaya Granthas Part 10 of Sreemad Bhagbat Fundamental unity of India, History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity. *Address* Kadambarasr Bengal.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI SHETH Mill-owner b 22 Dec 1894 m Srimati Sardaben, d of Mr Chhmanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. *Educ* at Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, Hon Secretary Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee 1918-19, elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, 1923-26, elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners Association (1928-26). *Address* Pankore s Naka, Ahmedabad.

KAY SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN Kt (1927) M L C J P Managing Director W H Brady & Co Ltd b 20 Jan 1884. *Educ* at Bolton Lancashire. Came to India to represent firm 1907. Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control, Chairman Bombay Millowners Association 1921 and 1922. Employers Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. Officer in Bombay Light Horse. Vice-President Chamber of Commerce, 1925. President Chamber of Commerce 1926 and Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1925 and 1926. Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee 1926. *Address* Wilderness, Cottage Nepean sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B.A., LL.B. b 1892. *Educ* Jubbulpore Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920. Minister for Local Self Government Public Works, Public Health, etc Central Provinces. *Address* Implpore Khandwa.

KRALY EDWARD HERBERT C.I.E. (1926) I.C.S. A.G.G. Western India b 1873 m 1905. Temp. d of Sir Charles Dayley G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *Educ* Welsted and University College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1897 Bengal, 1897-1902. Joined Political Dept. Govt. of India March 1902. Served in Rajputana, Central India, Ajmer Merwara N.W.F.P. F.A.A.G.G. Central India 1904-05. Asst. Sec. Govt. of India Foreign and Political Dept. 1905. On s. as Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara, 1910-13. Secretary N.W.F.P. 1915-20. Off. Resident Gwahar 1922. Resident Baroda, June 1923. March 1927. Off. A.G.G. Central India, March-October 1927. A.G.G. Western India, October 1927. *Publications* Revised Aitchinson's Treatise (1909) and Census Reports on Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara (1913). *Address* The Residency, Rajkot.

KEANE, MICHAEL C.I.E. (1921) Commissioner of Jhansi, U.P. b 1874 m Joyce Lovett-Thomas, *Educ* School Clongowee Wood, and Univ. Coll., Dublin. Entered I.C.S. 1898. Has been Under Secy to Govt., on deputation under the Govt. of India, for settlement work in the Tonk and Biroli

States in Rajputana. District Officer in Agra and Cawnpore, Judicial Secy to Govt., Chief Secy to Govt. and President, U.P. Legislative Council 1921-25. *Address* Lucknow.

KEELING, SIR HUGH TROWBRIDGE Kt (1923), C.S.I., 1916, A.M.I.C.E. Ch. Eng. and Secy to Ch. Commr., Delhi since 1912. Mem. of Delhi Imp. Commn., 1913, Mem., Institute Engineers (Ind.) b 14 April 1866. *Educ* Marlborough and Cooper's Hill, m. Edith d. of Col T. O. Underwood, late 4th Punjab Cavalry. Asst. Eng. Madras P.W.D. 1887, Exec. Eng. 1898. Superintending Eng., 1910. *Address* P.W.D., Delhi.

KEEN LIEUT-COLONEL WILLIAM JOHN C.I.E. (1916) C.B.E. (1920) Pol. Dept., Government of India. Officiating Chief Commissioner N.W.F.P. (1926) b 24 March, 1878 m 1899. Marlon Beatrice d. of Col A. McIl Mills. 37th Dogras two s two d. *Educ* Haileybury College B.M.C., Sandhurst. Gas to B. Welsh Fus 1892. Trans to I.A. 37th Dogras, 1894. served Chitral Re. Exp. 1895. Joined Punjab Commn. 1898. Pol. Dept. Govt. of India, 1901. serving in N.W. Fron. Prov. served Kabul Khel Exp. 1902. Mohmand Exp. 1908. Great War 1914-18, Afghan War 1919. *Address* Revenue Commissioner Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

KEILY HENRY GERALD V.D., J.P., Hon. Col. G.I.P. Ry. Regiment A.F.I. Chief Transportation Superintendent G.I.P. Ry. b February d 1874. *Educ* Stonyhurst College Lancashire. Apptd. Assistant Loco Supdt. Indian Midland Ry. Feb 1896, transferred on amalgamation to the G.I.P. Ry. in 1901. Appointed to act as Chief Transportation Supdt. from 22nd March 1927.

KEITH THE HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN Kt (1925) C.I.E. 1917, I.C.S., M.A., Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Governor of Burma and Finance Member of the Burma Legislative Council 2nd January 1923 b 18 April 1873 m 1910 Isabel only d. of Sir Harvey Adamson Kt. K.C.S.I. Lt-Govr of Burma (1910-15) one s two d. *Educ* Edinburgh H. Sch. and Univ. Christ Church Oxford. Ent. I.C.S. 1895. (First in final Exam 1900) Secy to Fin. Commr., 1899-1900. Sett. Offr. 1907-10. Secy to Govt. of Burma 1911. Rev. Secy 1912-19 and Mem. of Council of Lt-Governor, Commr., Magwe Divn. 1919-21. Member Indian Leg. Assembly Delhi Sessions 1921 & 1922. Offg. Development Commissioner Burma 1923, Financial Commissioner, 1923 and Vice-President of the Legislative Council of the Lieut. Governor of Burma. Acting Governor of Burma, May to July 1925. *Address* Prime House, Rangoon. Mkhurst Maymyo.

KELKAR, NARSINGHA CHINTAMAN B.A. LL.B. (1894) M.L.A. Editor, *Essar*, Poona. b 24 Aug 1872 m Durgabal d. of Moropant Pandse. *Educ* Miraj Poona Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1896. editor, *Mahratta* Poona from 1897 to 1919, editor, *Essar* from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910. Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924. President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924. President, Bombay Provincial Conference 1920, Delegate and member of Congress, Home Rule

- League deputation to England in 1919 elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923. *Publications:* Books in Marathi 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour. Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi. History of Ireland in English, Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life and "A Passing Phase of Politics." *Address:* 554 Sadashiv Peth Poona City.
- KEMP THE HON MR JUSTICE NORMAN WRIGHT** Bar at Law (Inner Temple) Judge of the High Court Bombay b 29 October 1874. *Educ.* the Collegiate, Edinburgh and Inner Temple. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Chief Judge of Small Causes Court Bombay. Addl Judicial Commissioner, Sind. *Address:* High Court Bombay.
- KENNEDY MINARDS MAJOR WILLIAM IVFV** B Sc A.I.M.M.E. A.M.I. Chem E London Assay Master, H.M. Mint Bombay b 20 Oct 1887 Polperro Cornwall m 1916 Lilian Vesta, y.d. of late J W Richards of Abberkenig Gham Wales. *Educ.* The Truro Grammar School and Rodruth School of Mines Cornwall. Arrived India 1st June 1913 from Malta (Commissioned and Lt R.G.A. 1914 retired from Army April 1920 Joined Mint Service Jan 1920 as Dy Assay Master and confirmed Assay Master April 1922. *Address:* His Majesty's Assay Office H.M. Mint Bombay.
- KHAN SHAFAAT AHMAD BA** First Class Honours in History 1914 Litt D 1919 Trinity College Dublin University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University b February 1891 m Fahmeda younger daughter of the late Justice Shah Din of the Punjab High Court. *Educ.* Government High School, Moradabad Sidney Sussex College Cambridge Trinity College, Dublin and the University of London. Lecturer to the London County Council 1917-1919. Lectured to the Royal Historical Society London 1919. Gave a course of lectures at the School of Oriental Studies and King's College University of London, 1919-20. Member United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P. since 1924. Gave evidence before the Reform Enquiry Committee 1924 the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925 and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Allahabad in 1925. *Publications:* Founder and Editor till 1925, of the Journal of Indian History published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating Bombay 1667-1673 in 1913, East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century 1924. Sources for the History of British India in the Seventeenth Century 1928. *Address:* University of Allahabad Allahabad.
- KHAPARDI, GANESH SHANKARSHNA, B.A.** (1877) LL.B. (1884) Advocate and Member of Council of State. b 1855 m to Laxmi Bai. *Educ.* in Benar and Bombay. Extra Asst. Commissioner in Benar from 1885 to 1889 returned to the Bar. Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board of nearly 17 years. Member of Victoria's Legislative Council. Member of the Council of State, re-elected in 1925. *Address:* Amroli, Benar U.P.
- KHWAJA MUHAMMAD NUR, THE HON ABAN BAHADUR, B.A. B.L.** President, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council b 28 Sept. 1878. *Educ.* Gaya Zillah School Doyetown Coll. Calcutta Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President Legis Council Bihar and Orissa, from 1922. *Address:* Gorja (Bihar and Orissa).
- KING CHARLES MONTAGUE C.S.I.** (1922) C.I.E. Financial Commr., Punjab 1922, *Educ.* St. Paul's School Balliol Coll., Oxford Ent I.C.S., 1892 Deputy Commr. 1901, Commissioner 1917 Dy Commr., Punjab, 1901-22. *Address:* Lahore.
- KIRKPATRICK LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MACAULAY K.C.B.** (1918) K.C.S.I. (1917) G.O.C. in Chief Western Command b 23 August 1868 m Mary Lydia, d. of J.F. Dennistoun K.C.B.M.C. Kingston, Canada. *Educ.* Hakebury Joined Royal Engineers 1885 Inspector General Australian Military Forces. Chief of General Staff India 1916-1920. G.O.C. China Command 1920-1922.
- KIRPALANI HIRANAND KHUSHRAM, I.C.S.** M.A. (Bom.) B.A. (Oxon.) Bar at Law (Lincoln's Inn) 1912 b 28 Jan., 1898 m to Gull H. Gidvani. *Educ.* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind) D. J. Sind College Karachi and Merton Coll. Oxford Asst. Collr and Magte Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1914. Municipal Commr. Surat 1914 to 1920 Tahquid Settlement Officer Gujarat 1921 Dy. Municipal Commissioner Bombay 1921 Collr and Dist. Magte Kaira, 1923-24 Dy. Secretary to Government Rev. D. Pitt 1924-25 Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. *Address:* Near Fondaari, Hyderabad Sind.
- KISCH BARTHOLO SCHLESINGER, B.A. (Oxford)** C.I.E. (1926) I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces Controller Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and Administrator of Austrian and Hungarian Property in India attached to Legislative Department, Government of India, b 25 Oct. 1882. m Madeleine Louise Claire Bernard Antony. *Educ.* St Paul's School London and Exeter College, Oxford. *Address:* Delhi and Simla.
- KISHENGARH, H. R. MAHARAJA ADURAJ MAHARAJA MADANBIRBH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.** K.C.I.E. b Nov 1834, s father, late Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., or 1892 m 2nd d. of present Chief of Udaipur, served European War, 1914-15. *Address:* Kishengarh Rajputana.
- KISHUN PERSHAD RAJA RAJAYAN MAHA RAJA BAHADUR, YAMINBH-SAITANATH, SIR G.I.E. K.C.I.E.** or 1908 G.C.I.E., or 1910 Hereditary Palshkar and President of the State Executive Council Hyderabad State b 26 Jan., 1864. *Educ.* Nizam's College, Palshkar and Military Minister 1893-1901. Prime Minister 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov 1923 under the present constitution. *Publications:* Odes in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal. Helr Raja Khasa Pershad. *Address:* City Palace, Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR Lt Col HIR HIGHNES SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARAJA OF since 1922 G.C.I.E. (1924) b 30 July 1887, s of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d 1922) direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire s. 1918 H H Shrimati Tarabai Saheb g d of H H Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar Ruler of Baroda m again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamma Maharani Saheb in June 1925 Educ. Privately in Kolhapur, Hendon School studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College Allahabad Hon Ltut Colonelship in the Indian Army was conferred in April 1927 Address Kolhapur

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VARADUNA RAJA VALIA NAMBI OF Kt (1925), C.I.E. (1914) F.M.U. (1921) Landholder b Oct 1873 m to C Kalyani Amma d of Mr K. Rama Menon Chief Justice of Travancore Educ. Rajah's High School, Kollengode and Victoria College Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Vengand in Malabar twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders, Member Council of State (1922) Temp Member Madras Executive Council from Nov 1922 to April 1924 Address Kollengode, Malabar Dist

KOTAH, H H LIEUT. COLONEL SIR UMED SINGH BARADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. G.B.E. K.C.B.I. Hon Lt Col in Army Hon Major, 42nd Deccan Regt b 1873 s 1889 Address Kotah, Rajputana

KOTLA, HON RAJA KUSHALPAISINGH OF M.A. (Cal) LL.B. (All) LL.D. Ph.D. Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly b 15 Dec 1872, s to Kotla estate 1905 Mem of U.P. Leg. Coun since 1909 Mem of Imp Leg. Coun. as Rep of landed aristocracy of Prov of Agra, 1913 Sp Mag. Vice Chairman of Agra Dist Bd. Chairman of Ferozabad Mun. Trustee and Mem of Managing Committee of Agra Coll Address Kotla Fort P.O. Kotla, Dist Agra, U.P.

KRISHNAMACHARYA RAO BABADUR VANGAL THIRUVENGADA B.A. B.L. C.I.B. (1926) Dewan of Baroda b 1881 m Sri Ranganatha Educ. Presi- dency Coll Madras and Law Coll Madras Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903 served in several districts 1908-1911 Chief Revenue Officer Cochin State also Offg Diwan for some time 1913-1919 served in Madras as Asst Secy, Board of Revenue Under Secy to Govt Special Officer for Southborough Committee etc. 1919-1922 Trustee Vixanagar Estate 1922-1924 Collector of Ramnad April 1924 to Feb 1927 Secretary to the Govt of Madras in Law Education and other Departments. Joined as Diwan of Baroda February 1927 services being lent to the Durbar Address Dilaram Baroda.

KSHAUNISH CHANDRA RAY THE HON MAHARAJA BABADUR, of Nadia (Bengal) Maharaja created 1912 Delhi Durbar Maharaja Bahadur created 1917 Member, Bengal Executive Council in charge of Revenue Irrigation, L.S.G. Medical, Public Health,

b 29 Oct 1890 m Jyotirmoyi Debi youngest d of late Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Kachimbasaar (Dist. Murshida- bad). Educ. Privately Only son of late Maharaja Kshitis Chandra Roy Bahadur of Nadia, succeeded 1910 2 d Was elected a Member of the first reformed Bengal Legislative Council from the Non Mahomedan constituency of Nadia 1920-23 Member, Bengal Executive Council since 1st August 1924 First elected non-official Chairman of Nadia District Board, 1920-24 President, Nadia Landholders Association Address The Palace, Krishnagar Nadia House 2 Bright Street, Ballygunge Cal cutta

KUTCH H H MAHARAJA (MAHARAO) DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI EHENGARJI SAWAJI RAHADUR OF G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. b 23rd August 1866 m 1884 Represented India Imperial Conference 1921 received freedom City of London 1921 Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regi- ment during Japanese War 1915 represented India, League of Nations 1921 received Freedom of the City of Bath 1921 Address The Palace Bhuj Kutch.

LAHORE BISHOP OF since 1913 Rt. REV HENRY BICKHESHTER DURANT, M.A., D.D. O.B. Educ. Highgate Sch Pombroke Coll Camb. M.A. Coll. Islington, Curate of St Matthew's East. Scarborough, 1894-95 C.M.S. Missionary Lucknow, 1896 St John's Coll Agra 1897 Vice Prin., 1900 Prin 1911 Fellow Allahabad Univ., 1906 served European War Mesopotamia (Kut-el Amara) 1915 (Despatches), 1918 (Despatches) Address Bishopscourne Lahore

LAHMEDAS ROWAN TAIKREE, B.A. Land lord and Merchant m Laddkal F R Taikee Educ. St Xavier's College Bombay Trustee Thak Svaraj Fund Member Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee representative Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Improvement Trust Committee representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust and President P.J. Hindu Gymkhana Publications Frenshel Finance Speeches and Writings of B.G. Horniman Priests Parasites and Plagues Address 29 J.I.38 Bora Bazar Street Fort and 9A, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

LAHITAR CHIEF OF THAKORE SAHES BAL- VESINHJI KARANSINGHI, b 11 Jan 1881 Succeeded father 8 Aug 1924 Address Lahitar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay

LAKSHMINARAYAN LAL, Bal Sahib son of Munshi Djal Narayan Lal, Pleader and Zem- indar, b 1870 m to Srimali Navarani Kuwver Educ. at Aurangabad Gaya and Patna. Passed pleadership examination in 1890 and since practising as a pleader at Aurangabad and Gaya in the Province of Bihar and Orissa Was Hon. Organizer of Co-operative Societies, Director and Chairman of the Central Bank, Aurangabad, ex-Chair- man of the Local Board, Aurangabad, ex- Chairman of the Divisional Co-operative Federation, Patna, ex-Councillor of the Co-operative Federation, Bihar and Orissa, s

- nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly and Member National Convention ex Vice-President Provincial Hindu Sabha, Bihar and Orissa and ex President, Propaganda Committee Kayastha Sabha Bihar and Orissa. *Publications* Glories of Indian Medicine Bahyog Samudrajatra Twelve Main Points of Co-operation Undesh Manjari and Charika Mahatmya Hindu Musalman Rkta Sri Gitanisawali and Sri Gandhi Gita and Proprietor and Editor Grihasetha Gaya Address Aurangabad Dist Gaya Bihar and Orissa
- LAL, RAO BAHADUR BAKSHI SOHAN M.L.A. (from Mahomedan Constituency Jullundur Divn) Vakil H Ct Lahore b 4 April 1867 Practised as Vakil in Kangra, Jullundur and Lahore Elected Member, Punjab Leg Council 1912 and 1916 Address High Court Lahore
- LAL, PIYARE Bar-at-Law Member, Legislative Assembly b Jan 1880 Educ Muir Central College Allahabad Called to the Bar in 1898 practised up to 1898 was Minister of Sallana State 1896-1900 Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member Council of State Indore from 1900 to 1906 travelled round the world in 1918 Address Meerut
- LALAKA JEHANGIR ARDESIR, artist. b 3 March 1834 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.P. of Ahmedabad m Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Khawas of Bandra Educ Ahmedabad High School, Elphinstone Coll. Bombay Sir J J School of Art, Bombay and St John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozsha M Mehta for Municipal Corpn Bombay unveiled by H.R. Sir George Lloyd Sir D.E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ. Dur Dadabhai Nowroji's portrait and Principal A.L. Coomras's portrait for Elphinstone Coll. Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad and H.H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall Rampur Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations 1918-1927 Address Jehangir Mansion Hughes Road Bombay The 'Studio, Sea Face Chowpatty Bombay
- LANGLEY GEORGE HARRY M.A. Vice-Chancellor Dacca University since January 1 1926 b 14 July 1881 s of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley m 1913 Evelline Mary Biggart Armagh Educ The University Reading Scholar in Logic and Psychology London University 1906 M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction. University of London 1909 Indian Educational Service 1913 Professor Presidency College Calcutta 1913 Professor of Philosophy Dacca College 1913 Professor of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall University of Dacca 1921-25 Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University July to September 1925 *Publications* Articles on Mind Proceedings of Aristotelian Society Hibbert Journal Quercus Dacca University Bulletin Indian Philosophical Review Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc Address , Ramna, Dacca, N Bengal.

- LATIF CAMERUDIN AMIRUDIN ABUL B.A., late Mem of Sec of State's Adv Comm. for Ind Students b Cambray, 28 Sept 1859. Educ Elphinstone Coll Bombay Bombay Univ, practised as Vakil of Consular Courts, Zanzibar and Mombasa 1880-98 Legal Adviser to successive Sultans of Zanzibar Fellow, Bombay Univ. J.P., Bombay Hereditary Inamdar, Cambray State Address 1 Harvey Road Chowpatty, Bombay
- LATTHP I to BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI M.A. LL.U. (Bombay), Dewan of Kolhapur b 1878 m to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur Educ Deccan College Poona Prof of English Rajaram College Kolhapur 1907-1911, Educational Inspector Kolhapur Ill 1914 President Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non Brahman League, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 Member of the University Reform Committee 1924 *Publications* Introduction to Jainism (English) Growth of British Empire in India (Marathi) Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati and Shri Shahu Chhatrapati's Charitra in Marathi (1925) Address Kolhapur
- LEITCH CHARLES GERRARD, C.B.E. (1910) Indian Trades Agent, East Africa b 31 July 1872 m Evadne Fawcett of Alnmouth, Northumberland. Educ Christ's Hospital and St John's College, Cantab Entered I.C.S. 1896 Served in O.P. Address Mombasa
- LEGGE FRANCIS OWELL, C.B.E. V.D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange Indian Railway Conference Assocn b 14 September 1879 Educ Sherborne School Address Bengal Club Calcutta
- LESITE BRADFORD LIEUT COL. SCR. KT., O.B.E. (Military 1917), M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. Chairman and Chief Engineer Madras Port Trust b 1868 m Edith Stewart Educ Marlborough On B.N.N. for 12 years, retiring as Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer to join Firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry and Brunel Consulting Engineers, Westminster Lt Col. P.F. Northern France 1918 to 1919 Chairman and Chief Engineer Madras Port Trust since 1921 Address Harbour House, Madras
- LESLIE-JONES, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD, M.A. C.B.E. Principal of Mayo College b 1874 m Christiana Mary Baskett Educ Bromsgrove and Lincoln College Oxford Assistant and House Master, Marlborough College 1897-1904 Princ. Aitchison College Lahore 1904-1917 *Publication* A View of English History Address Mayo College, Ajmere
- LEVETT YEATS, GERALD ATYKIN, C.B.E., I.S.O., V.D. Factory Supt, Opium Dept., U.P. since 1903 b 7 March 1868, Educ. Private tuition Managing Director, Opium Factory 1919 retired 20 Decr 1920 Address Chasipur U.P.
- LEY, ARTHUR HERBERT, B.A., O.S.L. (1926), C.I.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1924), Member Public Service Commission, India b 7 Nov 1879 Educ Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1903. Under-Secretary Government of Bengal, 1908, Under-Secretary, Govt. of India, 1909-12,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16, Dy Secretary, Commerce Department, 1916-18, Secretary Commerce Department, 1919, Chief Controller Surplus Stores, 1921-23 Secretary Department of Industries 1923-1926 Address Delhi and Simla

LINDSAY SIR DARYO KT. (1925), C.B.E., 1919, K.L.S. Hind Gold Medal (1911) M.L.A. b Nov 1865 Late Secretary Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. Address 26, Dalhousie Square Calcutta

LINDSAY, HARRY ALEXANDER FANHAWE C.B.E. I.C.E. Indian Trade Commissioner London. b 11 March 1881 m Kathleen Louise Huntington Educ St Paul's School London Worcester College, Oxford Address Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club London

LINDSAY RALPH Secretary and Treasurer Imperial Bank of India Bombay b 1880 m to Jean d of Alan MacDougall Montrose Educ at Montrose Academy Five years Commercial Bank of Scotland Montrose Glasgow Edinburgh Member, Institute of Bankers in Scotland Joined Bank of Bombay 1901 Agent of various branches was Inspector of Branches at date of formation of Imperial Bank by amalgamation of Banks of Bengal Bombay and Madras apptd Deputy Secretary 1923 Secretary and Treasurer 1924 Member Bombay Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee, 1928 Address Warden Road Bombay

LITTLEHAILES, EDWARD Off Education Commissioner with Government of India 1925. b 14 February 1878 Educ Balliol Coll, Oxford and Kiel University Demonstrator and Lecturer Clarendon Laboratory Oxford Joined I.E.S. 1908 as Prof of Mathematics, Presidency College Madras Director of Public Instruction Madras. Address Cecil Hotel, Simla

LLOYD ALAN HUBERT B.A., (Cantab) C.I.E. I.C.S. Member Central Board of Revenue b August 30 1883 m Violet Mary d of the late J.C. Orrock Educ King William's College Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College Cambridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service Burma 1907 Member Central Board of Revenue since 1923 Address Delhi and Simla

LOHARU, THE HON NAIBAB SIR AMIR UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. Member Council of State and Persian and Urdu Poet b 1860 S 1884 Buling Chief of Moghal tribe Abducted in favour of his heir apparent and successor in 1920, voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions. For two years Mem of Imp Leg Council and for two years Mem of Punjab Council. Superintendent and Adviser to the Maharaja of the Punjab for 12 years. Attached to Pol Dept in Mesopotamia. Address Loharu Hissar

LORT WILLIAMS JOHN BOLLESTON K.C. (1922) Puisne Judge High Court, Calcutta. b 14 Sept. 1881 m 1923, Dorothy Margaret Mary s e of late Edward Russell, The Marquess, Hampshire. Educ Merchant Taylors London University Tactured student,

1902, Barrister Lincoln's Inn, 1904 Member, Inner and Middle Temple President, Hardwicke Society 1911 Contested (a) Pambrookshire 1906 and 1908 Stockport, December 1910 Member of the Oxford Circuit Served 1910 Member of the Oxford Circuit Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry, Member of the L.C.C. (Limehouse) 1907 10 Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee Appointed Judge Calcutta High Court 1927 Address High Court, Calcutta.

LUNAWADA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINGH DALWADJI RAJAP, K.C.I.E. b 11 Aug 1860 S 1867 a Virpura Bolnoki Rajput Educ Balkumar Col, Rajkot Kumar—Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsingh Salute 11 guns as personal distinction. Address Lunawada, Rewa Kantha Bombay

LYALL FRANK FREDERICK C.I.E., I.C.E. (ret'd) General Manager Kasim Bazaar Raj b 12 June 1872 Educ Edinburgh Academy Balliol Coll Oxford Ent. I.C.E. 1891 m Miss I.K. Markham (1906) Ministry of Munitions London 1915 1918 Committee 1919 retired 1922 Address 17 Allpore Park Calcutta

MACAHEBSON, LIEUT COLONEL, ROBERT, I.M.S. M.D., D.Sc. Hon LL.D., F.R.C.P. (London), Foreign Associate Fellow College of Physicians (Philadelphia) Laureate Academy of Medicine, Paris Kaiser-I-Hind (1st Class) 1911, C.I.E. (1923), in charge Deficiency Diseases Inquiry Indian Research Fund Association Pastur Institute Comoor b 15 March 1878 m Helen Stella b d of the late J.L. Johnston L.S., Judicial Commissioner Sind Educ Queen's College, Belfast Graduated M.B., Bch B.A.O. (1st Class Honors and Exhibition) (1900), M.D. (Hons.) 1900 M.R.C.P. (Lond), 1909 D.Sc. (Belfast) 1911 F.R.C.P. (Lond) 1914 Entered I.M.S., 1901, Milroy Lecturer College of Physicians, London, 1913 Mellon Lecturer University of Pittsburgh U.S.A., 1921 Mary Scott Newbold Lecturer C.P. Philadelphia, 1921 Hanna Lecturer, Cleveland, Ohio U.S.A., 1921 Mayo Foundation Lecturer Rochester Min. U.S.A., 1921 Arnett Memorial Gold Medalist, Irish Medical Schools and Graduates Association 1921 Prix Armand Academy of Medicine, Paris (1914) Laureate of the Academy of Medicine Paris (1914) Stewart Prize for Research, British Medical Association (1918) Foreign Associate Fellow College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1922) Hon LL.D., Queen's University Belfast 1919 Silver Medalist, Royal Society of Arts, 1925, Brevet Lt.-Colonel (1918) for distinguished Service in the Field Publications Endemic Goitre London 1913, The Thyroid-Gland in Health and Disease London 1917 "Studies in Deficiency Disease, London 1921 Numerous scientific papers on the Physiology and pathology of the thyroid and parathyroid glands, and on disorders of Nutrition in Proc Roy Soc., Proc. Royal Soc., Med. Indian Journal Medical Research, etc. Address Pastur Institute, Comoor, South India,

MACGLASHAN, JOHN M Inst C E MIL (Ind), Chief Engineer Calcutta Port Commissioners b 24 Sep 1874 m Grace Isabel Fraser Educ Aberdeen Address Port Commissioner's Office Calcutta.

MACKENNA Sir JAMES Kt CIE IOS, Development Commissioner Burma, b Aug 1872 Educ Dumfries Academy Edinburgh Univ Balliol Coll Oxford Ent I.C.S. 1894 Dir of Agriculture Burma 1906 President Indian Cotton Committee 1917 President Indian Sugar Committee 1919 Member Royal Commission on Agriculture in India 1926 Publication Agriculture in India. Address Rangoon

MACKENZIE LIEUT-COLONEL JOHN CIE Commander de L Ordre de La Couronne (Belgium) 1926, India Army Military Secretary to H E The Earl of Lytton Governor of Bengal (1922) b 21 Sep 1876 m Dorothy Helen a d of Col W G Massy CMG one s one Daughter Educ Merchiston, B.M.O. Sandhurst, Comptroller of Household to following Viceroys of India Earl of Minto 1907-10 Lord Hardinge 1910-16 Lord Chelmsford 1916-1922. Address Govt House Calcutta

MACKISON JAMES WALLS B.Sc. (Edin.), M Inst C E J P CIE (1921) Special Engineer Development Works to Bombay Municipality since 1920 b 18 Dec. 1869 Educ Dundee Institution St Andrews University and Edinburgh University Civil Engineer with Dundee Municipality from 1886 to 1906 Consulting Engineer in private practice 1906-11 Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality 1911-1920 Address "The Grange Wodehouse Road Bombay

MACMULLEN MAJOR GENERAL CYRIL NORMAN C.B. (M.G.D.S.O.) General Officer Commanding Rawalpindi Dist b 1877 Served N.W. Frontier 1897-98 (medal and clasp) 1901 expedition 1903-4 (medal) European War 1914-19 (deputising M.G.D.S.O.) Prevete Lt Col London of Honour Order of Crown of Belgium Croix de Guerre) Afghan War 1919 Army Headquarters India 1924-27 G.O.C. Rawalpindi District 1927 Address Rawalpindi

MACPHAIL THE REV EARLE MONTFITH M.A. B.D. Hon DD (Edin.) 1922 C.B.E. (1919) CIE (1924) b Jan 31 1881 m Mary elder d of late James Meliss Stuart of Erilaka Argyllshire Educ Edinburgh Academy Edinburgh University New College Edinburgh, Johns, Tubingen and Berlin Universities Ordained Missionary of Free Church of Scotland 1890 became Prof of Hist and Economics, Madras Christian College 1890, Fellow of Madras University, 1899, Mem of the Syndicate of Madras University 1906 Representative of Madras University on the Madras Legislative Council, 1909 and 1919 Chairman Madras Publicity Board, 1918 Principal, Christian College Madras, 1921 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-22 Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University (1923-25) Member Council of State (1924) Chairman of the Inter University Board of

India (1925) Representative of the Madras European Constituency in the Legislative Assembly of India (1925-27) Address Madras Club Madras, Bendorloch Kodallanai, South India.

MACPHERSON ARTHUR DUNCAN CIE (1926) Resident, Western Rajputana States, b 14 Jan 1872 m. Viva Dukes Educ Charterhouse Joined the Middlesex Regt. in November 1891, the 2nd (Sam & Brown's) Cavalry P.F.F. in April 1893 and the Political Department in June 1898 Address G/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, O.B.I. 1919 CIE Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. b 1861 Educ Campbelltown Gram Sch Glasgow Univ, Ent I.M.S. 1886 Insp-Gen of Prisons, 1902 Mem Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08 Mem of U.P. Leg Council, 1909 Address Lucknow

McARTHUR JONES CHRISTOPHER HOWELL, M.I.E.E. M.I.M.E.C.E. M.I.P.T. Director and General Manager The Indian Radio Telegraph Co Ltd b 26 Jan 1878 m Rosalie Distree Educ University College School London Central Technical College South Kensington Engineer to Lake Copeia Co Ltd Greece 1900-02 Engineer British Thomson Houston Co Rugby, 1902-06, Manager and Engineer in India for General Electric Co New York, 1909-14, and B.T.H. Co Consulting Electrical Engineer 1918-20. Published ones The Electrification of the Burma Oil Fields, Overhead Transmission Series etc etc Address Radio House 34-38 Apollo Bunder Bombay

McKENZIE THE REV JOHN M.A. (Aberdeen) 1904 Senior Cunningham Fellow New College Edinburgh 1908 Principal Wilson College, Bombay b 13 June 1883 m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. Educ Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh, Tubingen University Ordained 1908 Appointed Professor in Wilson College 1908 Appointed Principal 1921 Fellow of the University of Bombay, President Bombay Christian Council 1924-26 President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927 Publications Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ Press) Address Wilson College House Bombay

McWATTERS, ARTHUR GRIFF, CIE (1918) I.C.S. Secretary to the Govt of India Industries and Labour Dept (1926) b 13 Sept. 1880 m Mary only d of Sir Stephen Finney, CIE one s one s Educ Clifton, Trinity College Oxford 1st Class Classical Moderation 1st Class Lit Hum Joined I.C.S. 1904 Served in the U.P. Under-Sec Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, 1910-18 Wheat Commissioner 1915 Comptroller of Hides and Wool 1917 Chairman Board of Special Referees, Excess Profits Duty Act 1919 Secretary to Government of India, Secretariat Procedure Committee 1919 Represented Govt of India on Commercial Mission to Persia, 1920, Controller of Currency, 1920-23 Secretary to the Govt of India Finance Department, 1923-25 Address The Secretariat, Delhi or Simla,

MIVR JOHN ALEXANDER, I.S.O. Supdt Govt Photographic Dept., Bombay, C S Land Rec Dept since 1906 b 16 Sep 1859 Educ privately Yorkshire Joined the B.C.S., 1880 Address Poona

MADAN MEHRJIBAI PALANJI, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Journalist, b 14th September 1860 m. Bachubai Dadabhai Kuka Educ Sir J.J. Benevolent Institution and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Madressa as well as Mulla Peeraz Madressa Began in 1877 as Reporter and Sub-Editor of the *Bombay Samachar* and by degrees rose to the Editorship of the same about the year 1888 In 1915 joined the newly started *Prava Mitra* and the *Paras* as its first Editor and in 1925 started a new paper the *Saty Mitra Publications*. Many small tracts on Zoroastrianism among them 'Fravashi' Ahunavar and Khetwadath especially noted published translations of the Avesta from the French of Baron De Harlez and Aogeniadaecha from the German of Dr Gieger also contributed for some years to the Museum the famous Oriental Journal by the University of Louvain. Address Gilder Lane Tardeo Bombay

MADGAVKAR THE HON. MR. GOVIND D. NARAYAN, B.A. I.C.S. Judge, High Court b 21 May 1871 m. Miss Bhadrabai Pandit Educ St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College and Balliol Passed the I.C.S. in 1892 served in Burma for 3 years became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905, Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi) 1920 Judge, High Court 1925 Address Crumilly Lane s End Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

MADHAVA RAO V.P.O.I.E. (1899) b Feb 1850 Educ Government College, Kumbakonam (B.A. 1869 Fellow 1899) For 35 years in the service of Mysore State in important capacities being Member of Council of Regency 1898-1902 Inspector General of Police the first Indian to be entrusted with that responsible charge 1892 Plague Commissioner 1898 Member Executive Council and Rev Commr 1902-1904 Dewan of Travancore 1904-1906 Dewan of Mysore 1906-1909, toured all over India to gain first hand information on the condition of India presided at Tanjore Dist. Confer. Dewan of Baroda, 1914-16 President 23rd Madras Provincial Conf. at Cuddalore 1917 has also presided over a number of conferences (political, social, industrial etc.) went to England on deputation by the Indian National Congress tendered evidence before Parliamentary Joint Committee President First Karnataka Confer. Dharwar 1920 now lives in retirement awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in the first year of its inception, 1900 Address 'Patan Bhavan' Bangalore.

MADHAVILAL SIE CHIRUPHAL, Esq., M.A. *See Biographical*

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield Waller M.A. (Oxford) b 8 Dec 1871 Educ Highgate Sch Corpus Christi College Cam. Ordained 1894 Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903 Principal Jay Narayan's

High School, 1907 Ag Secretary C.M.S. UP 1908-09 Sec C.M.S. Indian Group 1913 Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15, Bishop of Tinnevely, 1915-1922 Publications 'Revelation in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ, Translated to Madras 1 Jan 1923 Address Sullivan's Gardens Royapettah, Madras

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN M.L.C. First Class Sardar (1921). Cotton (Commission Agent Hubli b 18.8 Educ at Hubli Started business in cotton in 1896 extended same from time to time, created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there also started ginning factories at Ranabennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale cultivating about 600 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other rayats of his place and neighbourhood is President Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans is Vice President of Hubli Municipality Publications Kanarese translation of Mr G.F. Keatinge's Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan Kanarese translation of Britain in India Have we Benefited? Address Opposite Native General Library Hubli Dist Dharwar

MAHALANOBIS C.C., B.Sc. (Edin.) F.R.S.E., I.E.E. (retired) Prof of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College Calcutta Presidency Coll Calcutta 1900-7 Fellow Moderator and Syndic Calcutta University President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology Calcutta University b Calcutta, 1887; m 1902 fourth d of Kesub Chunder Sen and sister of H.H. the Maharani of Cooh Behar Educ Edinburgh Univ Publications Muscle Fat in Salmon Life History of Salmon New form of Myograph Teachers Manual Text Book of Science Address 210 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD-DAULA ASOD-UL-MULK NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E. b 1884 Educ India Arabia Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe, visited Mecca Medina, Kaymanli Address Tirminglas Lucknow

MAHOMED USMAN THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR B.A. Kaiser-i-Hind 2nd Class (1923), Member of the Executive Council Madras b 1884 m d of Shifa ul Mulk Zynulabidin Sahib Bahadur B.A. Educ Madras Christian College Councilor Corporation of Madras, 1913 1925, Hon. Pres Magte 1916-20, Fellow of the Madras Univ Member Town Planning Trust 1921-25 Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine 1921-23 Member Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22 President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman Madras, President, Board of Visitors to the Govt Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member Madras Excise Licensing Board 1922-25 Gave evidence before the Reforms Committee and the Jail

Committee. Elected Member Madras Legislative Council, 1921-23. Sheriff of Madras (Decr 1923). President of the Corporation of Madras 1924. President, Madras Children's Aid Society. President Madras Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. Chairman H R H The Prince of Wales Children's Hospital Fund. Chairman the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras Branch. President Board of Studies in Hebrew Arabic Persian etc of the University of Madras. President Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. Address: Anna Bagh, Graeme Road, Cathedral P O Madras.

MAHUMUDABAD, MAHARAJA OF, SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MAHOMED KHAN KHAN SAHABADHAR KCSI KCIE Home Member, Executive Council of the U P Government 1921. Hon Secretary Lucknow University. Election Committee. President All India Educational Conference. Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad Univ. b 1877 Educ privately. Address: Mahumudabad House, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD SAHIB SAHABADHAR M LO Landholder. Member Legislative Council Madras (re-elected in 1923) and Member Kanara Dist. board. Elected Member S K Educational Dist. Council b March 1870. a 1896 to Mrs Maryam Schamnad Edn. St. Aloysius Coll. Mangalore and Christian Coll. Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 15 years. Hon. Magistrate since 1913. Pioneer of Mopla education in S. Canara. Started the Azila Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara and Madras Mopla Amputation Committee in 1920. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly. Government awarded a Citation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and special interest in Mopla education. Elected at the 3rd Annual Convocation of Kerala Muslim Aikya Sancham in 1920. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Mopla Colonization Scheme in 1920. Privileged at the first district Muslim Educational Conference at Karaikal in 1921. Member Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, b Karaikal. Address: box 1116, Karaikal S. Canara.

MAHOMEDALI KHAN SAHABADHAR NAWAB SYED I.B.O. Ent. Govt. Service 1878. Insp. Gen. of Registration, Bengal, retired, 1913. a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist. wrote The Nawabi Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. Address: 4 Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAJITHIA, THE HON SARDAR SAHABADHAR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt (1926) CIE (1920) Ex. Revenue Member Government of Punjab. b. 17th Feb 1872. a grand daughter of Sardar Sir Atkar Singh. CIE. Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State) Educ. Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920. Address: Majithia House, Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

MAJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS M.S.O. Assistant Controller of Stationery and Stamps, Government of India, now Offg. Deputy Controller

of Stationery and Stamps. b. 2nd Feb 1890. a. Abhinayore d. of late Promatha Nath Ghosh. B.A. LL.B. LL.M. of Banagpur Educ. Krishnagar College School Krishnagar. College and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service 1915. Bengal Survey Office. a. Assst. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Travelling Party 1917. Assnt. Controller of Stationery and Stamps Govt. of India 1924. Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. Address: P 128/A, Ray Street, Edgmoor Road, Calcutta.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KANAYA KANT B.A. Editor of Abhyudaya Educ. at Allahabad. Publications: Sansar Sankat, Tilnon ka Har, Karma Vir and many others in Hindi. Address: Abhyudaya, Allahabad.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN M.L.A. b. Allahabad 26 Dec. 1861. Educ. Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadeshi Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. B.A. (Calcutta). Schoolmaster 1880-87. edited the Indian Union 1885-1887 and the Hindu from 1887-1889. LL.B. Allahabad Univ. 1892. Vakil High Court, Allahabad, 1892. Member Prov. Leg. Council 1902-12. President of Indian National Congress 1909 and 1919. Member Imp. Leg. Council 1910-1913. Member Indian Industrial Commission 1916-18. President, Sewa Samiti, Praying Chief, Scout Sewa Samiti, Scouts Association, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1916. President of Hindu Mahasabha 1923-24. Member Legislative Assembly since 1924. Address: Benares Hindu University.

MALIK KOTLA HON KHAN, SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN KCSI, CBI estate holder in Malerkotla State. a. Minister of Patiala State since 1911. Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1926. at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing the Central Punjab Muslims. Publications: has written many books including Life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sher Shah Emperor of India, also The History of Iqbal b. 1876 Educ. Chitab Coll. Lahore. Camlndg. Parks. Address: Lahore.

MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN (TIWANA) (COLONEL THE HON NAWAB SIR, KCSI C.B.L. M.V.O.) Member of Council of State 1921. b. 1870. Educ. Chitab Coll. Lahore. One of largest landholders in Punjab. Attache to H. M. the Amir 1907. Deputy Herald, Delhi Darbar 1911. Member of Imperial Council, 1910-1921. Address: Kalra Shahpur.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH B.A. (Contd.), Sc. D. (Dubi) F.R.S.L. Prof. of Physics and Mathematics, Muslim University, Aligarh since 1922. b. Bengal 1866. Educ. St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta. Univ. Coll., London. Peterhouse, Cambridge. Publications: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. Address: Aligarh U P.

MANDI, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JOGINDER SINGH SAHABADHAR b. 19th Aug 1904. m. to only d. of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala. Educ. Alchison College, Lahore. Ascended

the past in 1913 accompanied by Her Highness visited some of the important countries in 1924 was invested with full ruling powers in 1925 Address Mandi State, Punjab

MANGALORE B C BISHOP OF see Perini

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA CHUKA CHAND Sir, G.B.E. b 1886 m March 17, 1905 Educ Mayo College, Ajmer s 1891 State has area of 8,000 sq miles, and a population of 384,016 Salute 11 guns Address Imphal Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL, M.A. (Punjab) B.A. (Double First Class Honours) Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics Bar-at-Law Minister of Education, Punjab Government b 31 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University and St John's College Cambridge McMahon Law student St John's Cambridge Brother-ton Sanskrit scholar Cambridge Cobden Prize, Cambridge Whewell scholar in international Law 1904 1905 Principal Bandipur College, Kayurthala 1906-1909 Minto Professor of Economics Calcutta University, 1909 1912 practised as Barrister High Court Lahore 1913 1926 Publications articles on economic subjects Address Fane Road Lahore

MANSINGH SARDAR B.A., LL.B. Advocate High Court, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1925) b 1887 Educ Khalsa College Amritsar won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry Practised as Vakil for a period of about ten years edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1906 to 1909 Member Legislative Assembly (1921-26) Secretary Reception Committee XVII Sikh Educational Confe Lahore held in 1926 Hon Secretary Khalsa High School Publications Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts Address Lahore

MANSINGHI, see JHALA

MARJORIBANKS, SIR NORMAN EDWARD K.C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1922) C.I.E. (1919) Member of the Executive Council Madras (1922) b 16 Oct 1872 m Bathurst d. of the late Edward Watson, H.M.s Inland Revenue Service Educ at Royal Academical Institution, Belfast Queens Coll. Belfast and Trinity Hall Cambridge Entered I.C.B. 1898 Assst Collr and Magr. until 1899 Under-Secretary to Govt 1897 1903 Dy Director and Director of Land Records 1904-1910 Collr. and Dt Magr. 1911 1918, Member Board of Revenue and Chief Secretary to Government, 1919 1924 Publications Report on Emigration (in collaboration with Sir Ahmed Thanby Maricar) Address Adyar House, Adyar Madras

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt., et 1915, C.I.E., 1916 Lt. D.M.A. Ph.D. F.R.S. A Hon A.R.F.A. Commander of the Order of Leopold Vice-President of the India Society, Director General of Archaeology in India since 1902, b Chester, 19 March 1876, m. 1902 Florence, d. of Sir Henry Longhurst, O.V.O. Educ. Dulwich King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon fellow) Craven Travelling student Address Simla

MARTEN, HON SIR AMBRISON BARRINGTON Kt. (1924) LL.D. M.A., Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, 1926 b 8 Dec. 1870, s. of late Sir Alfred Marten, K.C., M.P. m 1908 Lois d. of late W. Farn of Lancaster Gate W. Educ Eton, Trinity College, Cambridge (1st Class Law Tripos) Studentship Council of Legal Education, 1896 called to Bar Inner Temple 1896 Mem of Bar Council 1909 10, practised in Chancery Div. since 1915 Pulse Judge Bombay High Court 1916-1926 Address High Court, Bombay

MARTIN, JAMES REA, B.A., C.I.E. (1927) I.C.S. Bar-at-Law Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department b 2nd Aug 1877 m France Lilly Elise Webb Educ Methodist College and Queen's College Belfast, Assistant Collector Manager Blud Incumbered Estate Deputy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier Collector of Karachi and Surat Deputy Director of Development Secretary to Government of Bombay Development Department and Commissioner Bombay Suburban Division Address 6 Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill Bombay and 5A, Queen's Garden Poona.

MARZBAN, JEHANGIR B., C.I.E. (1921) Proprietor of The Jam-e-Jamshed b 21 Sept 1848 Educ Elphinstone Coll Was Assst Manager The Times of India, for 7 years under Col Nassau Lees Manager The Bombay Gazette for 9 years Proprietor, The Advocate of India for 5 years Editor and Proprietor The Jam-e-Jamshed for 30 years Founder and Managing Trustee of the Khandala Sanitarium Founder of Parsi Widows Relief Fund Publications 30 vols. of travel notes, etc. Address Shalimar, Hughes Rd, Bombay

MARZBAN PHEROZESHAH JEHANGIR, M.A. J.P. M.L.C. Editor Jam-e-Jamshed b 6 May 1876 m Rattanbal d. of the late Mr Edulji N. Sethna Educ Bharad New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay A Journalist for over 27 years, an author, novelist, a dramatist Member of the Corporation for 12 years Member Municipal Standing Committee Hon Presidency Magr and editor of a daily vernacular for the last 25 years Publications Fifteen volumes of fiction and comic writings, 6 dramas and Miscellaneous writings Address "Shalimar" Hughes Road, Bombay

MASANI RUSTOM PESTONJI M.A., J.P. Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal Manager Central Bank of India, Ltd Bombay b 23 Sept 1876 m 9 Decr 1902 Manjeh P. Wadia, Educ New H.S. and Elphinstone Coll Fellow Elphinstone College 1897 and 1898 Jt. Proprietor and Editor of Gup Sup (1908) Editor of English columns of Kaurav-Hind (1891 1900) Editor, Indian Spectator (1901-02) Jt. Hon Secy Society for the Protection of Children in W India also of the K.E. Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and Trustee Secretary Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907 1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1919-27) Publications English Child Protection Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Cor

position Bombay. The conference of the birds, a Sudh Ahnori (ujarhi) *Dokko Ujari* (use of Wealth) (barni) *Tahs Nishahat Khana* (Home and school education) *Tamshah mala* (Health) *Shahid* (honours) *Tamshah* (honours) *Hodha* (honours) *Chal Address* Yarnova (112 Andheri Station)

MASOOD, SYED ROSS NAWAB MASOOD JUNG
BAHADUR Director of Public Instruction Hyderabad (Deccan) b 1889 Educ M A O College Alligarh and New College Oxford Bar-at-law Imperial Education Service Headmaster, Patna School 1913 Senior Prof of History Ravenshaw College Cuttack, 1916 Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta Fellow of the Madras University Member Council of the Osmania University Member, Court of the Muslim University Aligarh Publications Japan and its Educational System Address Hyd rabad Deccan

MATHER, RICHARD L Met, MIE (India)
Metallurgical Inspector Government of India b 10 Sept 1888 Educ Royal Grain Mar School, Sheffield Univ of Sheffield Mappin Medalist 1908 Metallurgist Ormsby Iron Works Middlesborough 1907-1911, Dy Dir Metallurgical Research, War Office Woolwich 1911-1919 Member of Govt Commission to Investigate German and Luxembourg steel industry 1919 Technical Adviser Indian Lard Board 1923-24 Member of Iron and Steel Institute Inst of Metals Baradady Society Fr Honorary Inspecteur Institute Publications Paper for technical societies Address Tananagar, B N Ry

MATIA BAKHS NAWAB MATIA BAKHS KHAN BAHADUR CIE of Batala Punjab India Former and Political Department Government of India b 7 May 1902 m and daughter of Hajj Mirza Abbas Khan (M C CIE) British Viceroy Khurram 1914-1917 Asst Dir Punjab Local Dist 1880 Manager Dailly Office and Postal Stok Dept Karachi 1941 joined Imperial India Public Works Dept Simla 1882. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept 1887 on special duty North Eastern India 1887-1888 After the Hasidadi first Afghan Boundary Commission 1888-89 Attended by Asst to Governor General and H L M's Council General Mission 1894 British Vice Consul Khurram and Sistan 1899-90 on special political duty in Khorasan and Baluchistan 1898 on special duty in Intelligence Branch Quarter Master General's Dept Simla for reviewing Committee of Punjab 1898-90 Asst Dist Supdt of Police in charge Nuskha District Baluchistan 1900 Extra Asst Commissioner and Magistrate Punjab 1901 Personal Asst to Chief Commissioner Baluchistan 1901-2 Sistan Boundary Commission 1902-3 Oriental Secretary Kabul Political Mission 1904-05 Attaché London and Political Dept Government of India 1905-10 (in Indian Political office with H M Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H M's Indian tour 1907-7 Political Officer North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919 Secretary Indo

Afghan Peace Conference Rawalpindi 1919 Home Minister Jammu and Kashmir State 1919-22 Member Jammu and Kashmir State Council 1922-23 Chief Minister Bahawalpur State 1923-28 Address Woodlands Simla L Baram Simnagar Kashmir

MAJUMDAR, KUN BA Bar at Law and Member Legis Assembly b 27 Aug 1891 m M A A Educ Govt High School Barisal Burma the Rangoon College Rangoon and Gray's Inn London Assistant Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar Address Danubyn, Burma

MAJUMDAR, LOK KYI BA Member Legislative Assembly and Director the Sun Press Ltd Rangoon b 1884 Educ Rangoon College Member of the Subordinate Civil Service Burma from 1908 to 1920 resigned Govt service and joined editorial staff of the Sun in 1920 became Managing Director 1921 elected to the Municipal Corporation Rangoon 1922 elected Member Legis Assembly 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council 1924 Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader 1925 B C C Member Legislative Assembly 1926 Address 41 5th Street Rangoon

MAW WILLIAM NAWTOW CIE, ICS
Commissioner Northbada Division, C P, since April 1923 b 1 Aug 1869 m 1898 Una Agnes Brook Meares d of Col G Brook Meares (son Royal Irish Fusiliers Educ Wesley Coll, Sheffield St John's Coll Cambridge (BA) 1901 ICS 1893 In C P Secretariat 1902-12 Dy Commissioner Jubbulpore 1913-18 Served as Commissioner in the Jubbulpore Nagpur and Northbada Divisions of C P and in Berar 1918-23 Address Hushangabad C P

MAWNG SIR SAO K CIE K M MAWNGWA
OF YAWNGHWE Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs Address Yawnghwe Shan States Burma

MAYNOL JONATHAN WEBSTER CORYTON CIL
(1922) MA (Oxford) Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Jaipur b 28 April 1868 m Margery Howell Scrutton Educ The Wells House Malvern Wells Tonbridge School Kebble College Oxford Studied at Leipzig Univ 1890-1891 Assistant Master Leighton Coll 1891-1898 Nominated to ICS 1898, from then till 1903 held posts of Headmaster Karachi and Poona Government High Schools Educational Inspector (Acting) Central and Northern Divisions Bombay Presidency from February 1900 to January 1903 Principal Rajkumar College, Rajkot Publications Newspaper articles in the Times of India under nom de plume Oxon occasional poems and some songs (in England) Histories of some Indian States Address Ramnagar Talpur Rajputana

MEARS, SIR GRIMWOOD KT (1917) K CIE
(1928) and Kt of Order of Crown Belgium Chief Justice Allahabad 1919 Educ Exeter College, Oxford Barrister, 1890 Hon Sec to Bryce Committee on German Outrages 1914-15 Hon Sec to B Com on rebellion in Ireland 1916 Sec to the Dardanelles

- Commission 1916 17 British Embassy
Washington 1918 19 President Bombay
Back Bay Inquiry Committee 1928 Address
Alahabad 2 Harcourt Temple B C
- MEGAHAW, LIEUT-COLONEL JOHN WALLACE**
DICK, B A M B Sc BAO (RUI)
VHS (1926) CIL (1926) Director and
Professor of Tropical Medicine Calcutta
School of Tropical Medicine M Helen Kamee
Ward Educ Royal Academic Institution
Belfast and Queens College Belfast Off
iciating Prof of Pathology Calcutta Medical
College Principal and Prof of Pathology
King Georges Medical College Lucknow
and Editor *Indian Medical Gazette* Pub-
lications Numerous articles on Malaria In-
dian Tick Typhus Epidemic Drops Dengue
Cool Rooms etc Address School of Tropical
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- MEHTA KHAH BHADUR SIB BEZONJI DADA**
BROY Kt Address NARPUR
- MEHTA THE HON SIB CHUNILAL VIJLI**
KANAB Kt & CSI (1945) MA LLB
Member Executive Council of the
Bombay Government since June
1923 b 14 Jan 1881 m to Farida
Lakshmi Lakshmi Ma Educ St Xavier
Collg Bombay Captain Hindu Li-
glected to the Bombay Municipal Corpora-
tion in 1907 Chairman Standing Committee
1911 President of the Corporation 1919
Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council
by the Corporation in 1919 Elected to the City
Improvement Trust 1918, Chairman of
the Indian Merchants Chamber 1916
Elected to the Bombay Port Trust 1920
Millowner and Director Tata Iron and Steel
Co Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways
Co and several other joint stock companies
Minister Bombay Government 1921-23
Address 108 Ridge Road Malabar Hill
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- MEHTA DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI J M & S**
Kaiser Hind Gold Medal (1920) Donor of
St John Silver Medal (1917), Raj Ratan
Silver Medal Baroda (1910) Retired sum-
mary Commissioner Baroda b 4 Feb 1884
m to a cousin Educ Sir Lowry's College
Rangoon Caribooli Madrasa and the Grant
Medical College Bombay Joined Baroda
Med Service 1887 did inoculation work with
Prof Haffkine, gave evidence on the value
of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission
Has popularised St John's Ambulance work
and Red Cross Work all over Gujarat, Sind
Kathawad Central India and Central Provin-
ces controlled over 1200 hospitals and pub-
lic had 27 books on Ambulance Rules of
Hygiene Midwifery Red Cross etc Address
Sayaji Gani Baroda
- MEHTA, PATEL LAI** Secretary to H H The
Maharaja of Udaipur 3 of the Raj Pan-
nial C I & Prime Minister of Udaipur b
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- MEHTA JAMSHID N K** Merchant b 7th
January 1884 Educ at Karachi Member
of Municipality 1914 Resident of Munici-
pality 1922 Asst Provincial Commissioner
of Courts in Sind and (Assistant) Buyers and
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Municipality as at present and its future
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- MEHTA JAYSUKHLAL JARISHWALAL, M A**
Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber Bom-
bay b 1884 m to Mrs Kumudlalauri b 27
Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Al-
lambston College Appointed Secretary
Indian Merchants Chamber 1900 Services
borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board
from Chamber and appointed Assistant Con-
troller from September 1917 to November 1918
was nominated Adviser to the Representative
of Employers for the third session of the Inter-
national Labour Conference Geneva in 1921
after the Conference he toured about Europe
and England for signing the Chamber of Com-
merce and other commercial organisations
there on behalf of the Indian Merchant
Chamber has been working as Hon Sec-
retary of the Federation of the Indian Chambers
or Commerce Vice President of the Bombay
Suburban District Congress Committee since
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- MEHTA DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN J M & S**
(Bom) MD MRCP (Lond), FRCPS
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Mehta Educ High School education at
Amrli Baroda State Grant Medical Coll
Bombay and London Hospital formerly
Asst Director Hal Chemical Laboratory
London Hospital and later Medical Officer
Baroda State Address Gordhandas Sun-
das Medical Coll Lane Bombay
- MEHTA SIB JATUBHAI SAMADHAS Kt (1920)**
J P CIL (1914) b October 1863 m
Satyawati, d of Shumrao Bomanath Divatia
of Ahmedabad Educ Bhavnagar High
School and Elphinstone College Under-
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of
Bhavnagar and Revenue Commissioner
Bhavnagar Resigned service in 1899 and
entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed
Broker to Gival Klynnajung Helped in
starting the Bombay Central Co-operative
Bank Bank of Baroda Indian Cement
Company and the Nira Valley Sugar Com-
pany Director in commercial firms and
banks Nominated to the Bombay Legis-
lative Council in 1910 1913 and 1916
Elected to the Council of State in 1920
President of the Industrial Conference at
Karachi in 1913 Member of the Macleagan
Committee on Co-operation 1914 15 Pre-
sident Mysore Co-operative Conference,
1915 Chairman Mysore Co-operative
Committee 1921 23 Member of the Senate
of the Bombay University Hon Treasurer
Adams Wylie Hospital, 1918 22 and of Seva
Sadan President Indian Merchants Chamber
and Bureau 1917 19 Member of the Indian
Mercantile Marine Committee 1923 24 Ag-
Member Bombay Executive Council, 1920
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- MEHTA SIB MANUBHAI NARAYANSHANKAR Kt**
(1920) CIL (1919) MA LLB LL.M.
Minister and Chief Councillor, Ikkar State
b 22 July 1908 Educ Elphinstone Coll
Bombay Professor of Logic and Philosophy

- and Law Lecturer Baroda College 1901-99
Priv Sec to Garkwar 1899-1906 Rev Min
and First Counselor 1914-16 Dewan of
Baroda 1916-1927 *Publications* The Hindi
Rajasthan or Annals of Native State of India
1 vol. of J. W. of Evidence (in Gujarati)
S Vol Address Likaure
- MEHTA ROOSTUMJI DRAVJIBHOY J. P. C.**
J. E. Merchant Port Commissioner 1888-91
Chairman Local Board Alipur 1886-1917
Chairman Mankheda Municipality Sheriff
of Calcutta, 1893 Consul for Persia at Cal
cutta 1899-1904 Presidency Magistrate *Publica*
tions The Exchange Intelliger India
Economic Indian Railway Policy
Indian Railway Management Address
9 Ran y Park Ballygunge Calcutta
- MHATA VALKINATH LALBHAI B. A.** Man
aging Director Bombay Provincial Coopera
tive Bank Ltd b 23 Oct 1891 in Mangla d
of Prataprao Vajshaker of Bhavnagar
J. E. New High School Bombay V. J. Phunsi ne
College Bombay winner of The Scholarship
for highest number of marks in English at the
B. A. Examination Worked with Central
Finance Relief Committee and Servants of
India Society for similar relief work 1911
14 Hon Manager Bombay Central (Provin
cial) Co-operative Bank Ltd Bombay (1911-
13) as Manager from 1915 1 1 1 1 Managing
Director since 1915 Editor Social Service
Quarterly in 1915 Joint Editor Co-operative
Quarterly 1916 one of the Joint Editors Exe
cutive Committee Member Bombay Central
(Provincial) Co-operative Bank Ltd Bombay
Joint Secretary Social Service League
Bombay *Publications* The Co-operative
Movement (the Times 1914) 39 The Co
operative Movement in India (Service of
India Society pamphlet in collaboration
with Mr V. Venkata Subbany) 47 A. P. S. S.
Press 1918 Studies in Co-operative Finance
(Service of India Society pamphlet) 1917
Address Municipal and Amrit B. B. & C. I.
Railway)
- MURSTON REV WILLIAM M. A. D. D.** (Kaiser
of Hind Medal First Class) 1911 Principal
Madras Christian College b 4 May 1871 in
Mary Innes-similar Educ. Grammar School
Aberdeen and University of Aberdeen New
College Edinburgh and University of
Edinburgh St John's College Cambridge
Appointed to Staff of Madras Christian
College 1893 Member of Legislative Council
(Madras) 1911-1922 1927 *Publications* Joint
Author of Our Madras Mission Aspects
of Indian Educational Policy Address
College Park Kalyanik Madras
- MILLER SIR DAWSON Kt. K. C. Ch. Justice**
of Patna High Court, since 1917 b Dec
1867 Educ. Durham Sch and Trinity Coll
Oxford Bar Inner Temple 1891 Address
High Court, Patna
- MILLER SIR LESLIE, Kt. (1914), C. B. F.**
(1919) Chief Justice Mysore 1914-19
b 28 June 1869 m Margaret Lowry
G. B. E. Educ. Charterhouse and Trinity
College Dublin Entered I. C. S. 1881
Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14 Address
J. E. Morgan Pykara, Nilgiri Hills
- MIRZA M. ISMAIL AMINUDDIN MIRZA I. A.**
(1907) C. I. L. (1924) O. R. E. (1925) Dewan
of Mysore b 1885 m Fatima Begum of
Shirazi family Educ. J. H. Loya School
at Mysore Central College Bangalore for
B. A. Superintendent of Police 1910 Asst
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja 1908
Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja
1923 Dewan of Mysore 1928 Address
Dewan of Mysore Bangalore
- MIRZA PANDIT HARKARAN NATH B. A. II B.**
(Cantab) M. I. A. (1924) Bar at Law (Inner
Temple) b 16 July 1890 m Shramati Shree
was Devi of Calcutta First Educ. M. I. A.
Central College Allahabad and Cantab and
Cambridge Cambridge (1911-1915)
Joined Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920
Member of the All India Congress Committee
Senior Vice-Chairman of M. I. A. (Inner
Temple) Joint Secretary Oudh Bar Association
Publications Asst Editor of Oudh
Law Journal Lucknow from 1916-1920
Address 5 North Road Lucknow
- MIRZA PYARE LAL Bar-at-Law b Aug 17**
1872 Educ. Banpur C. P. and Nagpur
Hosp College Grays Inn London Was
elected to the C. P. Council in 1917 and to
the Legislative Assembly in 1920 I Vice
President of the Municipality Hon Secy
Co-operative Bank Member of the C. P.
Board of Agriculture First President of the
Hindi Literary Conference held at Raipur
Mem. All India Hindi Association *Publica*
tions Hindi Law in Hindi History of
English Journals in Hindi a small pamphlet
in English criticizing the Calcutta University
Commission's Report during Lord Curzon's
Viceroyalty Address Chhindwara, C. I.
- MISRA THE HON. PANDIT SHYAM NATH**
M. A. Member Council of State Deputy
Commissioner of Law C. I. and Member of
the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities
Councils and of the A. W. M. Council of Alla
habad University Member Hinduistan
Academy C. I. and its Executive Council
b 12 August 1871 m Mrs. J. D. J. Jay
paid his two years Educ. J. H. Loya
High School and Canning College Lucknow
Entered Lit. Service Branch C. P. Civil
Service in 1897 is Deputy Collector
was on special duty in 1903 1908 1909
and 1912 in connection with consolidation
of agricultural holdings on the last
occasion was Deputy Supdt. and Offg.
Superintendent Price (1908-09) on deputa
tion as Dewan Chhatargarh State C. I.
(1910-14) Personal Asst. to K. Y. S. Commr.
C. P. (1917-20) Dy. Commr. Gonda (1920-21)
for over a year besides having twice officiated
as Magistrate and Collr. of Bundelkhand for a few
weeks in 1922-23 (Co-operative Societies
(1920-24) Registrar Aug 1924 to December
1928 and Dy. Commr. Aug since April 1929
continued as Magistrate and Collector with
off. from 27th March 1928 *Publications*
Several standard works in Hindi including
the Mirza Baidhu Vinaya (first book for
P. A. & M. A. Examination) and the Hindi
Nava Batina (text book in the Degree of
Honours Examination) Address Calcutta
Lucknow

MITCHELL DAVID GEORGE, B.Sc. (Edin.) C.I.F. (2nd June 1929) Indian Civil Service b 31 March 1879 m to Elizabeth Duncan Wharton *Edu.* George Heriot's School Edinburgh Edinburgh University Lincoln College Oxford Joined I.C.S. Oct 1908 Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces 1913 Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of C.P. and Secretary to C.P. Legislative Council, 1919 Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner June 1926 Officiated as Joint Secretary (Civ.) of India Legislative Department April 1927 *Address* United Services Club Simla

MITRA JYOTI HON. SHYAMENDRA NATH M.A. B.C.L. (1928) K.C.L. (1934) B.L. (1919) Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries and Labour) Dec 1924 b Oct 1872 *Edu.* Metropolitan Institution Hare School and Presidency College Calcutta H.C.L. Ministerial apptd from 2nd April 1890 apptd to enrolled list Finance Dept Jan 1919 Asst Secy Sept 1910 on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency June to September 1913 on deputation as Controller of War Account from May 1915 to B.F. Dec 1917 *Mil.* Asst General, Nov 1919 *offic.* Financial Adviser *Mil.* from May 1920 con- firmed May 1922, temp. Member of Governor General's Council April 1924 (Confid. Dec. 1924 Temporary Finance Member March to June 1925 *Address* Delhi and Simla

MITTER SIR HENRY CHANDLER Kt. (1918) Barrister and Advocate Calcutta Member Council of State (1921) b 1872 m Miss Charnishilla De *Edu.* Presidency College and Ripon College became examiner for many years for Baccalaurate of Laws in Calcutta University twice officiated for a year and a half as Advocate-General Bengal Vice-President National Liberal League Member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1910-18 Standing Counsel to the Government of India 1910-17 Member of Moderates Deputation to England 1919 Chairman of Reception Committee of Moderates Conference in Calcutta In 1919 was invited by the Punjab Government to serve on the Ludhiana Committee but declined *Address* 21 London Street Calcutta

MITTER THE HON. BROJENDRA LAL M.A. B.L. Barrister-at-Law Advocate-General of Bengal b May 1875 m s daughter of Mr P. N. Bose late of the Geological Survey and s of the late B. C. Dutt I.C.S. *Edu.* Presidency College Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn *Address* 5 Outram Street, Calcutta and 78 Middle Road Barrackpore

MITTER THE HON. MR JUSTICE DWARKANATH M.A. B.L. Member Council of State (1924) Advocate High Court Calcutta b 29 Feb 1876 m d of Raja Charan Dutt of Calcutta *Edu.* Presidency College Calcutta Joined High Court Bar in 1897 Took his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1911 and since then had risen rapidly to the front rank of his profession and enjoyed lucrative practice till the date of his elevation to the Bench in 1926 In 1916 elected an

ordinary Fellow of Calcutta Univ for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926 *Publications* A thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law published by Calcutta University *Address* 12 Theatre Road (Bowringhee Calcutta

MITTAR BHAGENDRANATH B.A. (Hons.) M.A. (Gold Medalist) Senior Professor of Philosophy Presidency College Calcutta b 1880 m Sneharima *Edu.* Presidency College Calcutta Nominated Member Legislative Assembly 1922 and 1923 Member Council of State 1924 and 1926 Fellow (elect) Calcutta University 1922 to 1926 late election of Bangia Sahitya Paddhat Jatrika *Publications* Author of several works in Bengali on History and Fiction *Address* b Baalou Row Calcutta

MITTAR SRI PRANASH CHANDRA Kt. or 1924 C.I.F. Vakil at High Court Calcutta *Address* High Court Calcutta

MIYAN ARJAD-ULIAH MAULVI M.L.A. Hon Magte Kishanganj Zamindar of Mehargao b 6 Jan 1888 m Bibi S. Nisa d of late Moulvi Insaaf Ali of Henria *Edu.* at Mehargao Member Dist Board Purneah (Bihar) and Member Local Board Kishanganj Vice President Anjuman Islamiya, Kishanganj *Address* Mehargao P.O. Kishanganj Dist Purneah Bihar

MOBELLY ARTHUR NORMAN C.I.F. (1924) Member Bengal Executive Council b 20 Sept 1843 m Emily d of the late James Bowman *Edu.* Winchester and Christ Church Oxford Indian Civil Service (1866) *Address* 110 Lloyds Bank Limited Post Box 306 Calcutta

MODI JIVANJI JAMESHEDJI SHAMS-UL-ULAMA (1890) C.I.F. (1917) Sec Parsi Panchayat Bombay b 26 October 1834 *Edu.* Elphinstone High School Elphinstone College m Shirinbai, d of the late H. N. Saklatwala. Has published numerous historical and antiquarian works chiefly dealing with Parsi history and religion *Address* Ph. Doe (Hons.) Heidelberg and Officer de l'Instruction publique Collège Bombay Univ 1887 Received the Campbell Gold Medal Bombay Branch R. Asiatic Society (1917) Fellow B. B. R. Asiatic Society 1924 Hon Member Jhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (1923) Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur (1925) Officier de Croix de Merite (Hungary) 1925 *Address* 211 Elphinstone Road Colaba Bombay

MODY HORMURJI PRESHAW M.A. (1904) LL.B. (1908) Advocate, High Court Bombay b 23 Sept 1881 m Terbal d of Kawaaji Dadasahbhay Dubash *Edu.* St. Xavier's Coll Bombay Mem of Bombay Mun Corp Chairman of its Standing Committee 1912-22 and President 1923-24 Deputy Chairman Bombay Milkowners' Association 1928-27 Partner C. N. Wadia & Co *Publications* The Political Future of India (1908) Lift of Sir Pheroz Shah Mehta (1921) *Address* Cumlalls Hill Bombay

MOHAMMED AHMAD SAID KHAN NAWAB C.I.E. (1921) Minister of Industries and Agriculture to the Governor of the United Provinces b 1898 m to daughter of Nawab Bahadur M. Abdus Samad Khan Educ. M.A.O. College Aligarh Publications Council Speeches Presidential address All India Modern Rajput Conference Address Oakover Nainital and Chhatari (Buland Shahar)

MOHAMMED RAFIQUE Sir B.A. (1 am bridge) Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple) Member Council of Secretary of State for India since 19.5 b 29 May 1883 m Anwar Zaman Begum of the family of the Nawab of Patodi (Punjab) Educ. M.A.O. College Aligarh St John's College Cambridge Practised at the Bar 1886 to 189... entered Judicial Service as S.C. Court Judge Lucknow Addl Judge 1904 soon after Dist Judge and in 1911 Judicial Commissioner Lucknow in July 1912 appointed High Court Judge rtd 19.3 Allahabad Represented India at the League of Nations in 19.4 Address (bandwari) Baradari Lucknow

MOHAMMAD AZMAL KHAN HAS M. MASHI OF MIRK Physician and Founder of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College Delhi b 1865 Educated at home Address Sharif Mandi Delhi

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN BATA C.S.I. (19.4) M.A. (Goldstar of Jhangirabad) b 28 June 1884 Educ. (Govt) Indukar School Lucknow Jt. post official chairman of the District Board Baza Bank Besides numerous other (charitable) contributions the following are the chief—Rs 1.000 to the Prince of Wales Memorial Lucknow Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (Lawrence) and Rs 100,000 to the Lucknow University Member of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Mun. Scholarship Member of the Provincial Legislative Council the British Indian Association and the United Service Club Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Member (Chairman) Board Address Dist Baza Bank, Jhangirabad Lalau Lucknow

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN THE HON Mr. B.A. of the Allahabad University (1911) Bar-at-Law Member Council of State (19.4) Senior Vice Chairman Municipal Board Meerut b June 1888 m to a cousin Educ. at Meerut College, M.A.O. College Aligarh and England Practising as Barrister in Meerut since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U.P. War Fund for Meerut District Secretary Y.M.C.A. Funds Secretary Dist War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board Meerut in 1916 and Vice Chairman a year later Elected Member Legislative Assembly 1920 Member of the Legislative Assembly 1920-19.4 Nominated a member of Lig. A. m. bly to represent U.P. in 192 Address Gunaut Nisam Meerut

MOIR, THOMAS EYERHOF, B.A. C.I.E. (1917) C.S.I. (1922) Member of the Executive Council Madras b 18.4 Educ. Fettes

Coll. Edinburgh Wadham Coll. Oxford Dist. I.C.B. 1898 Address Fort St George Madras

MOITON, WILLIAM JOSEPH General Manager for the East India Company b May 18. 18.5 m Catherine (eldest daughter of Sir Francis Lillie) C.I.M.G. C.I.V.O. Educ. R. Compton Coll. Limerick Reuters Correspondent in Tehran Paris Amsterdam Copenhagen and Berlin Address Reuters Limited Bombay

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN Zamindar of Uttarpara b April 1850 Member Bengal Legislative Council since 1918 m 1878 one s Educ. Uttarpara School Presidency College Calcutta Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887 Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates 1889 Managing Committee of the British Indian Association 1889 a Member of the Asiatic Society a life Member of St John Ambulance Association Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students 1918 a Member of the National Liberal League and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association elected to Executive Committee of All India Landholders Association 1919 Address Uttarpara near Calcutta

MOOKERJEE, SIR RAJENDRA NATH K.C.I.V.O. (1922) M.I.E.E. (Hon. Life) Civil Engr. b 1854 Educ. London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipore Presidency College (Civil) Engineering Branch Calcutta Senior Partner in Martin & Co. and in () Calcutta Member of Indian Industrial Commission 1917-1918 Member of Indian Railway Committee 1920-1921 President Howrah Bridge Committee 1921 President Bengal Retrenchment Committee 1922 Member All India Retrenchment Committee 1922 President of Trustees Indian Museum Calcutta a Fellow of Calcutta Univ. Member of Court of Visitors Ind Inst Science Sheriff of Calcutta 1911 Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India) Member Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene President, Indian Science Congress 1922 President Asiatic Society of Bengal 1924 Address 7 Harrington Street Calcutta

MOORE, PERCEE LAUGHRISH C.I.E. Ag. Financial Secretary to the Government of Madras b 29th June 1873 m Mariel d. of the late Lamond Strenge Educ. Chesham Christ Church, Oxford Ent. I.C.S. 1896 President Madras Corporation 1910-14 Inspector General of Police, Madras, 1914-18 Address Madras Club Madras

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Director of The Statesman M.L.A. (Bengal) European (consistency) Classical Scholar of St John's College Oxford 1900-1904 President Oxford Union Society 1904 b 1880 m Maud Ellen only surviving child of George Maillot Educ. Campbell Coll. Belfast and St John's College Oxford Secretary Balkan Committee 1904-08 during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries Special Correspondent

dent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution 1908 and in Albania special correspondent 1909 *Daily Chronicle Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* at St. Pierre of Labrador Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of *The Times* 1910 Persian Correspondent 1910-12 Russian Correspondent 1913-14 June 1914 Albanian Revolution, 1914 Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914 obtained commission in Rifle Brigade served Dardanelles 1915 Salonika 1915-17 (General Staff Officer 3rd Grade) leaving 1919 with military mission (General Staff Officer 3rd Grade) in Constantinople and the Balkan Squadron Leader R. A. F. demobilised May 1919 despatches two M.B.E. (military) Serbian White Eagle Greek Order of the Redeemer Middle Eastern Correspondent of *The Times* 1919-21 visiting Egypt Palestine Syria Mesopotamia Persia (incasas India Afghanistan etc) *Publications* *The Miracle* (1919 Autumn Oriol Constable 1908) *The Oriol* (1919) (Constable 1914) *Address* "The Statesman" Calcutta

MOOS DUFAY M.D.B.S. (Lond.) D.P.H. (Lond.) D.M. & Hy. (Lond.) M.B.S. (Bombay), T.R.I.P.H. (Lond.) Surgeon in charge, Coultas Hospital b. 22 Aug 1864 *Educ* at Cathedral and New High Schools Liphinstone and Grant Medical College Bombay Univ. Coll. and Hospital London clinical fellow in Medicine Grant Coll. Bombay Medical Registrar J. J. Hospital Bombay House Surgeon Metropolitan Hospital London Tuberculosis Medical Officer Forces of Stoke Newington Hackney and Poplar London Medical Referee London War Pensions Committee Lecturer on Tuberculosis University of Bombay Hon Physician to T. Hospital Bombay Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health Fellow University of Bombay *Publications* *Present condition of tuberculosis prevention of tuberculosis and land rate of influenza* 1918 etc etc *Address* Alcoa Buildings Koorah Road Fort, Bombay

MOOR NARSING A. B. D. Sc. (Edin.) I.C.L. (Bom) F.R.S. (Edin) Lecturer Director Bombay and Allah Observatories b. 22 Oct 1859 m. Bai Chelabai y. 2 of Pranjali Jejeebhoy b. 1864 *Educ* Bombay University and Edinburgh University Prof of Physics Liphinstone Coll. Bomlvy for some time Inspector of Lactories Bombay Presidency from 1896 to 1920 Dir. (1914) Bombay and Allah Observatories 1894 and Dir. in Science Bombay Univ. Representative of the Northern Universities Bombay Punjab and Delhi on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore of the Bombay University on the Advisory Committee of the Coll. of Engineering Lucknow Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science Bombay Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay and Board of Trustees Victoria Technical Institute *Publications* *Papers in Royal Society* Edinburgh and Publications in the series *Bombay Observations* Publications 1896-1920 *Bombay Magnetic Data and Discussion* 1816-18 Vols I and II *Address* Howells Park Road Bombay

MORINOH W. P. DR. PH.D. M.B.A. (Lond) b. 1878 *Educ* at Calcutta University and Murchison Edinburgh Editor *Review* a weekly British Indian Recorder Lecturer Calcutta University Hon Magistrate Sealoh Calcutta *Publications* *History of the Bengali Newspapers* Sobhar and Rustum *Story of the Rings*, etc *Address* 2 Wellsly Square Calcutta

MORSHED LEONARD FREDERICK C.B.I. (1924) I.C.S. Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa b. Sep 1888 m. Sybil May d. of Archibald Hills Esq. *Educ* Winchester and Balliol Entered Indian Civil Service 1890 Collector of Customs Calcutta 1902 Inspector General of Police Bengal and Behar and Orissa 1908-12 Commissioner Board of Revenue 1919 to 1923

MOTI CHAND THE HON. RAJA C.I.E. (1917) Banker Landlord and Millowner b. 2 Aug 1876 *Educ* privately First Non Official Chairman Benares Municipal Board Chairman Benares Bank Ltd Chairman Benares Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd Chairman Benares Industries Ltd Member U.P. Legislative Council from 1917-1920 Member Council of State since 1920 Hon Treasurer and Member of the Court and the Council of the Benares Hindu University Chairman of numerous local bodies educational industrial and social Director of the British India Corporation Ltd Cawnpore and Member U.P. Chamber of Commerce Cawnpore *Address* Azmatgarh Palace Benares

MOZOOMDAR RAI JADUNATH BAHADUR VIKRANTA VACHASPATHI M.A. B.L. Kailash Hind (1912) I.I. (1921) M.I.C. Advocate and Landholder b. Oct 1859 m. Srimati Saratkumari d. of late Babu Abhaya Charan Sarkar *Educ* Canning Coll. Lucknow and Free Church Coll. Calcutta Professor Sanskrit College Calcutta Editor *Trishnu* Lahore Secy Finance Dept Kashmir Principal Katmandu Coll. Nepal Advocate Calcutta High Court *Publications* *Amitya Prasara* in 2 parts in Bengali Commentary on Vedanta Philosophy in Bengali Religion of Love in English essays and addresses in English Appeal to young Hindus in English and numerous other works Editor *Hindia Patrika* *Address* Jessore Bengal

MUDDIMAN SIR ALEXANDER PHILLIPS K.C.S.I. (1926) K.T. (1921) C.S.I. (1920) C.I.L. (1919) m. The Unit. L. 1903-1926 b. 14 Feb 1877 *Educ* Winchester Sch. Kant. I.C.S. 1897 served in Bihar and Bengal in various capacities Dy. Sec. Govt. of India Ld. Dept 1910-1 Sec. to Govt. of India Ld. Dept 1911-20 President Council of State 1920-24 Home Member Governor General's Council 1924-25 *Address* Delhi

MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH, SAYYED, B.A. Zemindar and Member Legislative Assembly (1920) b. 1878 m. Mahmudetun Noor Bibi d. of late Chaudhury Keramatullah of Salur (Mureshabad) 1887 *Educ* Calcutta Madrasa Presidency Coll. & Ripon Coll. Hon Magistrate Rampurhat 1896 elected member Local and Union Boards Commissioner Meherpur Municipality appointed Sub Deputy Collr and Magte 1906 and Sub-Div. Officer

again in 1924 and of the Bombay Millowners Association in 1906 served several periods on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. Is a member for a number of years of the Board of Trustees of V J Technical Institute was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of Industries and of the Advisory Board to the Development Department. Is at present a member of the Advisory Committee of the B B & C I Railway represented in Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Legislative Assembly 1921-23 served on the Branch in the Committee Railway Advisory Committee, Railway Risk Note Committee and Income-tax Committee. Elected Member of Council of State June 1925 and re-elected in November 1925. Address Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF KOSTI K C VO The Hon. Ritesham ul Mulk Bahadur Dowla, Amir ul Omrah Nawab Asaf Kuds Synd Wasif Ali Meerza Khan Bahadur, Mahabat Jung premier noble of Bengal Bihar and Orissa 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia b 7 Jan 1875 m 1898 Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugloor Jahan Begum Sahaba Educ in India under private tutors and in England at Sherborne Rugby and Oxford has six times been Mom of Bengal Leg Council Address The Palace Murshidabad

MURTRIE DAVID JAMES OBE ISO Dy Dir Gen Post Offices 1916-1921 (retired) b 18 Dec 1864 Educ Devonport Coll Madras Bnt Govt Service in Post Office 1884, Pres Postmaster Bombay 1913-16 Address Looland, 8a, Cunningham Road Bangalore

MUTALI, VERNUN NARAYAN alias ANNASABHB B A, Sardar of the Deccan Inamdar and Saranjamlidar Member Legislative Assembly b 6 Sept 1879 m S Ramakrishna b d of Mr K Bhirani Pearl Merchant Educ at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll, Poona Member Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars 1921-1923 President Inamdar Central Association 1914 and on wards to the present day Chairman Satara City Municipality for 4 years Member of Dist and Taluka Local Board Satara for over 15 years Was appointed non official member of Army Accounts Committee 1920-26 to represent Legis Assembly on the Committee President of the 1st Provincial Confc of Sardars, Inamdar and Watanidars 1925 and President Provincial Postal Confc 1926 Publications Currency System of India in Marathi Address Shanwar Peth Satara City

MUTHIAH CHETTIAR SRI M CT KT 1927 Banker b 8 February 1887 m to Thevaral Educ Maharaja's College Pudukkottai President South India Chamber of Commerce Chairman Madras Stock Exchange Director of Indian Bank Ltd Madras Trustee Madras Port Trust Trustee Pachayappa Educational Charities Member Advisory Board South Indian Railway Co Ltd Sheriff of Madras 1921 and 1923 Presdt United India Life Assurance Co was Member of Madras Legis Council for a period before the Reformed Council and for one period after the Reformed Council and a Member of the Legis Assembly

Publications Author of the chapter on Indigenous Banking in Dr Khan's book Address Bedford House Vepery Madras

MYLOR H H TEN MAHARAJA OF COL SRI SRI KRISHNARAJA WADYAR BAHADUR G O S I G B E b 4th June 1834 s father 1895 Invested with full ruling powers by Lord Curzon at Mysore, 1902 present at Delhi Durbar 1903 Area of State is 29 444 square miles and its population is nearly 5,000,000 Address The Palace, Bangalore, Mysore Fort Hill, Nilgiris

MYSOOR H H HENNES LUYARAJA OF SRI SRI KANTHAPATA NARASIMHARAJA WADYAR BAHADUR G C I E Extraordinary Member of Council in Mysore b 5 June 1888 w s of late Mitharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadyar Bahadur takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education health and industry Address Mysore

NABHA, MAHARAJA SRI RUPDHAMAN SINGH MALAYENDRA BAHADUR OF B E G S M E A S b 14 March 1888 s 1911 Educ privately Travell'd good deal in India and abroad M A M, Viceroy's Council, 1906-09 Pres of Ind Nat Soc Confc 1909 attended Coronation of King ascot sponsored by Maharani 1911, made handsome contributions towards various War Funds and Loans including gift of fully-equipped Hospital Ship for Mesopotamia Abducted, 1923

NAG GIRIS CHANDRA RAI BAHADUR M A B L b 14 Feb 1864 m Sreedatta Kunjalata d of Rai Bahadur P C Deb of Sylhet Educ Calcutta Presidency College Professor Ravenshaw Coll Cuttack (1892-1901) Presdt Sylhet Judge's Court 1890-1902 Member Assam Civil Service 1892-1919 Member Dacca University Court and Member Leg Assembly Publications Back to Bengal Address Bakshi Bazar Dacca

NAGOD, RAJA JANUBIND SINGH RAJA OF b 30 Dec 1850 s 1874 dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over nine centuries State has area of 501 square miles and population of 84,097 salute 8 guns Address Nagod Baghel khand

NAGPUR, B. C BISHOP OF see Coppel

NAIDU SARASINI, MRS Follow of Roy Soc of Lit in 1914 b Hyderabad Deccan, 13 Feb 1879 Educ Hyderabad, King's Coll London Girton Coll, Cambridge Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars and some into other European languages also been set to music lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious and educational and national progress specially connected with Women's Movement in India, and welfare of Indian students Address Hyderabad Deccan

NAIR CHETTER MADHAVAN THE HON MR JUSTICE B A, Bar at Law Judge High Court Madras b 24th Jan 1879 m Sreedatta matha Palat Parakkutti Ammah eldest d of Sri C Sankaran Nair Educ Victoria Coll Palghat Pachayappa and Christian Colleges, Madras Law Coll Madras, Univ Coll

London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court 1904. Official as Vice Principal Law Coll Madras 1919. Appointed 1916-20. Official as Principal Asst. Law Reporter 1915. Govt Printer 1919-23. Advocate-General, Madras 1923-24. Judge of High Court 1924. Confirmed 1927. Address: Moorat's Gardens, Numbankam, Madras.

NAIR MANMATH KRISHNAN, DEWAN BHADUR (1916) Member Madras Legislative Council 6 August 1870. Educ. Alathur College and Christian College and Law College Madras. Vakil, Calcutta Bar. Ch. Justice Travancore High Court for four years. Dewan Travancore May 1914 to July 1920. Address: Palghat Malabar District.

NAIR, see Sankaran Nair

NAMBIAR, CHANTHOTH KUDALI TRAPATH **VITTHAL KUNHI KAMMARAN** Landlord M.L.A. b Dec 1888. m. Kalliat Medhavi Amma d of V. Kyrri Nambiar. B.A. B.L. High Court Vakil. Educ. at the Mission High School Brennan College Tellicherry and Madras Medical College. Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1911. In 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board of which he continues to be a member. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders. Address: Panoor, near Mahe N. Malabar.

NANAVATY DR. BYRAMJI HORMASJI P. R. S. Ed. F. C. P. S. L. M. & S. (Hon.) Khan Jahar (1910) C.I.B. June (1924) Consulting Surgeon and Physician Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital Moorfields, London b December 1862. m. daughter of the late Mr. A. N. Nanavaty (Treasury Officer Surat) and cousin of Mr. M. Nanavaty. I.C.S. Educ. Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edinburgh. Held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency. Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon Surat. Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow. Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the I. M. & S. and M.B. B.S. Examinations of the Bombay University and also in the I.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay. A Municipal Councillor of over 20 years standing and Chairman Sanitary Committee. Was awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad riots of 1919. Publications: Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine on Different Methods of Cataract Extraction. "Uremia following on Catheterism." Gilman's Refine etc. Address: Ahmedabad.

NANDY, MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA CHANDRA, K.C.I.R. Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal b 1860. Some time Member Bengal Legislative Council. Imp. Legis. Council and Council of State, Chairman Dist. Board Murshidabad. Hon. Fellow Calcutta Univ. and Life Member Hindu Univ. Benares.

Patron of several Clubs, Associations and Institutions in Bengal. Address: Rajbati Kasimbazar, Bengal or 302, Upper Circular Road Calcutta.

NANDY MAHARAJA KUMAR SURESHCHANDRA M.A. (1900) s. and s. of Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy Bahadur. K.C.I.R. of Kasimbazar, Bengal b 1897. m. 1917 second Rajkumari d. of the late Don Raja Prameda Nath Roy of Dighapatia. Educ. Barhampton Coll. Bengal and Presidency Coll. Calcutta. Chairman Berhampore Municipality. Hon. Magistrate 1st class Berhampore and Member Bengal Legislative Council (since 1924). Member Bengal Historical Society and Asiatic Society of Bengal. Life Member Vewa Bharati. Address: Rajbati Kasimbazar or 302, Upper Circular Road Calcutta.

NANJUNDAIYYA H. VELPAREY, C.I.E. b 13 Oct. 1860. Educ. Wesleyan Mission Sch. Mysore Christian Coll. Madras. Madras Univ. (Fellow, 1896). Ext. service of Mysore Govt. 1885. Judge. Chief Court of Mysore 1904. Mem. of Council and Ch. Judge of Chief Court retired 1916. Vice-Chancellor Mysore Univ. Address: Malleshwaram Bangalore.

NARIMAN SIR TEMULJI BHOGJI K. P. M. R. O. P. (Edinburgh) Hon. Censor 1925, Sheriff of Bombay 1922-23. Chief Physician, Pres. Lying in Hospital. President, College of Physicians and Surgeons b Navsari. 3rd Sept. 1848. Educ. Grant M.C. Elphinstone Coll. Fellow of Lombard Univ. 1883. J.P. a Syndic in Medicine 1891, a Dean in Faculty of Medicine 1901-02. Mem. Bombay Leg. Council 1909. Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee 1910. Member Bombay Medical Council 1913. Address: Bombay.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE Mill Agent and Merchant b 2nd April 1877. Educ. Elphinstone College Bombay. Address: Shanti Bhavan 4-40 Pedder Road Bombay.

NAESINGH GARE, HIS HIGHNESS SHI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BHADUR b 21 September 1909. belongs to Parmar or Poonwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. s. 1924. Educ. Mayo College Ajmer. State s. "34 sq miles in extent and has population of 101,426. salute of 11 guns. Regent Her Highness the Rani Shri Krunter Sahiba D.B.E. Address: Narsinghpur (I).

NATARAJAN KAKAKSHI B.A. (Madras Univ. vinity) 1883. Editor *The Indian Daily Mail* and *The Indian Social Reformer*. Bombay b 24th Sept. 1868. Educ. St. Peter's H.S., Tanjore. Pres. Coll. Madras, Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam and Law Coll., Madras. Headmaster, Aryan H.S. Triplicane. Madras Asst. Editor the *Hindu*, Madras. Pres. Madras Prov. Soc. Conf. Kurnool 1911 and Pres. Bombay Prov. Soc. Conf. Bijapur, 1918. President Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference 1921 and President National Social Conference Ahmedabad, 1921. General Secretary Indian National Social Conference 1923-24. Publications: Presidential addresses at above conferences. Report of Census of Hyderabad (Decan) 1911. Address: *The Indian Social Reformer* Office, Fort, Bombay and Tata's Bungalow, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay.

YALPAN TROHON MR G A head of G A
Nathan & Co and Editor *The Indian
Review* Member Council of the Indian
August 1874 *Lahore* High School
Kumaram 8t Joseph's school Trichinopoly
R H School Triplicane Presidency College
Madras University B A (1897) Fellow of the
Univ. and Commissioner Madras Corps. Has
taken a leading part in Congress work Joined
Moderate Conference, 1919 Sec. Madras
Liberal League Joint Secretary National
Liberal Federation of India 1920 *Publica-
tions* chiefly patriotic literature and spee-
ches etc of public men What India

NATHUBHAI, TRIDIVAN MANGALDAS,
J.P. Hon. Mag. and C. J. of Univ. Bombay
Shrotr. Head of Kapel Banya community
Foreign president-ship after tenure thereof
for 25 years. 1914. 28 Oct. 1856 Educ.
St. Xavier's Coll. Bombay. Was for 21
years an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun.
Corpn. has been Hon. Mag. since establish-
ment of Courts of Bench Magistrates
in Bombay. Address: Sir Mangaldas House,
Lamington Road Bombay.

NAWAH SALAR JUNG BAHADUR b 13
 June 1880 *Adm* at Nizam College
 Prime Minister of Hyderabad 1912-14
A foreign If detailed in caption

NAWANAGAR H.H. MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
RANJITSINGH, G.C.S.I. G.D.S. K.C.S.I.
 Hon. 1st Colonel in Army G.O. Secord's 106th
 September 1897 - June 1898 RANJIT SINGH
 Bajkot Trinity Coll (unpublished) 1st
 appearance for BUSBY C.O. 1898 head
 of BUSBY average same year head of BUSBY
 average 1898-1900. champion batsman for
 all England in 1898 and 1900 scoring ~ 700
 runs with an average of 59.81 went with
 Bradshaws All England XI to Australia
 1897-98 served European War 1914-15
 Represented India first Meeting at Indian
 Congress at Calcutta in 1920 also 1st Meeting
 in 1920 also 4th Meeting in 1933 4 times
 Jagmohan Bahadur

N. I. DHAM, BSc, MD, DPH, FRCS (Edinburgh), DSO (1916), CII (1919),
 b. 1871, Inspector of Medical Education in
 India, and Director of the Indian Medical Service
 of the United Kingdom on special duty
 Railway Road, Addis Ababa and Lahore

SHRI PARTI MOTILAL Member Legislative Assembly for the Seventh Constituency of U.P. (14th May 1946). President of P. Provincial Congress 1940. Member of U.P. Legislative Council. Founded *The Independent* in 1919. First Indian National Congress in 1919. Succeeded practice at the Bar in pursuance of non-operation resolution 1940. Imprisoned for six months 1942. Leader of the Swaraj Party in the second Legislative Assembly 1945-46. Elected President of the All India Swaraj Party on the death of R. Das 1942. Appointed member Indian Sandhurst Committee but subsequently resigned on the fusion of the Swaraj Party into the Congress. 1943. Elected leader of the Congress Party in the present Legislative Assembly 1927. Resigned practice at the Bar April 1927. Address: Anand Bhawan Allahabad.

NAME JANIT SHAMAL MIA **Journalist**
Born 16 June 1929 **at** Omda **of** Pandit Manjan
Rath Hukuk **Educ** a Allahabad Member
All India Congress Committee Provincial
Congress Committee (C. P. Allahabad Joun-
al Congress Committee) Allahabad Muni
Indi (C) **Journalist** Allahabad Public Health
Committee Member Allahabad Improvement
Trust Member Khilafat Committee, Membr
Legis Assembly six months imprisonment
and fine for non-cooperation (1921-22)
Publication Founder of The Democrati
newspaper of Allahabad **Address** Allahabad
India

NEILSON, WILLIAM HADAMBLE O B F
(1899) V D J P M A M A I (Chairman
Lombay Port Trust 21 Feb 1975 ex
Ethel Maud only d of the late Frank
Phillips of Plymouth Finc Mr Strangways
School Dublin Trinity College Dublin
Asst Engineer Keylong Dockyard Letch
1905 Dec upper 6000 sq ft Engineer
1906 (Chairman) Commissioners 1900 Port
Lamer Chathamport Port Commission
1907 (Chairman) Lombay Port Trust
1916 (Chief Engineer) Lombay Port Trust
1920 (Chairman) Lombay Port Trust 1943
Controller Munitions Research 1917
Lt Col Bromley Battalion A F I Member
Int Civil League Just Much Excess
American Soc C President Inst
1918 (Auditor) Publications Report on
Crim Licenses in Canada and United States
1944 ex Lombay Port Trust

[illegible]

NALAL HIS HIGHNESS PROJWATA NEPALA
TARAVHISA MAHAJANA CHANDRA SHUM
THEY JUNG BARADUR RANA (C) (1
1865) (C) (H) 1890 (C) (M)
(1910) G (C) (1911) D (C) (H)
Oxford 1904) F (C) (H) 1911) Thon
in 1911) G (C) (H) 1911) Thon
1902) Grand Officer de la Légion d'Honneur
(1924) Prime Minister Marshal and
Supreme Commander in Chief 6 8th July
1883 m 1st 1876 bhaniada Mahasari nandra
Le ka Thakata Lakshmi Devi (Born 1867) of a
high Thakuri Kshatriya family of Nepal
died 1902 and 1880) J (H) 1880) J (H)
Lakshmi Devi (Born 1849) was a daughter
of Colonel Han Bikram Shah a high Thakuri
Kshatriya of the country Educ Durbar
High School Katmandu and is an alumni of
the Lalitputa University Entered Army as a
Colonel became Major General in the Nepal
Army 1882 General Commanding Southern
Division 1887 Senior Commanding General
(Western Command) Director of Public Instru-
ction and in charge of the Foreign Office of
Nepal, 1887 1901 Appointed Commander in

Chief of the Nepal Army March 1901. Became Maharaja Prince Minister Marshal and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal June 1901. Honorary General in the British Army 1911. Honorary Colonel 4th Gurkha Rifles 1906. Has instituted the most beautiful Order of the Star of Nepal and himself is Imperial Nepal Taradusha ie Grand Master of the most King rule of Ord 1923. Visited England 1908. Rendered magnificent help to Britain in money and material during the war 1914-18. Presented 31 Machine guns to the King Emperor on His Majesty's birthday 1911. Substantial help to Britain during the Waristan campaign and Third Kailash war 1911-18 concluded and signed a new Treaty of friendship between the governments of Nepal and Great Britain 1923. Has freed decided administrative and other improvements in the country and has abolished slavery throughout the Kingdom after liberating 60,000 slaves at a cost of Rs 35,00,000. *Publications*—Has translated several military books into Nepalese. *Address* Singha Durbar Kathmandu

NALINI BEY JAYATI A ORF (1899) VD (1920) CIE (1921) Offr. Commissioner Jhansi Division b 21th May 1867 m Euphan MBE d 11 Maxwell 1st of Irvine Jhansi & Ben Chattrachin. Ord College Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service 1889 posted to 11 Commanded U.P. Home 1913-14 services placed at disposal of C in C N.Y. 1917 Asst. Adjutant General at A.B. Q. and from August 1921 to April 1923 Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Force Collector and Magistrate Alwar N.Y. 1923 Offr. command 1st Motor 1927 *Publications*—Dist. Gazetteers of the Unit 11 Division. *Address* Meerut

NFWBUID HON SIR LABINGTON EVERETT Kt (1924) 1st Baron Judge High Court of India since 1916 b March 1877 Educ Bedford Sch Etonbrooke Coll Cambridge Eng 1895 1896 *Address* Bungal Cultiv Society Club Calcutta

NHOLSON SIR IRENEUS AIGTON Kt (1924) Kt (1900) CIE (1899) Kaiser Hind Medal First Class 1st Jan 1911 b 1848 m 18. Catharine OLL d of J. J. Lecher three s Educ Royal Medical College Epsom Lit Coll Oxford Entered Madras Civil Service 1889 Member Board of Revenue Madras 1899 Member Madras Legislative Council 1899-99 1900-02 reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India 1899 Member of Famine Commission 1901 retired 1904. Hon Director of Fisheries 1900-1913 *Publications*—District Manual of Coimbatore Land and Agricultural Banks for India Madras Fisheries Bulletin Note on Agriculture in Japan *Address* Surinderan Coonoor Nilgiris

Nihal Singh Rev Canon Solomon B.A. Evangelistic Missionary (Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth b 1 Feb 1852 m 1870 d of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Thak Chandi Bais of Balawara three s three d Educ Court H.S. Lakshmipur, Canning Coll Lucknow ordained, 1891 Hon Canon

in All Saints Cathedral Allahabad 1906 *Publications*—An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Hindi Translation into Hindi of the Hindu Entrance Course, Madras 1881-87 70 s. School-Book of Hindi in two parts 1. Hindi and English of Plain Speaking Ver on Terma in Urdu Munavval Asl 1887 on Terma in Urdu of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address*—Pioneer Road Allahabad

NORMAND ALEXANDER ROBERT M.A. B.Sc. Ph.D. Prof. of Chemistry Wilson Coll Bombay 1. Edinburgh 4 Mac 1880 m 1899 Margaret Elizabeth Murray F.R.S. Royal H.S. and Univ. Edinburgh *Address* Wilson College Bombay

NORRIS ROLAND VICTOR D.Sc. (London) M.Sc. (Manchester) F.R.S. Professor of Biochemistry Indian Institute of Science Bangalore b 24 October 1887 m Dorothy, only d of J. J. Lort and Myriam Hurry M.B. in Chem. Rht in Chemistry School and Univ. of Manchester 1899 Research Assistant 111 of Manchester 1900 Research Scholar Indian Institute of Science 1901-11 B.Sc. in Medical Pathology 1911-13 Physiological Chemistry Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Munksey U.P. 1914 war service Captain I.A.B. attached to 1st Madras Light Infantry 1915-18 Indian Agricultural Service Agricultural Chemist to Govt of Madras 1918-24 appointed Prof. of Biochemistry Indian Institute of Science July 1924 Hon. General Secretary Indian Science Congress *Publications*—numerous scientific papers in various technical journals *Address* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

NORFON FARDELEY, Bar at Law (Lincoln Inn) b 19 Feb 1852 Called 1878 Educ Rugby School Merton Coll Oxford Advocate of the High Courts of Bengal (1888) and Madras (1899) *Address* Bar Library High Court Calcutta

NOYAL FRANK JES CMT (1924) C.B. (1913) 1st Lt. (Indian Staff Board) Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry 1926 b 4 June 187 Educ Salisbury Sch and St Catherine's Coll Cambridge m Field 1 of W.M. Kirkus at Liverpool Entered I.C.S. 1900 Served in Madras Under Secretary of India Revenue and Agricultural Dept 1911-16 Served Indian Cotton Commission 1917-18 Controller of Cotton Cloth 1918-19 Vice President and subsequently President Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20 Member Burma Land Revenue Committee 1920-21 Indian Trade Commissioner in London 1922-23 Secretary to the Government of Madras Development Department 1923-24 1st Lt. in Indian Coal Committee 1923-24 *Publications*—England, India and Afghanistan (1902) *Address* Madras Club Madras

NYAN WILLIAM J.A. T.C.D. (1902) M.B. 1 Ch T.C.D. (1900) M.D. (1900) Administrative Medical Officer Bombay Port Trust b 20 Jan 1840 m Jeanne Honore Thibault de Chanvalon 1865 Educ Clongow Wood College Kildare Only son of Dublin Trinity College Certifying Surgeon Bombay

- 1914 Governor of Bombay 1916-1919 Police Surgeon of Bombay Prof of Medical Jurisprudence Grant Medical College Bombay Publications Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence Address Bungalow House Colaba Bombay
- GAILLEN EDWARD ALLEN M I C M A L L E**
Director of Public Instruction Bengal b 24 Feb 1884 m Dorothy Allen Fegen 2nd d of late 1 G L B Educ Skinner's School Tunbridge Wells Farnbridge School Midway Sore College Cambridge (S Bihar) On staff Indian Ry Coll 1908-9 1918 as Prof of History Presidency Coll Calcutta 1909-16 Inspector Calcutta Light Horse to 1918 to 1919 in 1919 in P A R O attached 11th B Co 1000 m in N W Frontier and in the Punjab including Waziristan campaign 1911 Lt Col 1913 Lt Col 1919 Off. Asst Director for Mohammedan Education founded 1919 Off. Inspector of European School Bengal 1920 Off. Principal of Hughli Coll. 1921 Asst Dir for Education in Calcutta Bengal 1921 Director of Public Instruction Bengal 1924 Nominated member Bengal Legislative Council 1924 to present day Fellow Calcutta University Mayor of Calcutta 1927 in command of Calcutta Division of Calcutta Publications
A sketch of Anglo Indian Literature
Lump and Travellers in India (History of India's History) contributed to Calcutta Lodge History of Lathi Literature Address United Service Club Calcutta
- OREHEHA H H SARMA I RAJAH I BUNDELKHAND MAHARAJA MARINDRA SAWAI SIK PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR G C I E K C I E**
b 1854 a brother 1874 State has area of 2,080 sq miles and population of over 300,000 Address Tikamgarh Bundelkhand
- I AGE THE HON MR JUSTICE ARTHUR K C**
1872 Judge High Court Calcutta 1920 b 1876 a son of late Nathaniel I Age 11, Carlisletonbury m Margaret d of R Evans Thomson M D I R C P Addre Harrow Magdalen Coll Oxford Classical Honours Moderations 1897 Lite rae Humaniores 1899 B A 1899 Bar at Law 1901 Conservative Candidate for Borough Jan 1899 served European War in France and Flanders A B R N A R 1914 2nd Lt Col Royal Marine Artillery Captain 1911 Publications Licensing Bill is it Just? 1908 (House Act of Int author) 1911 Legal Problems of the Empire in Oxford Survey of the British Empire 1914 Imperialism and Democracy 1915 War and Allied Economies 1914 various articles on Political and Social subjects Harrow School cricket and football eleven and fives player Address High Court Calcutta
- PAKENHAM WALSH RT REV HERBERT D D (Dub)** Principal Bishop's College Calcutta b Dublin 22 March 1871 3rd son of late Rt Rev William Pakenham Walsh Bishop of Osnabruck and Clara Jane Ridley m 1916 Clara Ridley, y d of Rev Canon F C Hayes Educ Chard Grammar School Bournemouth School Trinity College, Dublin Deacon, 1896, worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood Chlotha
- Nagore India 1896 1903 Principal, S P G College Trichinopoly 1904-07, Head of the S P G Brotherhood Trichinopoly Warden Bishop Cotton School Bangalore 1907-14 Bishop of Assam 1915-23 Publications St Francis of Assisi and other poems Nisbet Altar and Table (S P C K) Evolution and Christianity (C L S) Commentary on St John's Ep (S P C K) Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longmans) and Divine Healing (S P C K) Address Bishop's College 24 Lower Circular Road Calcutta
- I ATANPUR NAWAB CAPTAIN H H ZENBA**
TUI MULK DIFWAN MAHAKHAN TALFY MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR K C I F (1920) b (V O) (1922) b July 1883 State has area of 1,700 sq miles and population of over 238,644 Address Patanpur
- PAL BIKR CHANDRA Journalist b 7 Nov 1884** Luder Presidency College Calcutta Sub Editor Bengal Public Opinion 1888-84 Sub Editor Tribune 1887-88 Secretary and Librarian Calcutta Tuli Library 1890 L. License Inspector Calcutta Corporation 1892 J. visited England and America worked as a Brahmo Missionary started New India 1901 and afterwards Bande Mataram convicted in 1901 to simple imprisonment for 6 months for contempt of court left for England 1908 where he started Swaraj (monthly) in 1911 sentenced on landing at Bombay to simple imprisonment for one month on a charge of sedition started The Hindu Review in 1912 Address Calcutta
- I ALMER RT REV E J** see Bombay Bishop or
- I ANANDIKAR SATISHRAJA (OPAL M A** (Bombay) 1918 Ph D (Lond) 1921 1) Sc (Lond) 1921 12-6 Professor of History and Political Economy Lipshinton College Bombay b 18 July 1884 m to Indira d of S A Sahasra Esq Solicitor High Court Benia Educ Lipshinton College Bombay and School of Economics Univ of London some time Professor of Political Economy University of Poona (1921-23) Publications Economic Consequences of the War for India Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta Address Lipshinton College Fort Bombay
- I ANKBRIDGE HUGH RAHBER B A** Barister standing Counsel Bengal b Oct 2 1885 Educ Winchester Coll and Oxon Coll Oxford (called to Bar Inner Temple 1909 Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1910 Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1914 Capt 1918 mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Lord Allenby served in France and Palestine Address Bengal Club Calcutta and Oriental Club Hanover Square London
- PANNA H H MAHENDRA MAHARAJA YADVEN** DRA SIKH of K C I E (1922) b 1893 S covers on his deposition, 1902 m 1912 Kunvari Shri Manhar Kunwar, e d of Maharajah of Bhavnagar State Has area of 2,596 sq miles and population of about 200,000 Address Panna, Bundelkhand
- PABANJYEE GOPAL RAMCHANDRA M Sc** A I Sc, Professor of Physics, Royal Insti-

title of *Senior Bombay* b 30 January 1891 m Mrs. Malini Jangappa P. Das. Poona. Heidelberg, and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore since 1929. Professor of Physics in the Indian Institute of Science Bombay. Fellow of the Univ. of Bombay. *Publications* Papers on the Cathode fall in several gases. H. H. H. Neon etc. Vapour pressures of concentrated solutions. Kinetic constants of certain materials. Use of neon lamp for intermittent illumination. Use of Carbon Dioxide Gas in Mercury Interrupters. *Addresses* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PATANJAYL RAGHUNATHI CHETHOTAM DR. M. A. (Canton) B.Sc. (Bombay) 1936 (Calcutta) Member India Council (1927) b March 16 Feb 1870 *Place* Marathia H. S. Bombay. E.erguson Coll. Patna. St. John's Coll. Cambridge (1911) Paris and Göttingen. First in all Univ. exams in India. Went to England as Govt. of India scholar bracketed senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899, First and Prof. of Math. Focus in Coll. London 1902-24. Has taken part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay. Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ. 1916-20. Bombay Leg. Council 1913 represented the University of Bombay 1916-23 1920 Awarded the Kaiser Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister Bombay Government 1921-23 1924 Member Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924 Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee 1924 Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee 1924-25. Elected to Bombay Council to represent Univ. in 1923 appointed Minister 1927 resigned on appointment to India Office. *Publications* Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve. *Address* India Office Whitehall, London.

PATIL, F. W. AND ARTHUR M. A. 1910 J. P. B. (Bham) Birmingham Univ. (Univ. of London) 1910-11 (Bombay) 1927. Professor of English in Elphinstone College, Bombay. b 1901 1881 *Place* Scholar for the Sons of Missions, Blackheath London. Birmingham University, Birmingham Travelling Scholar Birmingham 1911. Lecturer for English Univ. Vienna Austria 1913-14. Professor of English, Wilson Coll. Bombay, 1914-28. Fellow of Bombay Univ. and Member of the English Board of Studies 1921. Hon. Secy. Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Bombay 1922-23 and 1926-28. Chairman Board of Studies in English Bombay University 1921. Member of the Board of Directors Prince of Wales Museum 1923. *Literature* Sixty three Poems by Wilfred Gibson with critical introduction (Macmillan) How to Understand Poetry (Macmillan) Longer Modern Verse with introduction (O.U.P.) Editions of selections from Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, Browning's *Pippa Passes*, Browning's *Balaustine's Adventure*. *Address* Saira Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay 6.

PARTAB BAHADUR SING BAJA TALUQDAR OF KILA PARTABGARH C.I.E. Hon. Magistrate, Hon. Mem. of U.P. Leg. Council b 1866. *Address* Kila Partabgarh Oudh.

PARTABGARH, H. H. SIB BACHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR MAHARAWAT OF K.O.P. b 1869. State has area of 886 sq. miles and population of 62,704. salute of 15 guns. *Address* Partabgarh Rajputana.

PASCOE, SIR EDWIN HALL Kt. (1928) M.A. D.Sc. (London) D.Sc. (London) 1918. Director Geological Survey of India since 1921. Editor *Memories and Reviews* of the Geological Survey of India Mining and Geological Institute of India, founded in 1921. Treasurer and Editor of *Transactions* of the Indian School of Mining and Geology. Corresponding Member Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Trustee Indian Museum (Calcutta). Member of Council and of Indian Institute of Science b 17 Feb 1884 m Mrs. J. of James Maclean of Beaulieu, Hampshire. 24 St. King's College and Univ. of London. St. John's College (Cambridge) (Foundation Scholar). Joined Geological Survey 1905. *Publications* *Earthquake Investigation* 1905. *Survey of Burma Oil Fields* 1906. Accompanied Makarand Puntive Expedition Nagu Hills 1910. Deputy P. reian Gulf Arabian Coast and W. Persia 1911. *Shade Oil Fields Commission* in Persia and Persia Gulf 1913-14. Punjab and N.W. Frontier 1914-15. *Commonwealth and India* 1916. 1915. on Active Service Mesopotamia 1916-17. promoted to Superintendent Geological Survey of India, 1917. on Deputation to Mesopotamia 1918-19. *Literature* The Oilfield of Burma. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Petroleum in the Punjab and N.W. Frontier provinces. Geological Notes on Mesopotamia with special reference to occurrences of Petroleum and several shorter papers in the *Records* Geological Survey of India and elsewhere. *Address* Geological Survey of India 27 Chowringhee Calcutta.

PATIALA, MAJOR GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS RAJWANTI KUMAR (DAULAT) INGLISHIA MANSUR ZAMAN AMER-UL-UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA RAJGANT BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR, Ruler of Patiala State. G.C.B. G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O. G.B.E. A.D.C. F.R.S. F.R.C.L. F.R.H.S. b Oct 1891. The premier Ruling Prince of the Punjab is one of the Ruling Princes of India, a member of the Standing Committee of Indian Princes Chamber (Narendra Mandal) Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes 1926. Commander-in-Chief Patiala Forces, Hon. Major General in British Army and Hon. Colonel, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs served with Indian Expeditionary Force during European War 1914, on the staff in France, Belgium, Italy and Palestine in 1918. Afghan War 1919. Grand Cross of the Legion de Honour. Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, Grand Cordon of the

Order of the Nile Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania) represented India at the Imperial War Conference and Cabinet 1918 represented Indian Princes on the League of Nations 1920 C. R. C. H. 1911 G. B. E. 1918 G. C. S. I. 1921 G. C. V. O. 1922 A. D. C. to His Majesty the King Emperor 1922 received the order of Grand Cross of St. Saviour of France (1924) Address (Winter) Patiala (Summer) Chail Simla Hills Punjab India

PATTANI, SIR PRABHASHANKAR DAIPATRAM
K.C.I.E. President of Council of Administration
Bhavnagar State 1920 Member of Exec.
Council of Government of Bombay 1912 1916
of the Bombay Legislative Council 1916
of the Imperial Legislative Council 1917
of the Council of India, 1917 19 6 1882 Educ
Morvi Rajkote, Bombay Address Anand
wadi, Bhavnagar

1. AILFELSON, SIR WILLIAM JACKSON AGNEW
 1911 (1874) - 1951 (1927) As. Mnt. Govt.
 General in Rajputana and Chief Commis-
 sioner of Ajmer-Merwara b. 1874 in Ayr in Scot-
 land at the late General Roberts' *14th* War-
 borough (Ch. R.M.C.'s Sandhurst). Inter-
 duces Queens Royal Lancers 1898. J. H. Dogras
 1844 served in War against Expedition 1844
 (Medal and Clasp) N.W. Frontier M. N. Khan-
 chikdara, Mamand Valley, 1847. (Medals and
 two Clasp) at. frequently served in Political
 Department (Govt. of India) in N.W. Frontier
 Kashmir and Rajputana. acted as Political
 Secretary to Govt. of India and was appointed
 A.C. in Rajputana in 1921. *Address*
 The Bandyer Mount Alm.

PAUL KANAKARAYAN THIRUVELVAM, O B E
(1918) Nat Soc Y M C A of India
Birma and Ceylon b 24 March 186 b *East*
Madras Christian Collge Law Collge "Tea
clure Collge m Miss K. Karasappa Rao
Japhar Headmaster Collge Lecturer
Municipal Commissioner (Coral Secretary
N M S of India Member Inter Commis-
sion Village Education in India President
of India Christian Conference 1933 Member
of (Coral 48 mly of the 18 India
and 1 (Coral 1920-27 1 (India m
Chairman in Modern India *India Brit*
time An Urgent Need of Modern India
The British Connection with India 1 (Int r
Young Men of India Address o Russell
Journ Calcutta

PEARS SIFUANT POWELL C.I.R. (1916)
C.B.I. (1-43) Resident in Mysore
Nov 1876 m Winifred M Barton Educ
Admiralty University and Trinity Hall
Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service
1898 served in N.W.F. Province from 1901
onwards as District Agent to Lodi Kurram
Khyber and Malakand Delegate to Anglo
Afghan Conference at Moscow in 1906
1907-1908. Served in India as District
G.O. in Baluchistan May to October 1921
Resident in Mysore (June 1926) Address
Bangalore Southern India

PERCIVAL PHILIP EDWARD B.A. (Oxon)
C.I.L.I.C.S. Judicial Commissioner of Sind
11 Nov 1872 m Sylvia Laines, d.
of the late Sir J. A. Baines C.B.I. Educ. Charter
house and Balliol College Oxford. Served
under the Government of Bombay as Asst.

Coll. Asstt. Judge Under Secretary Judicial Dept. Registrar Bombay High Court Dist. and Session Judge Acting High Court Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
Address Karachi

11 HIER Most Rev FERDINAND S J Catho
lic Archbishop at Calcutta since 1941
Antwerp 22 Sept 18 55 Joined Society
of Jesus 1897 nominated Superior of Jesuit
Mission in Jun 1 1913 (married) Cal-
cutta Bishop Dec 1941 Address 32
Park Street Calcutta

PRIMAR Rev PAUL SJ DD Bishop at
Tamil and June 1913 and Brando Italy
Tan 186 Educ various Coll grs of Society
of Jesus in Austria, England and Belgium
Joined Society of Jesus 1883 Rector and
Principal of Aloysius Coll Mysore for six
years Bishop of Mandalore 1910-3
Address Bishop's House, Calicut

PETIT SIR DINSHAW MANOCKY 2nd Baronet s of 1st Francis Dinshaw Petat 2nd son of 1st Baronet b 7 June 1871 s his grandfather Sir Dinshaw Manocky under special remainder 1801, and changed his name from Jejeebhoy Framji Petat to Dinshaw Manocky s R Merchant and cotton millowner at Calcutta Member Bombay Legislative Council Jt Member Bombay a Delegate of Parsee Ch Matrimonial Court of Bombay Pres of Association for Amelioration of Poor Constables in Persia the Petit Charity Funds Petit Institute and Parsee Orphanage, and Chairman and Member of Managing Committees of the principal Parsee Charitable Institutions in Bombay s Dinbad 2 of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 3rd Bart and has issue Address Petit Hall Malabar Hill Bombay

PLTIT JAGADHRI BOMANJI Merchant and
millionaire b. 1 Aug 1870 in Miss Jajpe
Solapur Patnuk M.B.E. Kharar Hind
Soyce metallist Fide Fort High and St
Navarra In institutions JP merchant mil
lowner and banker Member Bombay Muni
cipal Corporation The Bombay Improvement
Trust Board Bombay Development Board
and the Victoria Jubilee Industrial Institute
Member of the Committee of the Punjab
Millowners Association (President 1911-16)
Indian Merchants Chamber (President
1919-20) and Indian Industrial Contnue
(President 1918) Local in Jmalay Tekal
A socrion Vice President Bombay Presi
dency Assoon Trustee of Parswa Panchayat
Founder and Proprietor of *The Indian Daily*
Mail Founder and President of the B D
Petit Par General Hospital Indian Inno into
Society Bombay Progressive Assoon Bombay
Symphony Orchestra, Tarant Borne League
Landlord Association and New High School
for Girls (Proprietor) Founder of the Sec
of the Imperial and Indian Citizenship Associa
tion and the Victoria Memorial School for the
Blind and the Delegate of the Parsi Civil Mat
rimonial Court (1902-1923) Member of Bombay
Legis. Council (1921-1923) Exccise Com
mittee (1921-4) Indigenous Industries
Committee (1915-1917) Industrial Disputes
Committee (1919-1) and the University Reforms
Committee (1924) Address Mount Petit
Ardhar Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay

PETMAN CHARLES EARLE BEVAN CIE
b 3 September 1860, m 19.0 Amy Whish
John William Henley, deceased late
Director of Indian Office Telegraphs and
of Rev. Edwin Pope. *Educ.* Privately and
at Trinity College, Cambridge. Advocate
Calcutta H. Court 1892 and of Chief Court
Punjab 1892. Government Advocate Punjab
1899. Judge of the High Court, Lahore
from April 1901 Aug. 1903 and from Oct. 1907
to Febr. 1921. *Publications.* Report on
Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat
Department. P. W. D. Contract Manual
(Revised Edition). *Address.* Lahore.

PETRIE DAVID CIE CVO CBE
Director Intelligence Bureau Home Depart-
ment Government of India 1924 b 1870
Educ. Aberdeen Univ. Ent. Ind. Police
1900 Asst. Dir. CID Simla, 1911-12. Spe-
cial duty with Home Dept. since 1913. On
special duty with H. R. H. the Duke of
Connaught 1921, on staff of H. R. H. the
Prince of Wales 1921-22. Senior Superin-
tendent of Police, Lahore. Member of the
H. Comm. on Public Services 1923. *Address.*
Clo Lloyd's Bank, Bombay.

PETRIE IAT LATA MSA CIE Modallist
in Law (1884). Punjab Univ. Vakil, High
Court b 21 Aug. 1883. *Educ.* Delhi Univ.
College, Lahore Govt. College. President
Delhi Bar Association. Had been a member of
the All India Congress Committee before the
introduction of Civil Disobedience. Vice-
President Municipal Committee, Delhi. Hon.
Secretary, Local of Trustees, Hindu College,
Delhi. Member Executive Council, Delhi
Univ. represented Delhi province in the
Imperial War Conference at Delhi in
1918. Represented Delhi General Con-
ference in the Legislative Assembly from
1924-28. Is connected with various edu-
cational institutions. *Address.* Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

POCKHANAWALA GORAMJI NUSSERAWANJ
Certificated Associate of the Institute of
Bankers (London) 1910. Managing Director,
Central Bank of India Ltd b 9 Aug. 1881 m.
Bul. Sakerial Rutongji. *Educ.* New High School
and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China and after serving the bank for 7 years
and the bank of India for 5 years, founded
the Central Bank of India. Was appointed
member of the Government Securities Re-
habilitation Committee by the Govt. of India
in 1921. *Address.* New World Reclamation
World, Bombay.

POSA MAUNG ISO (1911) KSM 1893.
b Toungou 1. May 1892. *Educ.* St. Paul's
Bul. St. Paul's Toungou Ass. Civil Officer
Ningyal Column II B Expeditionary Field
Force 1885-87. Burma Medal with clasp
1885-8. Senior Member Burma Provincial
Judicial Service since 1911. Interpreter to Prince
of Wales during visit to Burma Jan 1906.
Also to three Viceroy's 1898, 1901, 1908.
Dist. Judge 1910. Offg. Divisional Sessions
Judge 1918. Retired June 1918. Asst. Dir.
Inscrutling July to Dec. 1918. Mentioned in
despatches. *Address.* Rhaton.

PRADHAN GOVIND RAJWANT B.A. LL.B.
Minister of Excise and Forests Government
of Bombay b May 1874 m. Ramabai d.
of Mr. L. R. Pradhan retired Assistant
Engineer. *Educ.* B. J. High School, Phatu
High School, College and Govt. Law School
Calcutta 1901. d. at Thana, Berania
Lahore Prosecutor of Kolaba 1907. Served
in 1920 for 20 years a member of Thana
Municipality for several years. Vice-
President and for several years elected for short
Member of District Local Board Thana for
4 years. Was one of the Directors of Thana
Co-operative Credit Bank. President
Thana Dist. Boy Scout Movement. One of
the Vice Presidents of the Chaudhara
Kanyasha Pradhan community elected at the
Junior District elected to the Junior
Council in 1924. Elected in 1926 to the
Thana and Bombay Suburban District
Non-Mahomedan Panch Committee and
was appointed Minister of Port and Excise
on 1.1.1928. *Address.* Bhatnagar Hall,
Thana and Thana Narayan Bhatnagar
Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRASAD CANNESH MA (Cantab) D.Sc.
Honorary Professor of Higher Mathematics
in the Calcutta University. Vice President
of the Benares Mathematical Society.
President Calcutta Mathematical Society.
Patron Allahabad University Math. Assocn.
b 26th Nov. 1876. *Educ.* Allahabad
Allahabad Cambridge Göttingen. Member
of Court, Council and Senate, Hindu Univ.
(1924). Member of Court, Executive and
Admnl. Councils and Faculty of Science,
Allahabad Univ. Fellow of Calcutta Univer-
sity and Vice President Indian Association
for Cultivation of Science. *Publications.*
Constitution of Matter and Analysis
Theories of Heat (Berlin 1903) text
books on Differential Calculus and Integral
Calculus (London 1909 and 1910). *Mathematical*
Research in the last twenty years
(Berlin 1922). *The place of partial differen-*
tial equations in Mathematical Physics
(Calcutta 1924), and many other original
papers published in the mathematical and
scientific journals of England, Germany,
Italy and India during 1900-1924. *Address.*
2 Samadaya Maidans, Corporation Street,
Calcutta and 37 Benares Cant.

PRASAD THE HON. JUSTICE SIR JWALA
B.A. LL.B. Punes Judge, Patna High Court
since 1916. Acting Chief Justice 1921. b
18.5 m 1889 d. of Manohar Mangal Sen
Singh Zamindar and retired Dy. Commis-
sioner. *Educ.* Patna College, Calcutta Uni-
versity. Muir Central College and Allahabad
University Vakil, Calcutta and Allahabad
High Courts. Fellow of Patna University
Ful Sahel 1914. Bul. Bhatnagar 1915. Ag-
ents Justice in 1921. *Address.* Patna.

PRENICE WILLIAM DAVID RUSSELL M.A.
(Hon. in Classics) Edinburgh CIE (1923).
F.C.S. Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bengal b
5th September 1877 m. Florence Mary,
daughter of J. F. Kane (M.D.) M.D.
George Watson's College, Fettes, Edinburgh
University and Christ Church, Oxford.
Address. United Service Club, Calcutta.

PRICE, EDWIN JESHWAR B.A. (Oxon)
Bar at Law C.I.E. O.B.E. French Mer-
chant French Consular Agent at Karachi since
1914 & 8th July 1874 Member Legislative
Assembly 1920-21 Municipal Councillor
Karachi since 1920 Address Newcroft
Gibber Road Karachi

**JUDUKOITAI H. H. RAJA MARTANDA
BRAHMA** BRAHMAN BAHADUR B.A. OF
C.I.E. b 1875 a grandfather 1886 m.
1915 State has area of 1,179 sq miles and
population of 426,813 and had been ruled by
Foudunan dynasty from time immemorial
Salute 11 guns Address La Favorite
Cannes, A. M. France

PUDUMJEE BHOWMUR 1st Class Sardar of
Deccan Bombay, C.I.E. b 1841 Educ.
Poona Coh under Sir Edwin Arnold War
mem of Bombay Leg Council Promoter
and Chairman of several Industrial and
Banking Companies Address Pudumjee
House Poona

PURHOLIAMDAS THAKURDAS Sir Kt.
(1923) C.I.E. (1919) M.B.E. Non Official
Member Indian Legislative Assembly
Indian (commerce) Cotton Merchant
& 30th May 1879 Educ. 11th C.I.E.
Bombay President East Indian
Cotton Association Member Lord Inchiquin's
Detachment Committee Governor in
Council India Member Indian Com-
mission on Indian Currency and Finance
(1913) Address Malabar Castle 11th C.I.E.
Bombay

PURVES ROBERT EGERTON C.I.E. P.W.D.
retired b 1859 Educ. Thomas-on Coll
Roorkee Ex Eng 1895 Supdt Eng, 1907
On Eng and Sec to Govt Punjab Irriga-
tion Branch 1913-14 retired 1914 since
practising as Hydraulic Eng and Irrigation
Expert Address c/o Messrs Kling Hamilton
& Co Calcutta

QUILON, BISHOP OF see Benziger Bt Rev
A.M.

**RADHANPUR H. H. MAHOMED JALALUDDIN
KHAN BABI BARADUR NAWAB** OF b 1st
April 1849 Pathan Babi Mahomedan
Educ. Rajkumar Coll Rajkot & brother
1910 State has area of 1,150 sq miles and
population of 67,789 Salute 11 guns Ad-
dress Radhanpur

PAFALL HENRY THOMAS F.R.S. D.Sc.
Mathematics (Madrid) 1900 Ph.D. (Madrid)
1913 D.D. (Barcelona) 1919 Pr of Math of
Mathematics St Xavier's College b 10th
November 1884—Barcelona (Spain) Educ.
University of Barcelona 1900 1904 University
of Madrid 1905 University of Madrid 1913
1915 University of Barcelona 1915 1919 As-
sistant Professor (Govt Service) University of
Barcelona 1905-08 Joined the Society of Jesus
on 1st October 1908 Priest on 31st July 1918
Director of the Magnetic Department—Obser-
vatorio del Elbro (Portosa) Spain Professor of
Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Institute
of Arts and Industries Madrid 1921-23, Pro-
fessor of Mathematics at St Xavier's College
(1924) Publications Doctoral Thesis Solution
of generalization del Problema de Malfatti

(1905) several articles in the Spanish Mathe-
matical Review Revista Matemática
several articles in the Catalan Mathematical
Review Arxius del Institut de Ciències
Several articles in the Spanish Científico
Review Iberica eight lectures on Theory
of Probability in the Spanish Review Anales
de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Institut
de Madrid Address St Xavier's College
Lombay

RAHM THE HON. SIR ABDUR M.A. Kt.
(1919) b September 1887 m. Akbar Fatima
Begum Educ. Government High School
Madras Presidency College Calcutta
(called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1890
practised as Advocate Calcutta Presidency
Magistrate Calcutta 1900-03 Fellow Madras
University since 1908 Member of the R.
Commission on Public Services 1913-15
officially as Chief Justice Madras July
October 1916 and July to October 1919
Publication Principles of Mahomedan
Jurisprudence Address College Bridge
House Lahore Madras

RAHIMTOOLA SIR IBRAHIM KOSI C.I.F.
b May 1861 was Mem of Imp Council,
Mara, Bombay Leg Council Mem Exec
Council Bombay President Bombay Leg
Council (1923) Address Pedder Road
Cumballa Hill Bombay

RAINY SIR GEORGE, K.C.I.F. (1920) C.S.I.
(1911) C.I.F. (1918) Member of the
Victoria Council (commerce and Railways)
1911 b 11th Feb 1870 Educ. Edinburgh
Academy and Merion Coll Oxford Entered
I.C.S. 1899 Under Sec to Govt of
India Commerce and Industries Dept
1906-09 Member Imperial Delhi Committee
1914-16 Dy Sec to Govt of India
Finance Dept 1918-19 Chief Secretary to
the Government of Bihar and Orissa 1919-23
President of the Indian tariff Board 1921-22
Address Lucknow Simla

RAJKOT THAKOR SARRHE SIR JAGRAJRAJ
BOWAJRAJ Kt Jk b 17th Dec 1880 Educ.
Rajkumar Coll Rajkot State has area of 283
sq miles and population of 60,393 Salute
of 9 guns Address Rajkot

**RAJPIPLA, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SUKH VILAYCHHE, MAHARAJA OF K.C.S.I.**
(1915) b 1890 a to the gad in 1915
Educ. at Rajkumar Coll Rajkot and
subsequently with the Imperial Cadet Corps
in Dehra Dun Enjoys permanent hereditary
salute of 13 guns Address Rajpipla Rajpipla
State

**RAJWADE MAJOR GENERAL GANPATRAO RA-
GHUNATH RAO BAJA MASHIRI KHAS BAHADUR
BARKAT-JUNG C.I.E. A.D.C.** Army
Member Gwalior Govt and Inspector
General Gwalior Army Member of the
Council of Regency ranks as 1st Class
Sardar in the Bombay Presidency b Jan
1884 m. Dr Miss Nagubai Joshi d of Sir
Moropant Joshi of Nagpur Educ. Victoria
College Address Gwalior

RAMAN CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA MA
Hon DSc (1913) FRS (1924) Facht Professor
of Physics (Madras University) b 7th Novem-
ber 1888 m Lokasundaramma Educ
A V N College Visakhapatnam President
College Madras. Enrolled Officer Indian
Finance Dept 1904 Facht Prof Calcutta
Univ 1912 Hon Secy Indian Association
for the Cultivation of Science 1919 Hon
Prof Hindu Univ. Bombay 1911 Facht
Association Lecturer (Toronto) 1921
Senior Lecturer California Institute of
Technology 1924 Fellow of the Institute of
Physics & Indian Society of Physics Facht
Assoc Experimental Investigation on Vibra-
tions Theory of Brown Movement Mol-
ecular Diffusion of Light Music Instrum
X-ray Studies and numerous scientific paper
in the Indian Journal of Physics which I
conducted by him and in English and American
journals Addrs 210 Bow Bazar Street
Chennai.

RAMA RAYAKNINCAR, SRI P. RAMA SIB
RAJA OF TANJAVUR MA b c 1800
Pdm. Tanjavur. Hindu High School
Presidency College was nominated fellow
of the Madras University Represented
Zemindars of this Presidency in Imperial
Legis Council from 1912-1915 was invited
to Imperial War Conference in 1918 again
returned to Imperial Legislative Council in
1919 gave evidence before Joint Committee
of Parliament on behalf of All India Zemindars
pleaded also the cause of non Brahmins
of Madras Elected leader of the non Brahmin
Party President, South Indian Liberal Fed-
eration presided over the All Indian
Brahmin Congress Amroht 1920 (Chief
Minister to Government in charge of Local
Self Government Madras, 1921-26 Addrs
Tawker's Gardens, Royapettah Madras

RAMANWAMI AYYAR SRI CHETPAT I
K C I F (1925) B A B L C I I (1924) Law
Member Madras Executive Council b 21-
Nov 1879 m Shivalakshmi d of V Sundaram
Shastri and sister of Justice Kumaraswami
Sastri Educ Wesley College President of Col-
lege and Law College Madras English and
Sanskrit University Trikarnam Enrolled as
Vakil 1899 and as Advocate 1923 For many
years member of the Madras Corporation and
Standing Committee Fellow and Syndic of
Madras University Trustee of various
educational institutions Secretary to Congress
1917 is connected with the National Con-
gress until 1918 Gave evidence before Joint
Parliamentary Committee on Reforms 1919
also before Weston and Southborough Com-
missioners Member of Committee to draft
Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act
Represented Madras Presidency at War
Conference Delhi Returned to Legislative
Council by University of Madras 1918 and by
City of Madras 1920 Advocate-General
1920-1923 Member Executive Council 1923
Delivered the Convocation Address Univer-
sity of Madras, 1924 Senior Member and
Vice-President Executive Council April 1926
Represented India at the League of Nations
Assembly at Geneva as a sub Hindu delegate.

in 1926 and as delegate in 1927 Publications
Various pamphlets and articles on Municipal
and Literary topics Address 14 Above
Cathedral Madras and Deccan Octacomm

RAMA BHANDU RAO DEWAN BHANDU MA
B A B L Kaimar (Hindi) Gold Medal Vakil
High Court Member Legislative Assembly
b September 1868 m M Vayanna Educ
at Presidency College Madras Maml
Madras Legislative Council 1920-1923
Member of the deputation of the All India
Moderates in 1919 and Member of the Lytton
Committee on Indian Students' Motion
Indian Sandhurst Committee Publications
Development of Indian Polity Address
Ellor Madras Presidency

RAMADAS JANULLU THE HON V B A
Facht High Court Vakil Madras b Oct
1858 Educ Madras Christian College
Member Council of State since 1922 Leader
of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State
since 1920 President of Madras Central Union
Bank Ltd (Travinh) Correspondent Bank for
Madras President Madras Provincial Co-
operative Institute Member of Senate and
Advisory Council of Madras University
Chairman Higher Board of Studies and
Member Council of Studies and Faculty of
Law Publications Commentaries on the
Madras Estate Land Act (Hindi & English)
Educ's Pathabamsh Mysore Madras

RAMSAMI THE HON MR JUSTICE VEPA
B A B L Judge High Court Madras b
27 July 1860 m Lakshminarasamma Pdm
Hindu Coll Visakhapatnam Presidency Coll
Madras and Law Coll Madras Enrolled
as High Court Vakil at Visakhapatnam from
1890 to 1900 at Madras 1900-1920 Govt
Leader 1910-20 appointed Judge 1920
Address Gopal Vihar Mysore Madras

RAMPAL, RAJA see Kutcher

RAMPUR COL H H ALIAR FAZL-UD-DIN
DEPIZER DALLAT I NGLESIA MUKHNI
UT-DALAH NAR-UL-MULK AMIR-UL-UM
ARA NAWAB SIB SAYED MOHAMMAD HAMD
ATI KHAN BAHADUR MU TAID JUNG G O B J
(1911) G C I L G C V O ADC to King
Bhopur b 31 Aug 1875 S 1892 State
has area of 892 sq miles and population
of 531,712 Salute of 15 guns Address
Rampur State U P

RANGAI HANAIK DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVEN
KAT I A I F C I E (1925) M L A since
1880 Vakil High Court Madras b 186, m
Lonnammal d of S Rajagopala Aiyar m
Brahman Educ at P G College Trin-
chipooyal Law College Madras School
master for 8 years enrolled as Vakil
High Court, Madras 1891 Professor Law
Coll 1899-1900 Member Madras Corps since
1908 Member, Madras Legis Council, 1916-
1919 Member Indian Bar Committee Mer-
cantile Marine Committee Fisher Committee
Elected by President, Leg Assembly
Member Indian Colonies Committee on
deputation at London with the Colonial Of-
ficer, President, Telegraph Committee 1921
Member, Frontier Committee Chairman

Madras Publicity Board, Publications A book on Village Panchayats Address: Rutherford House Vepery Madras

ANGANATHAM, ARROT B A B L, Minister for Development Madras b 29 June 1883 Educ Christian and Law College Madras Entered Government Service in 1901 resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1911 entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Lallit District re-elected in 1923 and 1928 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Publications Editor Prajasthan a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Floriorate author of Indian Village-as it is 1921 and Olcott Gardens Adyar Madras

ANANDAM JINARAJA J I (1877) B L (1901) Editor The Hindu Madras b 18 Educ Conington High School and the Presidency Coll Madras Clerk in the Civil Secretariat promoted as a pleader in 1909 joined The Hindu then bought and took as proprietorship The Hindu and left in Jan. 1928 Editor of The Hindu till 1921 the second and third issues a monthly publication The Indian Constitution Address 45 Montagu's Road Adyar Madras

LANGASWAMY ATYANARAJA V Landholder and Member of the Council of State from 1920-21 b 1888 Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1916-1920 elected by the Zamindars of Madras Presidency elected representative of the Legislative Assembly from 1926 again by the Madras landlords and a Congressman of the Nationalist Party Connected with the founding and management of National College Trichinopoly President of the Hindu Conference Chairman of the Madras Prov. Council and Trichinopoly District and President Madras Province Congress 1928 Address 4 Nandan Vaidya Changanallur Madras Preskhan

BANGCOON BISHOP of the 1910 BT REV COLLESTONE STEARNS TYPES D D M 1914 Annis Katholicon d of late Herbert Hardy of Daneshurst Sussex thence Educ Chilton Coll Canamuel Coll Cam Ordained 1884 Curate of Blabowearmouth Sunderland 1894-96 Curate of St Agnes Bristol in Charge of Chilton College Mission 1898-1900, Vicar of St Agnes Bristol 1900-1904 S P G Missionary Mandalay 1904-10 Address Bishopscourt Rangoon

BANJITSUKHI see Nawanganar

BANKIN THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE SIR GEORGE CLANKET (1823) High Court Calcutta b 12th August 1877 m Alma Mand Amy Sayer Educ Trinity College, Cambridge Barrister (Lincoln's Inn) 1904 Practised on Northern Circuit R Garrison Artillery 1916-18 Address 9 Victoria Road Calcutta

BAO BAO BABIB S M RAJA RAM Editor The Wednesday Review b 24th December 1876 Educ S P G and St Joseph's College Trichinopoly Started The Wednesday Review in 1900 and The Zamindari and Progress (monthly) incorporated into the Pseudatory and Zamindari India in 1919 Publication Life of Sir Subramania Aiyar

KCI E for sometime Ag Chief Justice of Madras Address Trichinopoly and 18 Hareington Road Chetpet Madras

BAO VINAYAK (ANPAT B A (Bom) 1905 B A, J L B (Anpat) 1913 called to the Bar 1914 Professor of French at the Elphinstone College Bombay b 24 September 1888 m Mrs L R Kothare d of Mr R N Kothare Solicitor Educ Elphinstone Mill School Elphinstone High School Elphinstone College St John's College Cambridge (Cropple University France) Hon Professor of French at the Elphinstone College 1914-1917 Hon Professor of French at the Wilson College 1914-1917 1921-1922 Recipient of the title of Officier d'Academie for sometime private Tutor to Bin Jinnu Freeman Thomas son of Lord Willingdon Ex Governor of Bombay Prof of Law at the Government Law College Bombay 1922-1924 (June) Asst Law Reporter India Law Reporter Bombay's first sometime joined the Elphinstone College Prof of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924 Jurist of Law 1927 Accepted Member of the School Committee Bombay Municipal Corp's Association Address 34 Kallidiv Road Bombay (2)

BATLAM COL H H SIR SAJJAN SINGHI K S I K C V O A D C to H B H Th Lines of Wile Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rutlam b 14th Jan 1880 s father (Sir Hanji Singhji K C I F) 1923 m 1902 d of H H Rao of Kutch descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family and maintained moral supremacy over Rajput Chieftains Malwa served European War (France) from April 1915 to May 1918 mentioned in despatches presented with Croix d'officier of the Legion d'Honneur Served Afghan War 1919 Member of Managing Committee Mayo College Aligarh Mem Managing Committee Duly College Indore Vice-President Central India Rajputra Hlt Karim Sabha Salote 15 guns Address Rajput Elias Palace Rutlam

RAWLINSON HUGH GEORGE Principal Deccan College Poona Fellow Bombay University b 12th May 1880 m 1910 to Rose only d of Lt Col J F Fitzpatrick T M B Educ Market Bosworth Grammar Sch and Emmanuel Coll Cambridge (Exhibitor and Scholar B A 1st Class Classical Tripoli 1902 M A 1908) Lecturer in English and Classics Royal College, Colombo, 1903-08, Bareilly University Pz 1908 Entered I P S as Professor of English Literature Deccan Coll Poona 1911 Ag Principal, Gujarat Coll Ahmednagar 1914 duto Deccan College 1915 42 of the Royal Historical Society 1916 pal Karnatak Coll Dharwar 1917-22 RAJAWASTRA the History of a Frontier Empire Indian Historical Society Army and the Maratha Intercourse Rector India and the West The Beginnings of the British India an Account of the Glass Fish Factory at Surat New Edn Jan Forbes Rajwastha Contributor of the Cambridge History of India Victoria Deccan College Poona

AJ PRITHWIS CHANDRA Editor of *The Indian World* (Calcutta), 1871 m. 1980.
Edge (Madras), 1968-70 m. 1980.
Edage (Calcutta), 1971-72 m. 1980.
 Editor, *College Calcutta*, Founder of the National Liberal League (the first Indian liberal organization) (Calcutta). Secretary 2146 and 26th Sec. of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta in 1906 and 1911. Secretary Bengal India Reform Association from 1905 to 1914. Member of the Liberal Deputation to Lugard 1910 and the Round Table Conference Delegate to England in 1920. Donor of a library (in the name of the late V. Gokhale) to the Indian Association of Calcutta (1919). Editor-in-Chief of the *Bowdler* from January 1921 to June 1924. Joined the Swaraj Party in April 1925.
 Publications: Poverty Problem in India.

Indian Famines Our Demand for Self Government A Scheme of Indian Constitutional Reforms A Satyagrahi's Indian Policy and the Time of G.R.D. (Published by the Oxford University Press) Member National Liberal Club London S.W. 11 85 Riddle Road, Ballvanger, Calcutta

BAI SIB PROFULLA CHANDRA Kt CIP D.Sc
(Edin), Ph D (Cal) Pstt Prof of Chmstry
Univ Col of Scs Calcutta 6 Bengal 1961
Educ Calcutta Edinburgh Univ Graduate
at Edinburgh D.Sc Hon h.D Calcutta
Univ 1968 Hon D.Sc Durham Univ 191-
President, National Council of Education
Indian Chemical Society 1961 and
Director Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuti-
cal Works Ltd Address Coll g of S Kux
Calcutta

BPADYMONEY SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI
JEHANGIR *see J. Jeangir*

EFED Sir Stanbury KT KBE I.L.D.
(title given, editor *The Times of India*
1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 25

ELID COLONEL CARTWRIGHT (B June 1911;
 1st Inf'ty, E. Cavalry, Chief Alagapetam
 District, Madras, 1934; 7th July 1935)
 1st Lt. later, Henry Miller *Adm. Karkiv* on
 Report to Grammar School. Artificed to Thomas
 Board, C. E. Wakened and Varminton
 Confirmed Admiralty Service (1908) as Asst.
 Council
 1st Engineer served at Pembroke Halcyon
 1920-19. Engineer Master, Chatham and Reach
 Delivery, Deputy Civil Engineer in Chief Admiralty
 1920-19. Engineer Master, Chatham and Reach
 Vice-Prod Royal Marines for reconstruction of
 Port of Porto. Acted as a Consultant in
 Representation Port Trust in connection with pro-
 King George's Dock Scheme and Bacta
 1st, 2nd of Arab. Licensed by Admiralty

(12-1) for construction of Vizagapatam
harbour Address Vizagapatam Harbour
Vizagapatam

1 LID. SIR WILLIAM JAMES K (I.H. C.S.),
Member and Vice President, Executive (con-
cul Assam Ating Gut rour Assam (1925)
b 1871 Educ Glasgow H S Emmanuel
Coll., Cambridge ont L.O.S 1891. Address
Shillong Assam

[illegible][illegible]

Lilieth Thun, Mr. JLAN LOUIS BICKS
 CSI (1941) Member of Council Bombay
 b. 2 Nov 1874 m. Iolida Augusta Edwars
 (deceased) Esse University Coll School
 London and Balliol Coll Oxford Entered
 JCS in 1898 served as Asst Colr and
 Colr till 1911. Bomby Presid new till 1913
 when appointed Secy to Government
 General Department Colr of Karachi
 1917-1920. Retired 1920
 Financial Department 1918 Commis lower
 in Sind 1919-1925 Address The Secre-
 tary, Jmalay

RIVER CARAC JOHN CLAUDE THORLOW
b 1908 ex 1 John Thorlow Riv. Lt Car
nat retired by F of f illic in 1927. Jill
Lambert of New York City Educ
has bourn College Lateral Indian follow
1909 served during War with 13th
Hazel Tanners in Mesopotamia (M.C. and
medals) awarded King's Police Medal 1923
is Sup of Police United Provinces and
captain, I.A.R.O. (Cavalry) Address
Gonda U.P.

RIVETT-GARNAL JOHN THURLOW retired Dy.
 Insp. - General of Police, Eastern Bengal and
 Assam. 2nd son of late Charles Forbes Rivett-
 Garnal, Bengal Civil Service, and gr. of
 Sir James Rivett-Garnal Bart., Governor of
 Bombay 1834-41. b. 1856 or 1857. Edith
 Emily d. of late H. H. Brownlow and has
 been put on and one daughter married
 in India 14th 1st ret'd 1901 served in
 Burma campaign 1884 (Munda) and in China
 in expedition 1889-90 (clasp) address
 Shillong Assam.

MIVINGTON RAY CROFT STANFELD
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1918), Mission
Priest in Diocese of Bombay Hon Canon of
St Thomas Cathedral, Bombay b. London
1883 Educ Rugby Schoolers Examina-
tion London Cuddesdon College Priest
1878 Publications Commentaries on the
Psalms, St Luke and St John, a Manual
of Theology Meditations on the Gospel of St
Mark (all in Marathi) Address Lt Genl
Gadga, Dharmat District Bombay

ROBERTSON JOHN ALEXANDER Manager
Maritime Bank of India 11 March 1888
in Annaballa Buncman & Co. privately
1880-1887 in 1910 in Bank of Southern India
1887 then after in the service of the Mar-
itime Bank of India Address Maritime Bank
Longwalk Annaballa Hill 1 mile

ROBINSON SIR SYDNEY MADDOCK KT Chief
Justice High Court Burma (1902) b 3 Dec
1886 Educ Hereford Cath Sch Braze-
nose (all Oxford) Called to Bar Middle
Temple 1888 Govt Adv and Leg Coun-
to Punjab Govt Fulsane Judge Ch Court
of Burma 1908-1920 Chief Judge 1920-
1922 Address 1, Leeds Road Rangoon

ROGERS PHILIP GRAHAM B A (Oxon) CIL
(1924) 188 b April 1877 m Jurist
Scott O'Connor Pdr Christ a Hospital
Kebbi College Oxford Jointed Lincol-
Civil Service December 1901 and served
as Assistant Joint and District Magistrate
and collector Personal Assistant to the
Commissioner of Assam 1904 Private
Secretary to Joint Governor of Eastern
England and Assam 1905 joined Pdr
Office 1909 Lecturer in Criminal Law
1911-27

ROUSE, ALEXANDER MACDONALD CIE
Fell Chief Engineer Delhi b 14 Sep
1878 m Rans Leds Jamson March 1911
two s Educ St John's Sch Hill
Coopers Hill Address Delhi

ROW DEWAN BHADUR CONJEEVARAM IRI
SHEA SWAMI Vakil High Court Madras
b Aug 12, 1867 Educ Presy Coll Madras
m a gr d of the late Raja Sir 1
Madhava Row K CBI Vakil Madras
High Court 1890 Joined Provincial Judicial
Service 1894 Rao Bahadur in 1911 gave
evidence before the Public Services Com-
mission 1913 M.L.A. (nominated) acted as
Judge High Court Madras 1921 retired
as District Judge in 1922 rejoined the Bar
made Dewan Bahadur 1922 appear d
in the High Court at Madras in 1923 in the
Succession Case relating to the Tajpur
Palace Estate for the Senior Prince of
Tanjore Address Maathu Baug St George's
Cathedral Road Madras

ROW DEWAN BHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW
RAMACHANDRA C S I b 27 September
1871 Educ Trivandrum and Presidency
College Madras Statutory Civil Service
1890-92 transferred to Provincial
Service Collector Registrar Coop Credit
Societies Secretary to Govt of Madras
Collector of Madras Address Madras

ROY RT REV AUGUSTIN Bishop of Columbo
since 1904 s France, 1883 Address
Catholic Cathedral Colombo

ROY SIR ANANDRA PRASAD KT (1926)
Member of the Institute of Electrical Engi-
neers b 6 Feb 1875 m Mertha
Cooch Behar Calcutta Educ Cooper's
Hall Appointed Assistant Superintendent
of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1894 Superinten-
dent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov 1907 Direc-
tor of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1916 and Post
master General Bengal and Assam on 1st Feb
1920 was Postmaster General Burma from
14th Dec 1921 to 31st April 1922 Post-
master General India and Assam from
1st December 1922 to 2nd April 1923
By Telegrapher Telegraphs from 24th Dec
1922 to 20th Feb 1924 Ch Engineer Tele-
graphs from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug 1925
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs
1925-27 Address Simla

ROY SURENDRA NATH SASTRA VACHASPATHI
B.A. B.L. (Calcutta Univ) Vakil, High
Court Calcutta and Landholder b April
1862 Educ St Xavier's College Hindu
School and Presidency College Calcutta
Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court 1885
enrolled Advocate 1924 elected Vice-Chair-
man of the Garden Reach Municipality (first
Bill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897 has
been elected Chairman South Suburban
Municipality since 1900 Commissioner Cal-
cutta Corporation from 1896-1900 Member
Dist Board of 24 Members from 1916
1922 elected Member Bengal Legis
Council in January 1913 and elected to the
Council at subsequent elections elected by the
Members of the Bengal Legislative Council
elected to High Court Committee elected
first Deputy President of the Reform
Council in Feb 1921 acted as President from
May 1921 to Nov 1922 introduced
the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the
Bengal Legis Council and got it passed by
the Council in 1919 Publications: (1) A
History of the Native States of India
Titled by Government as in the Annual
Publication of Local Suggestions for the
Solution of the present Economic problem
etc Address Ichda Calcutta

PUNCHHOLIAT SIR CHINUBHAI MADHAW
1st Solicitor General of 1919 b 18
April 1868 S of 1st Baronet and
brothers d of Chundil Khudil 4
father 1916 m 10th November 1911
with 10 children d of Jivraj Lalulchham
Mishra of Ahmabad (father was first
member of Hindu community to receive a
Baronetcy) Near New Address Shaa-
tikunj Shahibag Ahm-dabad Bombay

LUSHBROOK WILLIAMS LAURENCE FRP
DEBIO M.A. B.Litt (Oxon) 1920 O.B.E.
1920 C.R.P. (1923) Foreign Member Pdr
ala (about b 10 July 1891 m 1923 Frie-
d of Frederick Chance m s of Educ
University College Oxford Private study in
Paris Venice Rome Lecturer at Trinity
College Oxford 1912 travelled Canada and
U.S.A 1913 Fellow of All Souls 1914 at-
tached General Staff Army Headquarters India
1918 Professor of Modern Indian History
Allahabad University 1915-1919 on
special duty with the Government of India
1918-1921 in India England and America
Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales 1921-22 Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923 Director of Public Information Government of India to end of 1925 Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1923 and Substitution Delegate to the Assembly Publication History of the Abbey of St Albans Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material Students Supplement to the *Asiatic Survey* A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder India under Company and Crown India in 1911, 18 India in 1919 India in 1920 India in 1921-22 India in 1922-23 23-24 1924-25 General Editor India of Today and India's Parliament Volumes 1-3 *Address* Patiala.

SABNIS RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V. B. (1865) B.A. C.I.E. b. 1 April 1867 Educ. Rajaram H.S. Kolhapur Piplinstone Coll. Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dpt. held offices of Huzur Chitral and Ch. L.T. Officer Kolhapur. Dwan. Kolhapur. Stau. 1908-1922, retired (1922) Fellow of Royal Soc. of Arts Asiatic Soc. Bombay Br. *Address* Shahupuri Kolhapur.

SACHIN MAJOR H. H. NAWAB SIKHEND IZAHIM MOHAMMED YAKUT KHAN-MUBARZA RUT DAWALA NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, NAWAB OF A.D.C. b. 1886 and succeeded as an infant in following year Installed May 1907 Hon. Captain 1909 Major 1921 State has area of 49 sq miles and population of 60,000 Salute of 9 guns personal 2 guns extra Educ. Rajkumar Coll. Rajkote, Mayo Coll. Ajmer Imp. Cadet Corps. Served G.E.A. in 1914-16 *Address* Sachin Burnt.

SADIQ HASAN S. B.A., Bar at-Law and Member, Legis. Assembly President of Messrs K. B. Shalikh Gulam Hussain & Co., Carpet Manufacturers 1888 Educ. Amritsar Lahore and London President Muslim League Amritsar Municipal Commissioner for last 6 years takes active interest in Muslim education and Khilafat movement President Punjab and N.W.F. Province Post Office and R.M.S. Association. *Address* Amritsar.

SAGAR LALA MOTI RAI BAHADUR B.A. LL.B. B.A. B.A. B.A. (1912) Advocate High Court of Judicature at Lahore b. 13 Nov 1873 Educ. Forman Christian College Lahore. Passed LL.B. in 1898. Began to practise as a pleader at Delhi in 1897 where he soon acquired a lucrative practice. Shifted to Lahore in the Chief Court in 1910. Elected as a Judge of the High Court in P. (1921 for 4 months was appointed an additional Judge of the High Court in 1922. made p. Advocate in August 1921 resigned the judgeship and reverted to the Bar in Octo 1924 appointed Honorary Vice-Chancellor 1924 of the Delhi University in May 1926 Judge a Fellow of the Punjab University of several years having been elected by the Aligarh graduates *Address* Advocate Dist. Judge A. Ry. Rev. ENMATEL Vihar Apoc Recruitment Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop diocesan since 1909 & Lodi 1960 *Address* Burma.

SAYYID ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN BAHADUR M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner Akola (Berar) b. 1864 Educ. St. Francis de Sales Nagpur Supdt. Commissioners Office Boshangabad Extra Asstt. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner Akola (Berar) 1919-1921 Dy. Commissioner Yeotmal Per Asstt. to Commissioner of Berar in C.P. Commissioner Official Receiver Berar President of many Municipalities and District Boards Berar Mahomedan representative in C.P. Council *Address* Akola.

SATTANA HIR HONORABLE RAJA SAKHAI BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILIP SINGH BAHADUR b. 18 March 1901 Succeeded the Gadai 14 July 1919 m. Brat to the d. of H. H. the Maharajah of Parbargarh and after her death to the d. of the Nawab of Miraj in Udupur Educ. Mayo College Ajmer Saluti 11 *Address* Saluti.

SAYYID MAHMUD FAHMAH FAK HON. SAKHAI BAHADUR I.A. F.A.I. Member Council of State A.M. b. 1847 m. d. of the late Nawab Sir Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur a Mahomedan millionaire of Chitral Educ. Presidency College Madras Joined the Bar in 1916 became Member of the Judicial Madras Legislative Council in 1921, elected in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement encouragement of cottage industries etc. First joined the Council of State in 1914 and later elected to it in 1923. became a Fellow of the Indian Law University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1923 Presided over All India Congress Conference held in Calcutta in 1924 *Address* B. Bary.

SAKALATVALA NOWROZI BAPJOI C.I.E. (1923) J.P., Director Tata Sons Ltd. b. 19 Sept 1875 m. Goolbal d. of Mr Hormasji B. Bhatvala Educ. at St. Xavier's College Chairman Bombay Millowners Association 1916 Employers Delegation from India to the International Labour Conference Geneva 1921 Member Legislative Assembly representing Bombay Millowners Association 1922. *Address* Bombay House Fort Bombay.

SALMOND SIR CROMBIE K.C.B. (1926) K.C.M.G. (1919) C.M.G. (1919) C.B. (1918) D.S.O. (1917) R.A.I. late R.A. (commanding Air Force in India 1913-14 1887 m. of Major General Sir W. Salmon m. 1910 *Address* d. of late William Carr of Hitchingham Hall Norfolk Ont. m. three d. Educ. Wellington College Royal Military Academy Woolwich Joined Royal Artillery 1908 Staff Coll. Cambridge 1911 L. served South African War 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal seven clasps) China 1900 (medal) European War 1914-18 (D.S.O.) 2 R.E.C.F. commanded No. 1 Squadron R.I.C. 1915 Ch. Wing 1916-18 R.A.F. Middle East 1916-18 (K.C.M.G.) C.B. D.S.O. d. Spanish Orders of the Nile and St. Saviour of Greece Air Member for Supply and Research Air Ministry 1922 *Address* Stirling Castle Simla.

ST JOHN LT-COLONEL HENRY BRACHMAN C.I.E. C.B.E. Agent to the Governor General Punjab States, b. 26 Aug 1874 m. Olive d.

SAPRU, SURESH BHADUR, M.A. LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923) b 8 Dec 1875 Widower Educ. Agra College, Agra Advocate High Court, Allahabad, 1898-1928 Member U.P. Leg. Council 1913-16 Member Imperial Leg. Council 1913-20 Member Lord Southborough's Functions Committee 1918-1919 Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London 1919 Member All India Congress Committee (1906-1917) President U.P. Political Conf. 1914 President U.P. Social Conference (1913) President U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20 Fellow Allahabad Univ. 1910-1920 Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Benares and Syndicate Law Member of the Governor Generals Executive Council retired (1922) Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923) presided over the All India Liberal Federation Poona (1923) Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 Publications has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics edited the *All-India Law Journal* 1904-1917 Address 19 Albert Road Allahabad

SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chkf of Sarawak Balauchistan

SARKAR JADUNATH, M.A. (English C.I.D. Medal) C.I.E. Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mount Gold Medal) Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1913) Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist Bo. R.A.S. Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University (1918) Indian Educational Service retired 10 December 1870 in Kadambari Chaudhuri Educ. Presidency Coll. Calcutta some time Univ. Professor of Modern Indian History Hindu University of Benares (1917-18) Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-22) Publications India of Aurangzeb Statistics Topography and Routes (1901) History of Aurangzeb 5 Vols. Shivan and His Times Mughal Administration Studies in Mughal India Anecdotes of Aurangzeb Chaitanya His Life and Teachings Economics of British India Edited and continued W. Irvine's *Later Mughals* 2 Vols Address Calcutta and Darjeeling

SARMA, SIR D. NARASIMHA t Jun 1869 Educ. Hindu Coll. Vizagapatnam Rajamundry Coll. and Presy. Coll. Madras Subsequently teacher Professor and at the Bar in Vizagapatnam and Madras Law Member of Governor Generals Executive Council 1920-22 President Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1928) Address Simla

SARMA, S. B. D. L.L. 11ader b 4 April 1860 Educ. S.I.C. College Trichinopoly Founded the *Debesday Review* in 1901 and wrote Editor till 1917 Author Editor and Lecturer *Indo-Tribes* Bombay 1900-7 Witness Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924) *Jubilee Towns* Monograph Prof. A. N. on the Rise of Prices in India and The Exchange Crisis Address Trichinopoly

SARVADHIKARY, SIR DEVA PRASAD Kt. C.I.E. C.I.E. M.A., B.L. (Calcutta) LL.D.

(Aberdeen) LL.D. (St. Andrews) Surinaton (Navadwip) Vidvatsanaka (Dacca), Vidya Sudhakar (Benares) Jnan Siddha (Puri) Vakil and Solicitor Fellow Calcutta University Bar Association and Indian University Bar Association of Arts and Law Vice-Chair Calcutta Univ. Member of Council of Stat. late Minister of Indian Legislative Council and Council until 1928. 1885 Nishitirnamdhan 24 and 4d *Philo.* Ram Chandra Sena Kriti (Beng. Har. and Howrah's India Press) College Calcutta Bar Association Member of Mun. Corp. of Calcutta Member of Imp. Leg. Council of Calcutta Rotary Club S.W. Lodge Anchor and Hope Trustee Imp. Museum Pres. various literary, social and philanthropic societies and President Calcutta Licensing Board Calcutta Temperance Federation Anti-Smoking Society The Ramprasad Calcutta University Corps Committee Incorporated Society of Law Vice-President Indian Association and National Council of Education Sahitya Samithi Author Sahitya and Sahitya University Institute Publications Notes and Extracts Three Months in Europe India in India Press in South Africa Address Frasahur 20 Suri Lane Calcutta

SASSOON, SIR (FELIX) VICTOR 3rd Baronet cr 1899 b 10 Dec 1841 s of an English Merchant and Lebanese d. A. Levy's father 1921 Educ. Harrow Trinity College Cambridge Chairman F.D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd. late Capt. R.A.F. Address Bombay

SASTRI, SIR CALANUR VENKATALLI KUMARA SAMI Kt. (1924) b July 1870 Educ. Presy. and Law Colls. Madras B.A. (1890) B.L. (1893) Vakil 1894 Judge, Small Causes Court 1905-08 Judge, Madras City Court 1906-12 District and Sessions Judge Gajam, 1912-14 Member of the Rowlett Committee, 1918 Chairman Labour Committee, 1921 Judge, Madras High Court 1914-20 Member Criminal Procedure Code Committee 1917 Offg. Chief Justice Madras High Court from July 1926 Address Kalamut House Madras N.F.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA PC 1911 b Sept. 22 1869 Educ. at Kombakonam Started life as a School master joined the Servants of India Society in 1901, succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915 Member Madras Legis. Council 1913-18 elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis. Council 1918 0. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918. Member Southborough Committee gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill 1919 served on Indian Railway Committee represented India at Imperial Peace Conf. 1921 and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conference on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London 1921. undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922. elected Member Council of State 1921. Address Servants of India Society Bombay or Poona.

SAUNDERS COLONEL MACAN D.S.O., Deputy Director Military Intelligence Army Headquarters, India 6 9 Nov 1884 m Marjory d of Francis Bacon Educ Malvern College. R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery 1903 Lieut., Indian Army 1907 Capt. 1912 Major, 1918 Bt.-Lieut Col 1919 Col 1922 in India till 1914 except for a year in Burma Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade 1914 operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp Operations in Gallipoli 1915 from 1st landing to evacuation G.S.O. 3in Egypt to March 1916 Brig-Major Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917 Operations in Mesopotamia 1917 18 G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major Gen Dunsterville's Mission through N.W. Persia to the Caucasus 1918 G.S.O. 1 Caucasus Section G.H.Q. British Salonika Force 1918 (wounded despatches four times, D.S.O. Bt Lt Col) P.S.C. Camberley, 1920 Military Attache Teheran Persia 1921 24 Appointed D.D.M.L. Army Headquarters (1924) Address General Staff Army Headquarters (India) Simla

SAVANTVADI, HIS HIGHNESS CAPTAIN KHEM BAHADUR V alias **BALRAJES BROWNE**, RASF **BAHADUR SARDAR MAHARAJ** of 6 Aug. 1897 m Princess Shri Lakshmi Devi of Baroda Educ Malvern College, England Served in the Great War at Mesopotamia from Oct 1917 to March 1919 attached as Hon Officer to 116th Mahrattas Address Savantvadi

SCOTT GAVIN, M.A. C.I.E. (1922) I.C.B. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bangalore 6 10 Aug 1876, m Helen Marie Nolan Educ Glasgow University Joined I.C.B. 1899 posted to Burma, 20 Dec 1899 Address Kilmarnock, 14, Kilmorie Road Bangor

SEAL SIR BRAJENDRANATH K.T. M.A. Ph.D. D.Sc. Vice-Chancellor Mysore University George V Prof of Mental and Moral Science Calcutta Univ. 1914 1920 Extra Member of Council Mysore Government 1925 28 6 3 Septem 1884 Educ Gen Assembly Institution Calcutta University D.L. Orientalist Congress Rome 1899 opened discussion at 1st Univ Races Congress London 1891 Mem Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ Reg 1907 Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee 1922 23 Author of New Essays in Orientalism Memoirs on Coefficients of Numbers Comparative Studies in Vaisnavism and Christianity Race Origins etc Address Mysore, 8 India

SELL, REV CANON F., R.D. (Lambeth), D.D. (Edin.) Kalser-Hind Gold Medalist 6 1889 Educ C.M.S. Coll London Arr in India, 1865 Numerous publications on the history of Islam and on Old Testament Literature Address Vepery Madras.

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SEN, KAI BAHADUR NISI KANTA B.A., B.L., M.L.A., General Manager, Estate Nungun, Purnea City and Vakil 6 8 March 1888 m. Mrs Sen Educ. Dacca College. Entered Bar in 1894, was Govt. Pleader up to 1912 nominated member Behar and Orissa Leg. Council in 1914 renominated in 1916 Elected Member Legis Assembly in 1921 acted for 6 months as member Special Tribunal during Arrah Gaya Bakri-d disturbances was Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality for 7 years Vice-Chairman Purnea Dist Board for 12 years up to 1921 when elected Chairman Purnea District Board Again Re-elected as Chairman Dist Board Purnea in 1924 Address Son Villa Purnea (Bihar)

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Constitutional Law 1899 Chief Justice High Court, Lahore 6 May 1874. *Edue* at Govt Coll, Lahore Balliol Coll Oxford Practised at the Bar 1899-1913 *Org* Judge, Punjab Chief Court 1913 and 1914 Permanent Judge 1917 Judge High Court Lahore 1919 Chief Justice May 1920 Elected by Punjab Univ to the Leg Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and Syndic Punjab University *Publications* Lectures on Private International Law Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. *Address* Lahore.

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SHAHANI BHIMBING CHANDASING M.A. Principal D J Sind College Karachi Zamin dar and Member Legislative Assembly (1620) & 1885 m Rajpi Tejmal Mansukhan *Edue* Bombay and Poona Professor Wilson College Bombay 1892-98 Prof D J Sind Coll Karachi since 1896 1916 *Prin*

D J Sind Coll 1916 Member D J Sind Coll Assembly 1927 President Sind Univ Association 1927 President Sind Hindu Zamindars Sabha 1927 *Publications* Urdu Khazana Shari Khatibi Sind Cases Commentary etc *Address* D J Sind Coll Karachi

SHAH MUHAMMAD ZULHAIR Barrister at Law b 1881 son of Shah Muhammad Ayub 1 Mughal *Edue* Middle Temple Practised as Barrister at Law 1911-13 at Mughal 1914-1920 Non-attached and Govt of Punjab in 1920 Practised over Ahmednagar and British Province in 1920 at Lahore elected President of Law Pro Bono C. I. R. Committee in 1922 and again in 1926 elected to Council of State in November 1922 Resigned office in Oct 1927 Elected Chairman District Board in 1921 and 1927 *Address* Fort Mughal

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SHARLSPER, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C I F Merchant partner in firm of Begg, Sutcliffe & Co & 18-3 *Edue* Birkhampted and War Sec Upper India Chamber of Commerce 1900-12 *Address* Cawnpore

SHASHESHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR **BAHADUR, K C I B., C I L Ch. Min. Jind State** b 1860 *Edue* Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur H B and Govt Coll Lahore Served during Afghan War 1879-80 with march from Kabul to Kandahar Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1899-1903 *Address* Sangur Jind State

SHANKARSHASTRI NARASINGHSHASTRI **LALJI JOTIRMARIAND** Astronomer Astrologer and Landlord b 19 Dec 1844 m Anna Lurnabai d of Vedamurti Chandramadhai of Lakshmiwar Miraj senior *Edue* Hosiarpur Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as Hosiarpur publications *Publications* Annual Indian Calendar Bhumi Bijla in Sanskrit in treatise on Astrology) Kalahandika in Sanskrit Samhita Tajak Samhita in treatise on Astrology with commentary in Marathi Dnyaneshwar in Sanskrit (treatise on Astrology) Chintan Mala in Sanskrit (treatise on Astronomy) and booklets regarding the administrations of H J Lord Irwin Viceroy of India and of H J Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay and J. C. Law Paley and Mahiraj of Belgaum *Address* Haveri, Taluka Haveri Dharwar Dist

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- Calcutta Univ. Lect. in Phil. and Sanskrit 1912-15. Invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome 1913-14. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 6th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. *Publications*: Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. *Address*: Hooghly College, Chinsura or Bharati Bhawan 3 Multan Road, Lahore.
- SHIKH MAHAMADHAI AMIR** Dewan Junagadh State. b. 18th October 1901. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State holding a hereditary Jagir. *Education*: at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Visited England in 1913-14 with His Highness the Nawab Sahib. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and then his Secretary. Was appointed Dewan in 1924. *Address*: Sardarbar Junagadh Kathiawar.
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- SIFTON JAMES DAVID C.I.E. (1921), L.C.S.** Member of Governor Executive Council (1927). Bihar and Orissa (1928) b. 17 April

- 1874 *Educ.* St Paul's School and Malvern Coll Oxford. *Married* May Shuttle of E. Suffolk. Joined I.C.S. 1901. Served in Bengal to 1910. Transferred to Bihar and Orissa. Sec to Govt in Financial and Municipal Dept 1911. Deputy Commissioner Ran in 1922. Chief Secretary to Govt in Bihar and Orissa 1923-27. *Address* Ranchi Bihar and Orissa.
- SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF** H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.I.E. (1923) b 25 Oct 1893 s of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim. s grand daughter of Lachen Sholokhang (Regent of Tibet) *Educ.* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. St Paul's Sch Darjeeling. *Address* The Palace Gangtok Sikkim.
- SIMLA ARCHBISHOP** of since 1911. MOST REV ANSELM E. J. KENNELY b 1904. Rtd Franciscan Order 1879. Priest 1887. Guardian of Franciscan Cowley Sussex 1892. Minister Provincial for England 1902. first Rector of the Franciscan College Cowley Oxford. 1906. elected life member of Oxford Union 1907. Deputy-General R. m representing English speaking province 1905. Visitor General Irish Province 1910. *Address* Archbishop's House Simla B.
- SIMPSON, THOMAS CLAUDE** C.I.L. Kin Folio Medal (1913) C.I.L. (1927) In 1911. Officer of Police Bengal b 18th February 1877. *Educ.* St Paul's School London. W. Appointed to the Indian Army 1911. He is the Secretary of State after open competitive examination in London in 1911. Superintendant of Police 1908. Inspector General of Police 1910. Inspector-General of Police 1913. *Address* 16 Marlborough Mansin Calcutta.
- SINGH LE. COL. BAWA JIWAN** C.I.E (1913) I.M.S. (ret'd) b 6 May 1883. *Educ.* Government and Medical Colleges Lahore and St Thomas Hospital Medical Schools London. Joined I.M.S. 1897. Served in Military Department to 1899. Civil Surgeon Melkita 1899. Secretary I.G. Prisons with Civil Medical Administration Burma 1897-1899. Superintend. Jail Inspr., Burma from 1899 to 1900. Inspector-General of Prisons E. Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912. Inspector-General of Prisons Bihar and Orissa from 1912-1920. Director Medical and Sanitation Departments H. E. H. The Nizam's Govt 1920-23 and Director Medical Sanitation and Jail Depts, H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt 1923-24. *Address* Ranchi Chota Nagpur.
- SINGH DHAV JAKHSH** RAGHFEIR, RAO BHABHUR (1912) C.I.L. (1920) C.S.I. Retired. President and Finance Minister of State Council Bharatpur b 1865. *Educ.* private. *Sardar* holding a hereditary *jaat* *Sardar* all wages and pension from the State. Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age. promoted a Member of the Council of Panchayats of *Sardars* in the time of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib. Bahadur subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to the Minor Maharaja. Is a member of Indian Students Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara. *Address* Bharatpur.
- SINGH GAYA PRASAD** B.A. B.L. M.E.A. Pleader Muzaffarpur. *Educ.* Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was a sub-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned and subsequently now practising as a pleader. Was a member of the Muzaffarpur Municipal Board of the Sudhar Hospital Committee and of the Local Advisory Committee in 1914 and elected in 1917 to the Legislative Assembly since 1921. *Address* 1, 201, 1, Feroz Road Kachhri. *Address* Muzaffarpur (Bihar).
- SINGH RAJA SURE SHAKH** O.B.E. (1919) Judge of Oudh b 14 Sept 1868 s of Grand daughter of Raja (then) Shah of Bahari (Oudh) *Educ.* at Sahapur and Lucknow. Vice President of British Indian Assoc. of Talukdars of Oudh. Member First Lok Sabha. *Education* A Talukdar. 14th Old School by Hoshwar and Arbitration Assn. Kamlapur. O. Sahapur Dist. (U.P.).
- SINGH THE HON SIRDAR JOONDEA** Member of Council of State. Talukdar Alra Estate. Khairi District. Minister of Agriculture (1922) *Educ.* M.A. in English. M.A. in Economics. Contributed several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister. Talukdar State of Howd of the Punjab. President of Sikh Feroz Cont. served in Indian Sugar Committee. Minister Indian Taxation. Enquiry Committee. *Education* at East and West *Education* at Canada. Northrup. Nardin. *Address* Muzaffarpur. *Address* Alra Holm Simla (U.P.).
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- SINGH SIKH RAMESHAR** G.C.I.E., K.B.E. D. Litt. Maharajahadhiraja of Darbhanga Mem. Exe Council Bihar and Orissa (1912-1917) Mem. of Imp. Coun. 1899-1900. 16 Jan 1860. Twice married two s one d b Maharaja Bahadur Sir Lakshminarayan Singh G.C.I.E. made hereditary Maharaja Bahadur 1907 hereditary Maharajahadhiraja 1920. *Educ.* Queen's Coll. Beas. s privately *Educ.* Behar Landholders Assoc. Malhotra Mahasabha Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and also Pres. Hindu Univ Soc. Behar Panchayat Assoc., etc. A member of the Indian Police Commission and of Indian Famine Trust Pres. Prince of Wales Reception Committee for Bengal 1905, Indian Industrial Conference 1908. Religious Convention held at Calcutta, 1910 and Allahabad 1911. All India Hindu Conference, April 1915. All India Landholders

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of the second U I Social Conference held in
Lucknow in 1908 and of All India Social Con-
ference in 1910 presided over 5th All India
Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918 elected
President British Indian Association of Oudh
in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924 Was
Fellow of Allahabad Univ until 1909 and is
Secretary of Kshatriya College Lucknow
Member of the Executive Council of the
Lucknow University and of the Court of the
Hindu University of Benares President of
the Trust for the Bhadri Estate and of the
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on behalf of C P Zamindars Title Deodar
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Bihar and Calcutta joined the High
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Raj a Jani to Mr C R Dn Sir Srinivasa
Agnar and the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee
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at present Chairman of the a District Board
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Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and
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1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal
Society for the encouragement of arts manu-
facture and commerce etc in 1923 a
commissioner of the Purnea Municipality and
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25 President of the Social and Religious
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rajya Party in the Assembly (1925) President
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1925-26 President of the Bihar Provincial
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Sammelana (1928) Publications The
Place of Veda in the Ancient and the
Medieval India (read in the second
Oriental Conference) A Note on the Jan-
gala Deoa and Discoveries of Bengali
Draupadi in Nepal and On some Maithili
Dramas of the seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries (published in the Journal of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal) Is the
materialism Buddhism? (read in the Third
Oriental Conference, Madras, 1924) Joint
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State from 1920-25 when re-elected to the
same Council from the four Northern Divi-
sions of the Agra Province Hon. Secy
U P Zamindars Association President
Rishikul Aranya and founder Aryurvedic College
Hardwar Member (1) Indian Central Cotton
Committee (2) Board of Agriculture U P.
(3) Member Hardwar Improvement Com-
mittee (4) Patron Edward High School
Muzaffarnagar Director of the Muzaff-
arnagar Bank Ltd Ex General Secretary
All India Hindu Sabha and Ex Honorary
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Cattle Breeding Committee Publications
Translation of the Gita and Yoga Patanj-
ali in Hindi Address "Anandabawan
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Barister First Indian Finance Member
Ex Member Executive Council Bihar
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Legislative Council 1921-22 b 10 Nov 1871
m the late Primiti Radhika, d of the late Mr
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and City College Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1893. Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1893, Allahabad High Court 1898. Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Indian Law Review* 1899-1923. Twice Elected Member Imperial Legislative Council. Elected Legislative Assembly 1920 also elected its first Deputy President, Feb 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srīmatī Radhika Institute in memory of his wife which building contains besides the largest public hall in Patna the Sūchik Janananda Nātha Library a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1910, where he in writings on the subject of law and literature, and the discussion of Indian literature as embodied in the system known as *Smṛti*. *Publication* *The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Behar* *Address* Patna Behar and 7 Pitha Dha Allahabad

5) DAP A H K HAN STEEL enals Nayel
Nawaz Jung Bahadur 10-1 Postura for
General of H H H the Nizam's Dominion
since 10-2 b 21 March 1879 of our viny
e of late Nawab Sirilar Diler Thung, Sirilar
Diler-n-dowla Sirilar Diler ul muik Bahadur
C I H some time Home Secretary at
Hyderabad in 1896 for s one d Pidu
privately entered the Nizam's service 1911
has held several responsible positions inclu
ing the Commissionarship of Calcutta
Province presented corban and Queen
Mary Historical Furniture to the National
Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall Cal
cutta 1908 *Address at* 1911 *urgens*
Administration of India 1908 Historical
Furniture 1908 *Life of Lord Mord* 1922
The Earl of Reading 19-4 contributed us to
the English and Indian Press with regard to
the Indian political situation *Address* *It*
derahad Deyan

SIRMOOR, LIEUT. COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR
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b 26 Jan 1886 m s of the late His Excellency
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SIROHI H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAO SRI
SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR. b (4) 6 Sept
27 1888 s to the godl April 29 1920
Address Sirahi Baiputana

SITAMAU H K STR RAZA RAM SINGH RAJA
of K.O.E. b 1880 descended from Rathor
House of Kachi Baroda m three *Fauz*
Daly Coll Indore H.H.II and Ban.krit poet
and keen student of science and ancient and
modern philosophy is entitled to a salute of
11 guns. *S* by selection by Govt of India
in default of direct issue 1900 *Address*
Rampivas Palace, Sitamau C.I.

SVAGNANAM PILLAI THE HON DEWAN
RAHADUR "C" TINNEVELLY NELLAIAPPA B.A.
5 1 April 1881 Educ Madras Christian
College Service under Government, Retired
as Dy Collector, President Dist Board
Tinnevely 1920 1922 Minister of Devotion

ment, Madras 19-1-60 Address 17 North
Car Street Tinnivelly

SIVASWAMI AYYAR Sir P. S. K.C.S.I.
1863-1941 C.I.E. (1908)
Rtd Member Executive Council Madras
6 Feb 1894 m no c Educ
S P & Coll gr, Tanjore, Government
College, Ambakankonam Presidency Col
lege and Law College Madras
High Court Vakil 1885 Asst. Professor
Law College Madras 1893-96 Joint Editor
Madras Law Journal 1893-1907 First Indian
Representative of the University of Madras
in the Madras Legislative Council 1904-07
Advocate General 1907 Member of Ex
ecutive Council Madras, 1912-17 Vice
Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18
Vice Chancellor of Benares Hindu University
1918-19 Elected to the Indian Legislative
Assembly 14th District of Tanjore and
Technopoly 1920 President of the Second
Annual Session of the Indian Liberal
Federation at Bangalore 1919 and Akola
1921 Member of the Indian Delegation
at the Third Session of the Assembly
of the League of Nations at Geneva 1922
Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative
Assembly 1924 Addressed the Madras
Edward Millot Road Mylapore, Madras.

SHAFER FIFT GENERAL SIR ANDREW K C B
(1924) K C I E (1920) C M G (1916)
(Chief of the General Staff India b 20 Jan
1973 Address Army Headquarters)
Delhi and Simla

SMITH, 36 HENRY MONCROFT Et (1923
CIC (940) President Council of State
(Dec 1941-6 Dec 1943 15-). Sec. Blundell
of Indian Affairs, U.S. War Coll., Cam-
bridge ICA 1897 Asstt. Commr. in U I
Dist and Assisn Judge 1908 Addl Sec
to U P Govt 1914 By Sec. to Govt.
of India 1915 Joint Sec 1919 Secretary
Council of State 1921 23 Sec. to Govt
of India Leg Dept and Secretary Leg
Assembly 1921 24 Address Simla or
Delhi

SMITH, SIR THOMAS Kt., (1921) V D (1914)
(Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium))
(1919) Managing Director Muir Mills Co
Ltd. Cawnpore 6 28 Aug. 1875. as Blair
and d of Sir Henry Legdard 1907 2 s
1 d Member of the Hunter Committee on
Punjab disorders 1919 Presdt., Upper
India Chamber of Commerce 1918-1921,
Member, U P Leg Council, 1918-22. Fellow
of Allahabad University, 1918-22. Com
missioner, U P, 1922-23. Presdt. 1923
Representative of Employers in India at In
ternational Labour Conference Geneva, 19.
Addr. Westfield Cawnpore and Berdo
wood Virginia Water Surrey

JOAMES (GEOFFREY) EWART BA (CORPORAL)
(1) (19-7) (1) (Chief Secretary to the
Government of Assam b 11 Jan 1931 at
Lima Street (191) Educ Hawthorn (Col
lege and Weston College Oxford Entered
Indian Civil Service began war in 1943
in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam
assisted the Evacuee b Assam after the

- reconstitution of the Provinces *Address* Shillong Assam
- SOLA THE REV MARCEL S J PH D M A**
Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's College Bombay 6 Nov 7 1872 in the province of Barcelona North of Spain Ordained at St Louis Mo U S A in 1906 *Educ* Vich Spain and at St Louis University Mo U S A Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1891 to 1904 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis U S A in 1904 Trained for several years at the Ateneo de Manila Philippines and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the staff of St Xavier's College Bombay since 1922 *Publications* Author of *The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands* A Study of Seismic Waves Contributor to the monthly review *Baron & Co* edited at Madrid *Address* St Xavier's College Crick Bank Road Fort Bombay
- SORABJI, CORNELIA** Kaiser-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909) Legal Adviser to Purdahshahi Court of Wards Bengal Behar and Orissa and A Sam, and Consulting Counsel *Educ* Somerville Coll Oxford Lee and Pemberton, Lincoln's Inn Field London Bachelor of Civil Law Examination Oxford 1892 obtained special privilege Lincoln's Inn London 1908 propounded in 1902 scheme to India Office for connecting Woman Counsel with Prov Exec Govt of India, in 1904 app by Govt of Bengal to position she now holds. *Publications* *Sex Babus* (1904) *Returners the Tarighis* (1908) *The Pardanashis* (1916) *Sex-Babios* (2nd Series illustrated) 1920 contributions to the *Vandelegh's Century Westminster Gazette* *The Times* and other newspapers and Magazines *Address* Board of Revenue Calcutta
- SPEYCE SIR REYNOLD ARTHUR Kt** Managing Director Phoenix & Co Ltd 1 March 1860 *Educ* Christ's Hospital Arrived in India Feb 1891 formerly Lieut Bombay Light Horse Hon Secretary Bombay Natural History Society and Pechey Shipson Sanitarium Asik Hon Treasurer Bombay Education Society Vice President Bombay U P Boy Scouts Association Dy Dist Grand Master Masons D C Bombay and Dist Grand Master Master E C Bombay was a member Indian Legislative Assembly 1921 1923 Editor Journal of Bombay Natural History Society *Address* Bhyaula Club Bombay
- SPENCER, HON JUSTICE SIR CHARLES GORDON, Kt** (1923) I C S Bar-at-Law Palace Judge of Madras High Court since 1914 Officiated three as Chief Justice 21 Feb 1869 m Edith Mary 3rd d of Prin Genl H P Pearson & B *Educ* Marlborough Keble Coll Oxford Lincoln's Inn Ent I C S 1888 *Address* Rutland Gate Nuneham Park Madras
- SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR PATRIVEN KATA B A B L**, High Court Vakil Guntur and Member, Legis Assembly 6 1877 m. to d of Rao Bahadur Bura Ramaswara Pantulu Garu *Educ* Town High School and Noble College Musulipatam and Christian Coll and Law Coll Madras Joined Coconada Bar 1903 and Guntur Bar 1906 Vice-President, Guntur Dist Board for 6 years was Municipal Councillor for some years was member, Kistna Flood Committee Secretary of the First Dt Congress Committee *Address* Guntur
- STANDLEY ALFRED WILLIAM EVANS** Associate of Coopers Hill College Member of Council of the Institution of Engineers (India) Chief Engineer and Secretary P W D Bikaner State 20 Nov 1866 m Una d of H F D Buntington I C S (ret'd) *Educ* Royal College of Mauritius and then at Royal Indian Engineering Coll Coopers Hill Joined P W D in U P Irrigation Branch as Asst Engineer in 1891 Construction of Ganpao Dam, Upper E J Canal in 1896 services lent to Benares Municipality in 1896 as Resident Engineer for construction of drainage and sewerage and water works Promoted Ex Engineer in 1899 services lent to Bikaner State 1903-06, during which several irrigation schemes water works and central electric power station were designed and constructed also originated the investigation of the feasibility of irrigating the North tracts of the State from the Sutlej river which has eventually led to Bikaner getting a share of the water in the Sutlej Valley Project now under construction Sanitary Engr to Govt U P in 1908 and 1909 Promoted to Superintending Engineer 1911 and then Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P W D, Irrigation Branch U P in 1918 and retired in 1921 *Publications* Papers on Subsoil Percolation and Flood Absorption of Reservoirs in the Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India) Vol II *Address* Bikaner Rajputana
- STIECHEN The Rev Adolphus Ph D** (University of Göttingen), Professor of Physics 6 17 January 1810 *Educ* Athenaeum of Luxemburg Theological Studies in the Society of Jesus Scientific training in the University of Göttingen Professor of Physics at Xavier's Coll Bombay *Publications* Contributions to various scientific journals. *Address* St Xavier's Coll Bombay
- STEIN SIR AUREL K C I E**, Ph.D., D Litt (Hon Oxon) D Sc. (Hon. Camb) D O L (Hon Punjab) Fellow Brit Acad. Correspondant de l'Institut de France, Gold Medal Hist, R Geogr Soc etc Indian Archaeological Survey Officer on special duty 6 Budapest 26 Nov 1862 *Educ* Budapest and Dresden studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tübingen Universities and in England 1888-99 Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University, app to I E S as Prince of Calcutta Madrasch, 1899 Inspector-General of Education N W P and Beluchistan, 1904 Carried out archaeological explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese

- Furkistan, 1900-1 and in C Asia and W China, 1906-08 transferred to Archaeological Survey 1909 carried out geographical and archaeological explorations in C Asia and Persia 1913-18 *Publications* Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir* Sanskrit text, 1892 trans. with commentary 2 vols 1900 *Sand buried Ruins of Khotan* 1903 *Ancient Khotan* 1908 (2 vols.) *Ruins of Desert Cathay* 1912 (2 vols.) *Servidia* 1921 (5 vols.); *The Thousand Buddhas* *Memoirs on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (2 vols.), and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archaeology and Geography *Address* Birmagar b 1 United Service Club London
- STEVENS LT COL. CECIL ROBERT I.M.S., M.D. B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., Prof. of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical Coll., Calcutta b 14 Mar 1867 *Educ* Malvern Univ Coll London St Bartholomew's *Address* 5 Middleton Street, Calcutta
- STEWART DAVID MACBETH C.I.E. (1914) M.A. Indian Civil Service b 1 Oct 1878 m Louisa John Langmuir *Educ* Hut Churton Grammar School Glasgow Univ and Magdalen Coll Oxford District Officer Section of Officer and Provincial Training Officer (Civil Service) in the United Province *Address* Moradabad
- STILLMAN CYRIL CLIVE I.M. INST. C.E. (1911) (Ind.) J. pr. initiative Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners Consulting Engineers Ltd - October 1880 to February 1904 m the late Capt Evan Thomas R.N. J.F.D. The Army School, Leith and the Army School Naval Academy, Gosport (Aided pupil) to the father Frank Stillman M.I.C.E. 1890-1903 and employed on the construction of railways and dock with the Furness Railway Company Assistant Engineer Bombay Port Trust 1903-1910 Executive Engineer Bombay Port Trust 1910-1915 Deputy Chief Engineer Construction Bombay Port Trust 1915-1922 appointed Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners Representative in the Port Trust tender to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners 41 New Road, Ballard Flat, Bombay and Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster London S.W.1
- STILL CHARLES C.I.P. Indigo Planter b 1849 *Educ* privately *Address* Bath Factory Chumpanum
- STOKES HOPKINS GABRIEL, C.I.E. B.A. m Alice Henrietta d of the late Sir Henry Lawrence Bart. Decr 1922 1st Member Madras Board of Revenue 1925 Dy Sec Govt of India Home Dept 1905-11 11th Dept 1915 15th Fin Mem Imp Delhi Committee 1915 15th Priv Sec to Govt of Madras 1915 1st Ag. Bangalore Madras Secy to Madras Govt Local and Municipal Dept 1918-19 Administrative Adviser Hagenfurt Philistine Commission 1920 Member Board of Revenue Madras 1921 Secy to Madras Govt Development Dept 1922 3rd Member Board of Revenue Madras 1924 *Address* Chilton Oriol Coll Oxford Ent. I.C.S., 1896 *Address* c/o Linzy & Co Madras
- STONE, EDWARD WALLER C.I.E., M.E. M.I.C.E. M.Inst.C.E. late Ch. Eng of Madras Ry (retired) 1904 4th s of late T. G. Stoney J.P. of Kyle Park and Arranhill, Co Tipperary Ireland m 1875 Scholar Gold Medalist and L. E. Queen's University Ireland Fellow Madras University *Publications* various engineering papers *Address* The Gables Coonoor
- STUART TH. HON. SIR LOUIS C.I.E. I.C.S. Chief Justice Chief Court of Oudh since 1906 b 16 March 1879 *Educ* Charterhouse Balliol Coll Oxford Ent. I.C.S. 1891 Jud Sec to Govt and now as Mem of U.P. Council 1910-12 Addl. Judl Commisr of Oudh 1912 Judicial Commissioner Oudh 1911 Puisne Judge High Court Allahabad, 1912 *Address* Lucknow
- STUART CAPT MURRAY D.Sc. (Birm.) Ph.D. (Lond.) B.Sc. (Lond.) F.G.S. F.C.S., M.Inst. P.L. Consulting Geologist b 5 Nov 1882 *Educ* King Edwards H S Birmingham and Birmingham Univ attached West Indian Expedition 1919-21 attached Mahsud Expedition 1919-20 (mentioned despatches) British War Medal 1914 18 and India General Service medal with two clasps Retired with rank of Captain 1920 I.F.S. as Prof of Geol. Presidency Coll Madras 1911-14 Prof of Geology in Poona Coll of Engineering in addition to other duties 1916-17 Ag. Superintendent Madras Government Museum and Ag. Dir. Madras Govt Marine Aquarium 1912 Univ Lecturer in the Madras University 1913-14 Geo Survey of India 1907-1921 *Address* Milestone 7th Mile From Road Rangoon Burma, and Royal Societies Club London
- STUART WILLIAMS SYDNEY CHARLES, M.A. (Cantab.) B.A. (London) Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners b 9 May 1878 m Feb 1903 Elizabeth Mary Stuart 3 sons *Educ* Kingswood Sch. Bath Univ Coll Aberystwyth and Trinity College Cambridge Private Sec. to Sir Edward Holden, 1900 Junior Sec. to Agent, E.I.R. 1900-03 Dy Sec. to Agent E.I.R. 1903-06 Secy to Agent b L.R. 1908-14 Sec. Port Commissioners, Calcutta, 1914-16 Vice-Chairman 1916 Dy Chairman 1921 Chairman since Novr 1922 *Publications* The Economics of Railway Transport, 1909 Article on Indian railways in Modern Railway Practice, 1913 History of the Port of Calcutta, 1870-1920 *Address* Port Commissioners House, Calcutta
- SUBBAREAN DR. PARAMANAMA M.A. B.L. (Coxen, 1911) (DELHI), 2 medals of Kuma University Chief Minister to the Govt of Madras 1919 Sept 1883 m Radhakrishna Kulal d of R. Subba Ch. Rangana of Madras *Educ* Newmarket School Madras The Lehigh and Madras Christian Colleges and Madras College Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the intermediate legislative Council has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920

Was a member of All India Congress Committee in 1920. Address: Patharwan, Baginon Madras.

SURENDAR, MANU B.A. (Bombay) Dakshina Fellow of the Liphinstone College B.A. (Eco) London First Class honours in Public Finance Banking and Currency Barrister at Law Gray's Inn 1912 Director Pentasular Locomotive Co. Ltd. Managing Director Acme-Bala Trading Co. Ltd. Educ. New High School Bombay, First in Matric from the School Liphinstone College Bombay James Taylor Scholar & Prisoner London School of Economics London University South Kensington Gray's Inn Returned to India in 1914 Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University Professor of Economics, Calcutta University Examiner in M.A. Bombay and Calcutta Secretary, Bhadapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., (1917) Secretary, Morari Gerdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. Managing Director Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919) Partner Lalji Narani & Co. Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd. Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Port Trust sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington Smith Committee. Managing Agent of the Pioneer Hubber Co. (1920) Director of the Peninsula Locomotive Co. Ltd. (1924) Managing Director Acme-Bala Trading Co. Ltd. (1925) Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme. Address: Sudania House, Ballard Pier Bombay.

SURESHMANYAM, Rao BABADUR CALAGA SURESHMANYAM B.A. B.L. Landowner & Nov 1892 Educ. Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges m. Bahaduram d. of C. Munakshiva Bar at Law and Judge in Mysore Practised as Vakill at Bellary Chairman Bellary Municipality 1904 to Vice President District Board Bellary 1911 1918 Member Liberal League Madras has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements elected to the Legislative Assembly 1920 Appointed President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates Mayavaram Town in 1924 Publications Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts. Address: Mayavaram 8 India.

SURESHWARAY THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ZAHEDAH RAHM FARD M.A. B.L. Bar at Law, Judge Calcutta High Court & B.L. Educ. Dacca and Calcutta Address: 3 Wellesley 1st Lane Calcutta.

SHANDEO PRASAD SIR B.A. Rao Bahadur (1895) Gold Medal-B.A. (1901) C.J.E. 1902 At Bachelor (1912) Political Judicial and Finance Member State Council 1924 to 26 March 1925 m. Mohan d. of Prannath Mukhoo. Educ. at Agra College Settlement Ambala, 1885, Judicial Secre-

tary, Marwar 1886 Member of Council 1887 Senior Member, 1901 Minister 1908, Udaipur Minister 1914 to 18 Political and Judicial Member Regency Council 1922 to 23 Official as its Vice President, 1920 Is Sardar of first rank with judicial powers Holds 3 villages in jagir of an annual rental of Rs. 25,000 Publications: Famine Report 1893 1900, Origin of the Rathore, Agricultural Indebtedness Address: Sukh Ashram Jodhpur Rajputana

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM M.A. (Lantal) Ph.D. (Berlin) Research Scholar and Lecturer in the Post Graduate Department of the Bombay University 7-4 May 1887 m. Phandrasena Bhausa, died 6th Aug. 1920 Educ. Maratha B.A. School and St. Xavier's College Bombay St. John's College, Calcutta (Final) and Berlin University Assistant Superintendent Archaeologist Survey Western India Lecturer in the Post Graduate Department of the Bombay University Director of the Mahabharata Department at Bhamburda Oriental Research Institute 1904 and Editor of *The Mahabharata Publications*. On Grammatical Sahitya 1904, 1911, Vasavattia October 1911 First critical edition of the Mahabharata 1917 Editor in Chief Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Address: Shantaram House, Mahalax Hill Bombay and Bhamburda Oriental Research Institute 1904

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN SIRDAR SAHIBZADA MUSTAFIZ KHAN M.A. (1924) M.A. LL.M. (Lantal) Barrister at Law son of Mirza Ud-daula Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan Bahadur Ahmadi Appeal Member since 1918 & 1899 m. 1912 Lucy Pelling Hall of Bristol Educ. at the Aligarh Mahomedan Angli Oriental College and Christa College Cambridge (called to the Bar at the Inner Temple London April 1894 L.A. LL.B. June 1894 M.A. and LL.M. 1909) was Chief Justice Gwalior State 1906, Law Member of Council 1909 12 Finance Member 1912 16 and Army Member 1917 a Member of the Hunter Committee to inquire into causes of Disturbances in Delhi Punjab and Bombay 1919 20 Address: Gwalior India.

SURAJ SINGH CAPTAIN BAHADUR OBI I.O. M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly & 10 Feb 1878 m. Batansout Educ. under private tutors Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier, served in Bomaliland 1903-04, mentioned for good service Viceroy's Commission 1907 served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School Saugor, 1910 14 and 1919 21 served on the staff of General M. F. Kenington Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914 16 France to 1918 Egypt and Palestine to 1919 Afghan War 1919 retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921 granted hon rank of Captain 1923 Appointed Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly 1921 Publications: Khilafat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu) Guide to Physical Training for Youths Other Military books in 1901, 1907, 1910 and 1911 Address: Kucha Khat, Kaira Karam Singh, Amritsar

BUTHERLAND, LINT OOL. DAVID WATERS C
IE, I M.S. (Retired) late Prof. of Medicine
Med Col Lahore & Australia, 18 Dec 1871
m. 1916 Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, d of
late Maharaja Duleep Singh Educ Melbourne
and Edinburgh Univ M.D. (Edin) M.B.
C.M. (Edin) F.R.C.P. (Lond) F.R.S. (Edin)
Fell Roy Soc Med London Address
28 Jail Road Lahore

SWAIN, WALTER OIE (1922) MLC Inspect
General of Police Behar 1923 & Jan 17
1876 m Annie Mathie sec. 4 of Chas Fox
Esq of Garsc-o-Gowrie Scotland Educ
Boson Grammar School Assistant Superin
tendent of Police 1899. Supdt of Police
13104 Dr Inspector General of Police 1918
Offg Insp 4 of Police 1920 Dakh
Durbar Medal 1912 Volunteer Long Services
Medal 1919 King of Police Medal 1918
Publications Instructions for Constables
(1901) in English, Kaithi and Bengali
Advice on the Construction of Police Bldg
ings (1921) Address The Imperial Ban
of India Patna EIR and P O Kital.
Trans. Nzoza Kenna (about

311 D. ABUL AAS Zamindar & 27th Sept
 1880 in 14th Nov. 1904. Educ. Govt.
 of this school Latin student privately Lucknow
 Atiab. Persian and Urdu has always taken
 keen interest in matters educational. Appntd
 Hon. Magistrate at Patna 1906. served 20 years
 as Hon. Magistrate 1906-1926 elected member
 Patna Municipal Board 1908 and 1909 elected
 member 4th Society of Bengal 1904
 elected member of Bihar and Orissa Research
 Society Nov 1916 member of Council of All
 India Muslim League Hon. Asst. Secy.
 Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League
 Appntd. Member of the proposed London
 Mosque Committee 1911 appntd. Member
 of the first Universal Races Congress held
 at Lut. of London 1911 joined Muslim
 Deputation which waited upon Lord Bir-
 dinge in 1914 elected Member of Aligarh
 Muslim Assocn 1914 elected Vice-Presi-
 dent of Bihar Students' Association and
 Anjuman-e-Islamiyyat Patna 1914 served
 as Joint Director, Bihar and Orissa Pro-
 vincial Co-operative Bank Patna 1917 18 nomi-
 nated non-official member Mental Hospital
 Patna 1913 Address: Al-ulaa Lane, Banki-
 pur, Patna.

SYED MOHAMMED FAKHRUDDIN, The Hon. KHAS BAHADUR SIR AK (19-4) B.A. B.L. Minister of Education Bihar and Orissa since 1911-12 1870 M. Musmannat Kamin Panoo of Shukhpura Educ. at Patna Practised as a vakil in the Mofu ul courts and then in the Jatus High Court was the first Government Pleader in the Patna High Court Member Legislative Council Bengal in the first reformed Council under Morley Minto Reforms Scheme served two terms in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was for a long time Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League Address Moradpur Patna

8YRD, Sir Ali Imam KCSI (1914), CBI
(1911) b Neora (Patna) 11 Feb 1868 s of
Nawab Syed Hindat Imam Shamsululama

in 1891 five & four & Called to Bar, Middle Temple 1890 Standing Council Calcutta High Court President 1st Session of the All-India Modern League held at Amritsar 1898 Mem Modern League Dept to Eng land 1909 Member of Governor's Legislative Council Bengal 1910, Fellow of Calcutta University 1908 12 Law Member of Governor-General's Council 1910-16 Putnam Judge of Patna High Court 1917 Member Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa 1918 President, Executive Council of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad 1919 First Indian Representative to sit at the first meeting of the League of Nations Nov 1920 Addressed Marham Munzil Patna also Bella Vista, Hyderabad (Deccan)

BYED RAZA ALI CBE Member Public Service Commission (1926) BA LL B (Alahabad Univ.) b 29 April 1882 m d of his mother's first cousin Educ. Government High School Moradabad and Mahomedan College Aligarh Stated practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics returned to U P Legis. Council 1912 took prominent part in Lawnore Mosque agitation elected Trustee of Aligarh College gave evidence before Jelington Commission and Southborough Committee returned unopposed to U P Council in 1916 and 1920 was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U P took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916 same year settled at Allahabad identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non co operation programme became independent in politics 1920 member of Council of State 1921 1928 elected member of Delhi University Court was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1925 in connection with Turkish question gave non party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924 President All India Moslem League Bombay Session Decr 1924 Member Govt of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-26) Publications Essays on Moslem Questions (191-) Address Delhi and Sunla

TAGORE ABANINDRA NATH, O.I.E Vice
Prin Govt Sch. of Art Calcutta, since 1905
Zemindar of Shashdipur, Bengal b 1871
Educ Sanskrit Coll Calcutta, and at home
Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon
Basket presented to King by Corp of Calcutta.
1911 principal work consists in reviving
School of Indian Art Address 5 Dwar
kanath Tagore's Lane Calcutta.

TAGORE MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT
COOMAR, Kt & 17 September 1873
Kew Hindu Sch., Calcutta afterwards
privately Sheriff of Calcutta 1909 Trustee
Victoria Mem Hall Trustee Indian Museum
Fellow Royal Photographic Society of Great
Britain Mem of Asiatic Soc of Bengal
formerly Mem Bengal Council Address
Tanore Castle Calcutta

TAGORE SIR RABINDRANATH KṚ D LIT (Calcutta Univ) b 1861 *Educ* privately. Lived at Calcutta first went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estate there he wrote many of his works at age of 40 founded school at Shantiniketan, Bolpur in 1921 this has been his life-work ever since visited England 1912 and translated some of his Bengali works into English Nobel Prize for Literature 1913 *Publications* In Bengali about 30 political works dramas operas about 30 story books Novels 16 essays about 40 Song books 20. In English—*Gitanjali* (1912) *The Gardener* (1913) *Sadhana* (1913) *The Crescent Moon* (1914) *Chitra* (1914) *The King of the Dark Chamber* (1914) *The Post Office* a Play 1914 *Kalu* 1915 *Frut* (1916) *Nationalism* 1917 *Personality* 1918 *Stray Bird* 1916 *Sacrifice* 1917 *Lovers* (1918) *Reminiscences* 1919 *The Wreck* 1921 *Creative Unity* *The Fugitive* 1922 *India* (1923) *From Folk in China and Letter from Abroad* (1924) *Broken Ties* (1925) *Address* Shan, Joriketan Bolpur

TAMBE SHRIMPAD BALWANT BA I L B Home Member Central Provinces Government b 5 Dec 1875 *Educ* Jabalpur (Hikari) behav Amraoti Anglo Vernacular and High School and Benifai High School College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti Member and Vice President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee President Provincial Congress Committee Member C P Legislative Council 1917 1920 and 1924 President C P Legislative Council March 1920 *Address* Nagpur C I

TANNAN MURHAN TAL B COM (Lond) I L B at Law I L S J P Principal Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay b 2 May 1878 m Miss C Chopra *Educ* at Govt High School Central Province Christian Coll Lahore and the University of Birmingham Official Liquidator of the Industrial Bank of India Ltd in liquidation and the Jt Official Liquidator of the India Army Canteen Supplying Co Ltd in liquidation (both of Ludhiana Punjab) President 10th Indian Economic Conference 1927 Vice President the Indian Economic Society 1921 23 Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchant Chamber and Bureau Bombay (1921 22) Syndic of the Bombay University 1924 24 to 1926 27 Secretary Accountancy Diploma Board Bombay from 1st March 1923 Director Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd Bombay 1924 Member Auditors Council Bombay Principal and Prof of Banking the Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics Bombay Chairman Lx Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Cong (Bombay) *Publications* "Banking, Law and Practice in India India, Currency and Banking problems jointly with Prof K T Shah B A (Bom) B Sc (Econ) London and several pamphlets such as the Banking Needs of India Indian Currency and the War etc *Address* The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Hornby Road Bombay

FATA SIR DORAJI JAMSETJI, Kt, J P senior partner Tata Cons, Ltd b 27 Aug

1859 s of late Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata m 1898, Mehrbai, s of H J Bhabha. *Educ*. Calcutta Coll (Hon Fellow), Camb, Bombay Univ *Address* Esplanade House Waud by Road Bombay

AVEGGIA, Rt Rev SANTINO, Bishop of Krishnagar since 1906 b Italy 1865 Went to India, 1879 *Address* Krishnagar

TAW SEIN KO CIE ISO KIH EXAMINER in Chinese Burma since 1906 b 7 Dec 1864 *Educ* Christ's Coll Camb. Burmese and Pall Lecturer Rangoon Coll 1882-85 Asst Sec to Govt of Burma 1889 01 Burmese Lecturer Cambridge 1892 93 Supdt Archaeological Survey Burma Circle 1899 1918 *Publications* Burmese Sketches Vols I and II Selections from the Records of the Bluffay Translation of Maha Janaka Janaka Clementary Handbook of the Burmese Language *Address* Peking Lodge Mandalay Underwood Mawmjo

PEGAR CHARLES AUGUSTUS C I E M V O Indian Police, officiated as Dy Insp Gen of Police Calcutta b 1881 *Educ* Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen Trinity Coll Dublin Joined Indian Police 1901

PHRI CAPTAIN H H RAJA NARENDRA SHAH SAGAR SHAHUR C S I of Tehri-Garhwal State b 3 Aug 1878 m 1916 Her appointment 1911 to 1914 *Educ* Mayo Coll Ajmer *Address* Tehri Garhwal State

THAKURAM KALIHARAM DIWAN BHAI L P I A I L S C I L Vikat High Court and 1911 to 1914 Pleader and Pall in Prosecution 1915 April 1918 m Radhikawati d of Keshavji Amraoti *Educ* at Bhavnagar Alfred High School and High School College Bombay April 1911 to 1914 St. Xavier's High School Surat and began practice at Surat in 1914 Joint Municipal in 1904 b Chairman Schools Committee 1907 1909 1911 and Chairman Municipal Committee in 1906 and 1917 18 Vice President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914 Appointed Chairman Committee of Marathi in 1912 1914 Chairman of School Board in 1914 Appointed a member of the District Committee and with him the Revenue Commission 1918 *Address* Athwa Chures Surat

THAKUR RAO BHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV I S O Sen Div and Sen Judge Nagpur since 1911, b 16 Feb 1860 *Educ*, Saugor and Jabalpur H R, Mair Central Coll Allahabad *Address* Nagpur

THIRUVARVU ADMIRAL BERTINUS SACKVILLE CURRIE (Rt Hon) C M G (Rt Hon) Commander in Chief East India Squadron b 14 Jan 1845 m 1921 Violet widow of W. Brodick Clouston s of late Lt A. Henry Interest Royal Navy 1867 1871 1875 Commander 1900 1901 1911 Rear Admiral 1922 moved to Hong Kong War Office Indian Bank 1914 18 (despatches C B) A D C to the King 1922 2nd Class Order of St Anne of Russia with cross and St Vladimir Russia

- TYABJI, RUBAIN BAKRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours)** LL.M. (Honours), Calcutta, 1896. Bar-at-Law Second Judge Ag. (Chief Judge Presidency Court of Small Causes) Bombay 6 11 October 1873 m. Miss Nazim Mohammad Estebally. Educ. Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address Almadall Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill Bombay.
- UDAIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SRI FATEH SINGHJI BAHADUR OF, G.C.I., G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O. Maharana of Udaipur, Mewar 6 1848 Address Udaipur**
- UDAIPUR, H. H. THE RAJA OF CHANDRABHAI KAK PRASAD SINGH DHO CHIEF OF Address Udaipur**
- ULLAH, REV. ISHAN** Archdeacon of Delhi Archdeacon in Lahore Diocese from 1910-1911 Canon of the Lahore Cathedral 1911-1922 retired 1923 and Supdt., Missionary of Toba Tek Singh Mission 6 140 Educ. Barina H. B. Bafila Lahore Div Coll Address C. O. Q. Thuan Ullah, M.A. B.I. Lecturer Multan College Multan.
- UMAR, HAYAT KHAN, TIWANA** The Hon. Colonel Nawab Malik Sir K. I. F. (B.L. M.V.O.) Member Council of State Jan 1901-1904 Educ. Alkhuson (Chief Coll.) Lahore was given Hon. Commission in 1878. K. O. attended King Edward Coronation Durbar at Delhi served in Somaliland joined His Expedition was attached to the 1st Amer. of Afghanistan attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi saw a fine service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia Mons Star 1914 Member Provincial Recruiting Board represented Punjab Delhi War Conference in 1916 served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel Member of the Committee 1916 President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India Address Akira Dist Shahpur Punjab.
- VAKIL, SIRDAR SIR RUSTOM JEHANGIR, K. (1924) Khan Bahadur (1907) First Class Sirdar of Gujarat (1911) Millowner and Merchant 6 Sept 1878 m. Tehmina s. d. of Dr D. E. Kothawala Civil Surgeon ret'd Bombay Medical Service Educ. at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Since 1901 Managing Partner in Nowroji Pestonji & Co., Govt Salt Agents Pioneer of Magnesium Chloride Industry in India Prodt. Dist Local Board for many years member of Ahmedabad Municipality Dist Scout Commissioner late Officer Commanding "D" Coy 12-2 Bombay Pioneers and Divisional Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade Ahmedabad Division was member of Imperial Legis Council from 1913-16 has extensively travelled in European countries Chairman and Director of several industrial concerns and Railway Boards helped Government during the War in recruitment of combatants and non-combatants and was awarded medal and also certificate by H. E. Lord Willingdon First Class Magistrate independently in charge of a whole Division since 1911 Address The "Reserve" Shahi Bazar Ahmedabad.**
- VALLI, MAJOR HENRY (PROB. C.S.I. (1928) C.I.F. (1921) M.V.O. (1922) Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay 6 1182 m. The Baroness Edna von Stockhausen (American) 1911, John St. Lawrence School Joined the Army 1900 A.D.C. to Governor of Victoria 1908-11 A.C.D. to Governor of Madras 1911 A.D.C. to Governor of Bengal 1912-14 Military Secretary to Lord Curzon 1914-17 Mil. Secretary to Earl of Ronaldshay 1917-22 Mil. Secretary to Earl of Lytton 1922 Mil. Secretary to Sir George Lloyd 1923-25 Mil. Secretary to Sir Leslie Wilson 1923 Address Government House Bombay.**
- VLINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A. LL.B. (Bombay) J.F. (1903) Holder of Certificate of Honour Council of Legal Education Trinity (1909) of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn Bar-at-Law Trinity (1909) 6 12 April 1888 m. to Prabhavatlal d. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander Executive Engr., Bombay Educ. St. Xavier's College Bombay Enrolled as reader High Court Bombay, in 1893 called to the Bar in July 1909 In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919 President Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act Sept 1922 to April 1923 Secy. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 1897-1905 Publications Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation Address Bataun House 1-4 Lamington Road (South) Bombay.**
- VENKATASUBBA RAO THE HON. MR JUSTICE M. S. A. B.L. Judge High Court Madras 6 18 July 1878 Educ. Free Church Mission Institution Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903 Practised from 1903-1911 in partnership with Mr A. Radhakrishna under the firm name of Messrs Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishna Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court Election Commissioner 1921-22 apptd. to the High Court Bench 17 Nov 1921 President Annadana Basajam Depressed Classes Mission Society and Madras Dist Scout Council Vice President Provincial Scout Council Address P. Venkatesw. Nannambakkam Cathedral P. O. Madras.**
- VENKATASWETA CHALAPATI BUNGA RAO BAHADUR, MAHARAJA SIR RAJU MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI, G.C.I.E., C.B.F., Maharajah 1900 Ancient Zamindar of Bobbili 6 28 Aug. 1862 Educ. Bobbili privately Ascended (Gail) in 1881 11th Mem., Royal Asiatic Soc. Mem. of Madras Council, 1896, 1898 1900 and 1902 First Native Mem. of Madras Exec Council 1910-11 Publications Advice to the Indian Aristocracy Hindu Religion, Diaries in Europe Criticism on the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* Address Bobbili Madras Presidency.**
- VERNON, HAROLD ANNEAL RELLANY** Member Board of Revenue, Madras 6 12th Sept 1874 m. to Rhona Watts

- Slade *Educ* at Clifton College and at Oxford Secretary to Board of Revenue, Excise, Secretary E. I. M. Commission Private Secretary to Sir A. Lawley M.L.A. 1926, Agent to G. G. Madras States Travancore Publications Notes on Italian Salt (a translation) Address Adyar Madras
- VERRIERES ALBERT CLAUDE, C.I.E. Joint Chief Engineer (1920) P.W.D. in 1899 Mabel Blanche, d. of the late Francis Moore *Educ* St. Peter's Coll. Agra Thomason Civil Eng. nearing Coll. Eorkee Ent. P.W.D., 1893 Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Nainital 1911-14, Exe. Eng., Dehra Dun, 1915-16 Supdtg. Eng., 1916-18 Sanitary Eng. 1918 19 Ofg. Chief Engineer, United Provinces 1920-21 Address Dar-ul-Shafa Lucknow
- VIEIRA DE CASTRO RE. REV. THEOTIMUS MANOEL RIBEIRO D.D. D.C.L. B.C. Bishop of San Thomé de Mysore since 1899 b Oporto 1854 *Educ* Gregorian Univ., Rome Address Tomar Portugal
- VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARYA DIWAN BAHADUR SIR M.B.F. (1919) Commissioner for India British Empire Exhibition b August 18.5 *Educ* Presidency College Madras Joined Provincial service 1898 Revenue Officer Madras Corps 1912-17 Secretary to Board of Revenue 1917-18, Dewan of Cochin 1919-22 Collector and Magistrate, 1920 Address 42 Grosvenor Gardens London S.W.1
- VIRA VAIA DURBAR SHRI b 31 Jan. 1884 *Educ* at Rajkumar College Rajkot Wing Master Rajkumar College Adviser to the Thakore Sahib (Unda) Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur Manager Lathi State Dewan Porbandar State Dewan Junagadh State District Deputy Political Agent Rewa Kantha up to 1st April 1927 Address Rewa Kantha
- VISHNU DIGAMBER PALUSKAR PANDIT GAYACHARYA b 1872 m Mrs. Ramabai Paluskar *Educ* Miraj State Publications 34 Music books of notations Address Shri Ram Nam Adhar Ashram, Panchavati Nasik
- VISVESVARAYA SIR MORSEHAGUNDUM K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore b 15 Sept. 1851 *Educ* Central Coll., Bangalore and Coll. of Science, Poona Asst. Engineer P.W.D., Bombay 1884 Supdt. Eng., 1904 retired 1908 Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Secy. P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1908 Dewan of Mysore 1912-1918 Chairman Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay) 1921-22 Member New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi 1922 Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1924 Chairman Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India) 1925 Member Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India) 1926 Four-round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively Publication "Recent engineering India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd. London) Address Uplands, High Ground Bangalore
- VOLKERS, ROBERT CHARLES FRANÇOIS C.I.E. Sec., Railway Board 1907-13 Accountant P.W.D., since 1878, Examiner 1894 Address Calcutta
- WAHA, SIR DINSHA EDULJI Kt. J.P. a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920) Member Bombay Leg. Council (1915-16) and of Imperial Leg. Council 1916-20 Member Council of State (1920) Member of the firm of Messrs. Morari Gokuldas & Co. Agents Morari Gokuldas & Co. Ltd. and Sholepur S. & W. Co. Ltd. Director The Central Bank of India and the Sindhia Navigation Company b 2 Aug. 1844 m 1880 but widow since August 1884 *Educ* Elphinstone Coll. Bombay in Cotton Industry since 1874, for 80 years Bombay Mun. Corp. (President 1901-02) for 88 years Mem. Bombay Millowners' Association Committee since 1889 and President in 1917 and Member Bombay Imp. Trust since its formation in 1888 up to 1919 Pres. of 17th National Congress Calcutta 1901 and of Begum Prov. Conference 1894 gave evidence before Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in 1897 *Publicat.* of Elphinstone Coll. also Chairman Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau was Gen. Sec. Indian National Congress for 18 years from 1894 Trustee of Vic. Jubilee Technical Institute from 1905 and Hon. Sec. from 1909 to 1913 Member Bombay Legislative Council (1915-16) President Western India Liberal Association since 1919 Was Secretary Bombay Presidency Association from 1884 to 1915 and President from 1915 to 1918 Was President of the First Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in 1912 *Publications* pamphlets on Indian Finance Currency and Economics Agricultural Condition of India Railways Currency Temperance Military expenditure etc. large contributor to leading Indian newspapers and journals for more than 4 years also had published History of Share Speculation 1883-84 Life of Premchand Roychand Life of J. N. Tata the Rise and Growth of the Bombay Municipal Government, four papers on Indian Commerce and Statistics and My Recollections of Bombay (1900-75) Address Jiji House Kavelin Street Fort Bombay
- WADIA BOMANJI JAHNTEJI MA LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay) Barr. at Law b 4 Aug. 1881 m. Ratnabai Hermusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Anwarji Chinn of Secunderabad *Educ* St. Xavier's College Bombay and at the Inner Temple London for the Bar 1904-5 was Principal Govt. Law College Bombay 1919-1920 Address Quetta Terrace Chyapatty Bombay
- WADIA, C. N. C.I.E. (1919) Millowner b 1869 *Educ* King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1893 Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918) Address Poddar House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay
- WADIA JAHNTEJI ARDASHER J. P., 1900 Merchant b 31 Oct. 1857 *Educ*. Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprentice ship in Dickinson Akrodd & Co. of London Promoter and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns, Member of Bombay

- Mun Corpn., from 1901-1921 *Publications*
 Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects
 published two pamphlets against closing of
 the Minto *Address* Wilderness Road
 Malabar Hill Bombay
- WADIA, SIR NUSSEERWANJEE NOWROOJEE K B
 E. C.I.E M.J.M.E J.P. Millowner b 30 May
 1873 m Evelyn Clara Powell Educ St Aa-
 vier's College Chairman of the Bombay Mill
 owners' Association 1911 and 1925 *Address*
 Strachey House Pedder Road, Bombay
- WADIA PRERONJI ARDESHIR, M.A. Professor
 of Philosophy and History Wilson College
 Bombay b 16 Dec 1878 Educ. Elphinstone
 College Bombay *Publications* The
 Philosophers and the French Revolution
 Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage
 Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy
 The Wealth of India, Money and the Money
 Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe
 and History of India *Address* Hormazd
 Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay
- WADYA, SIR HORMAZJI ARDESHIR, Kt. (1918)
 Bar at-Law b 2 January, 1849 Educ.
 Elphinstone College, Bombay, and University
 College, London. m. Almat, d. of the late
 Mr. Ardeshir Hormazji of Lowly Castle, Paris.
 Called to the Bar 1871 Personal Assistant
 to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dewan of Baroda
 February 1874 to January 1875 Practised in
 Kathiawar since 1875 Trustee, Parsi
 Panchayat, 1912. Trustee of the late Mr.
 N. M. Wadia under his will, 1908, Recd
 Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1918 *Address*
 37 Marine Lines, Bombay
- WALI MAHOMED HUMAYUNJI KHAN
 BAHADUR B.A. LL.B. son of the late Hon ble
 Khan Bahadur Humayunji Bey L.D. Turki
 High Consul and Founder of the Sind Madras
 Sahul Islami Azadhi was Member Legislative
 Assembly Retired Dykes Collector and Special
 First Class Magistrate and Landed Proprietor
 in General Secretary Sind Mahomedan Asso-
 ciation and Chairman, District School Board
 Karachi b 6 Dec. 1860 Widower Educ
 Elphinstone College and Govt Law School
 Bombay Served Govt. in various depart-
 ments for 31 years retired in 1915 *Address*
 Devon Villa McNeil Road Frere Town
 Karachi.
- WALKER GEORGE LOUIS Solicitor and Notary
 Public Off. Solicitor to Govt of Bombay and
 Public Prosecutor Registrar of the Diocese
 of Bombay b 2 Sept 1879 m to Agnes
 Muriel Porter d. of Col R. S. Porter D.
 Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster
 Educ Liverpool College Articled to Messrs
 Hill Dickinson & Co Liverpool 1898 prac-
 tised as Solicitor in Liverpool 1900-1914
 War service France and Belgium 4th Aug
 1914 to Nov 1919 Commanded brigade of
 artillery promoted Lieut Col R.F.A.
 Retired 1921 *Address* Myculla Club
- WALLACE, THE HON MR JUSTICE EDWARD
 HAMILTON, M.A. (Glas.) B.A. (Oxon.)
 Judge, High Court, Madras b 18 May 1873
 m Anna Richmond Miller London Educ
 High School, Glasgow Glasgow Univ
 Balliol Coll., Oxford Passed I.C.S., 1895
 Served in Madras Presidency since 1896 Judge
 of Chief Court Mysore State, 1912-11
Address Cathedral Gardens Madras.
- WALMSLEY, Sir HUGH, Kt. (1928), M.A.
 Judge, Calcutta High Court since 1915 I.C.S.,
 Educ. Merton Coll., Oxford Ent. I.C.S., 1903
Address High Court, Calcutta
- WANKANER, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARA-
 JA SHRI SIR AMARSINGH, RAJ SAKHAI OF
 K.C.I.E b 4 Jan 1879, s. 1881 Educ
 Rajkumar Coll. State has area of 625 sq
 miles, and population of 86,634 Salute, 11
 guns *Address* Wankaner Kathiawar
- WARD COLONEL HENRY CHARLES SWINBURNE,
 C.I.E (1920) O.B.P. (1919) and Serbian
 Order of White Eagle (1917) Director
 of Pay and Pensions b 12 June 1879 Educ
 Winchester and Sandhurst 1st Commission
 1898 Joined 2nd Bengal Lancers, 1901 Staff
 College, 1911 12 War service, 1914-1917
 various staff appointments Afghan opera-
 tions, 1919 G.S.O. I 2nd Division com-
 manded 2nd Lancers 1921-22 A.A.G. Army
 Headquarters, 1922-23 *Address* United
 Service Club Simla
- WARNE, Rt. Rev FRANCIS WHEATLEY, Bishop
 of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1900
 b 30 Dec 1854 *Publications* The sinners
 In question A Tribute to the Triumphant
 The Lords Supper A Covenant keeping
 God The Biblical Sabbath and The Story
 of Lizzie Johnson *Address* Bangalore
- WATSON ALFRED HENRY Editor *Statesman*
 Calcutta b 1874 m Isabella Morland Beck
 Educ. Rutherford College London Editor
Newcastle Leader 1895-1902, *Newa Editor*
Newminster Gazette 1903-8 Manager 1909
 1921 Managing Editor 1921 Editor the
Statesman, 1925 *Publications* Papers on
 Tariff Questions and the Meat Trust *Address*
 9 Roy Mansions Calcutta.
- WATSON CHARLES CUNNINGHAM C.S.I. (1928)
 C.I.E 1913 Agent to the Governor (General)
 the states of Western India since 1924 b 1971
 m 1912 Evelyn Marion d. of A. Field Hon.
 Sumner Educ. Edinburgh Univ Christ
 Church Oxford Interned I.C.S. 1897
 Assnt Collr Poona, 1898 1901 Political
 Agent in Kathiawar 1901-3 1st Assnt to
 the Agent to the Governor (General) in Raj-
 putana 1904-9 Private Secretary to H. F.
 the Governor of Bombay 1909-11 Secretary
 the Government of Bombay Political and
 Judicial Departments 1911-14 Commis-
 sioner Ajmer 1915-16 Deputy Secretary
 Government of India Political Department
 1916-17 Political Agent Eastern Rajputana
 States 1917-21 Political A.D.C. to Secre-
 tary of State for India 1921 Ag Agent to
 the Governor (General) in Rajputana, 1923
 Ag Resident Mysore 1924 *Address* The
 Residency Rajkot
- WATSON HENRY BRISTOW D.Sc. (Lond.),
 A.I.C. M.L. Chem. & Fellow of University
 Coll., London Professor of General Chemistry,
 Indian Institute of Science b 1888 m. 1917
 Miss M. K. Rowan Educ. Marlborough
 Coll. London, Berlin, Geneva and Cambridge
 Universities Assnt Prof., Indian Institute of
 Science, 1911 apptd Prof of General Chemis-
 try in 1916 *Publications* Numerous papers
 on physical chemistry and allied subjects
Address Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal
 Bangalore.

WAGT, REV JOHN, M.A., D.D., F.C.S. Prin., Scottish Churches Coll Calcutta since 1910 b 1862 Educ Parish Sch Methlick Gram Sch, Old Aberdeen. Aberdeen Univ. N.Y. Coll., Edinburgh. Joined Duff Coll Calcutta 1888. Address 4 Cornwallis Square Calcutta.

WEBB CHARLES MORGAN, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1921) Chairman, Bangoon Development Trust b 20th June 1872 m to Lilian Elizabeth Griffiths Educ Masons College Birmingham St John's, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1894 Deputy Commissioner 1201 Settlement Officer 1903 Supdt Census Operations, Burma, 1909 Secy Govt of Burma, 1914 Chief Secy Govt of Burma 1918 First Vice-Chancellor Bangoon University 1920 Chairman Bangoon Development Trust, 1921 Publications Census Reports Burma, 1911 Address Loretto Villa, Prime Road Bangoon.

WEBSTER JOHN EDWARD C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S., Commr Burma Valley, Assam since 1912 b Ranchi 8 Sept 1871 Educ Charterhouse Trinity Hall Cam Ent I.C.S. 1891 Address Silchar.

WILL MAJOR GENERAL G.A. (C.B. (M.I.D.S.O. (Central Officer Commanding Bombay District b 1st Dec 1876 m 1917 Margaret Jane c/o Robert Mott Woodgate Place, Bushill Educ Harrow. Trinity College Cambridge (apt 1900.) Major (1911.) rved South Africa 1899-1901 (1 battle twice). Queen Medal & (1st) European War 1914-18 (wounded) Hospital D.S.O. (1st Lt Col and Col Officer of St Maurice and St Lazarus Cross d during action) Commr of Education School Inspector of Lanchester School Address Bombay District Headquarters Calcutta.

WESTCOTT Rt Rev F. Calcutta Bishop of

WHEELER MR HENRY K.C.S.I. (19-1) K.C.I.E. I.C.S., Governor of Bihar and Orissa (1922). Educ Christ's Coll Cam Ent I.C.S., 1891 Dy Sec., Govt. of India, Fin Dept 1907-08 Sec Royal Commission on Decentralisation 1908-09 Fin Sec., Govt of Bengal, 1909-12 Home Sec Govt of India 1912-16, Member Executive Council Bengal 1917-22 Address Government House Patna.

WHEELER, THE VENERABLE HUGH TREVOR M.A. (Dublin), Archbishop of Lahore 1919 b 27 September 1874 m Kathleen Gunning Educ. Trinity College Dublin, Chaplain to the Forces M.B. 1915 Address Ashleigh Murree.

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C.I.E. M.D. A-ct. Dir.-Gen. I.M.S. (Sanitary) 1914 Sanitary Commr Govt of India India. Address c/o Grindley & Co Bombay.

WHITTY, JOHN TARBTON, C.I.E. Commr Maharaja, Musaffarpur Educ Clifton Coll New Coll, Oxford Univ Coll London Ent I.C.S. 1898 Address Musaffarpur.

WHITWORTH CHARLES STANLEY, C.I.E. (1927) Chief Mining Engineer to the Govt of India (Railway Dept) b 14 June 1880 Attached to Mining Dept North Western

Railway 1900-12 Asst Coal Supdt Indian State Railways 1913-14 lent to G.I.P. Ry. 1914-15 Officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller 1918-20 Appntd Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board 19-1 Member Indian Coal Committee 19-1 Presdt Indian Coal Trading Board 19-1-27 Address Banpal (Tub Calcutta).

WILKINSON HECTOR RUSSELL B.A. C.I.E. (1927) I.C.S. Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bengal b March 11 1888 m Theodora Daintree Educ Clifton and Queens College Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal Address United Service Club Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANNEY M. Inst C.E. M.I. Mech. E. F.R. S.M. I., F.R.S. M.I.E. (Ind.) late Chief Engineer Public Health Department Bengal (Consulting Engineer b April 1872 m Dorothy Maund d of J. Thorp of Headle Hulme Cheshire Educ Clifton Coll Artisted to Mr James Manly J.B.S.P. Pres Inst C.E. 1891 Asst on York Main Drainage Works Birmingham Waterworks Resd Int Engineer in Charge Warburton Waterworks Served S. Africa 1900-01 Railway Staff Officer Asst District Engineer Imperial Military Railways, Pers. Asst. to Mr G.B. Strachan M. Inst. C.E. 1902-06 Served Waterworks Shrewsbury Waterworks Consult. Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08 Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks Nairobi, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation designed Sketty Sewerage Works etc, Sanitary Engineer Bengal (1900) designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jharna, Gaya, Hoochly Chinsurah, Kallimpong Serampore, Morghyr, Comilla, Ranching, Midnapore Sun and South Bihar waterworks Gaya Burdwan Dacca Kursona and Tittahar main drainage schemes. Publications Sewage disposal in India and the East Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions) Practical Sanitary Engineering Modern Sewage Disposal R.E. Journal 1909 Rainfall or Water Geographical Journal 1909 Flood discharge and spillways in India, Engineer 1922 Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal Address 241 Victoria Street Westminster W and United Service Club Calcutta.

WILLIAMS CAPT HARRBERT ARMSTRONG D.S.O. I.M.S. Resident Medical Officer Ranagoo General Hospital since 1907 & 11 Feb 1875 Address General Hospital, Ranagoo.

WILLIS MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD HENRY, C.B. (1918) C.M.G. (1917) Technical Adviser I.A. India b 5th Sept 1870 Educ at Path Commissioned Royal Military Academy, 1890 Commanded 34th Battery, R.F.A. (Lahore Division), 1914 Commanded 75th Brigade R.F.A. (17th Division), 1915 C.B.A. 12th Division 1916-17 17th Corps, 1917-18. Address Army Headquarters Simla.

WILLIS GEORGE HENRY, C.I.E. 1918 M.V.O. (4th) 1911 Lt.-Col. R.E., M.I. Mech. E. M.I.E. (Ind.) Master Security Printing India b 21 Oct 1875 Educ St Paul's

- Sch. London R. M. A. Woolwich B. E. 1895, Major 1914 Arrived India, 1900 Deputy Mint Master 1907 Master of the Mint October 1911 to February 1920, Past President of Council Institution of Engineers (Ind.) Address Security Printing, India Nank Road
- WILSON HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT HON SIR LESLIE ORME PC 1922 G C I R. (1923) C M G (1916) D S O (1900) Grand Croix de l'Ordre de la Couronne 1926 Governor of Bombay, b 1 Aug. 1876, s. of late H. Wilson m 1909 Winifred, d. of late Captain Charles Smith of Goderich Sydney Edw St Michael's Westgate St Paul's School Appntd 2nd Lt R.M.L.I. 1895 Lieut 1897 Captain 1901 Served South Africa 1899 1901 (severely wounded despatches Queen's Medal 5 Clasp, D S O) A.D.C. to Governor of NSW Capt. in Berkshire Royal Horse Artillery (Territorials) promoted Temp Lt Col R. M. and appointed to command Hawke Batt R.N.D. served through operations in Gallipoli 1914 15 (despatches, C.M.G.) served in France 1916 (severely wounded) Parliamentary Asst Secy to the War Cabinet, 1918 Chairman National Maritime Board 1919 Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping 1919 Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Liaison Wng 1921 1923 M.L.A. (Reading) 1913-22 South Portsmouth 1922-23 4th Div (Command House) Victoria Hill Botany
- WILSON JOHNSTON JOSEPH B.A. C.I.E. (1926) Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911) C.B.E. (1918) I.C.S. Administrator Nabha b 12 June 1876 m Helen J. M. Campbell Edu Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford Address Nabha Punjab
- WINTERBOTHAM GEFREY LIONEL F.A. (Aust) Merchant Exporter Messrs Wauchope & Co. Ltd (1884) to Hill, Young & Co. of D. Norton & Co. Ltd, Manchester and Magdalen Coll (Cambridge) Business in India from 1912, appntd Consul for Siam at Bombay 1915 Member Legislative Council Bombay 1920 27 Victoria Hill Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1922 Address
- Sakhu Mansion Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay
- WOOD SIR JOHN BARRY, K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O. C.S.I. Resident in Kashmir b 1870 m 1896 Ada Elizabeth, d. of G. A. Stack, F.E.S. Edu Marlborough Balliol Coll. Oxford Rut I.C.S. 1894 Under Sec. to Govt of India Foreign Dept 1899-1903 1st Asstt. in Baluchistan 1903 Dy Sec Foreign Dept 1906 10 Resident, Indore 1912 Pol. Sec Government of India, 1914 22 Address Srinagar Kashmir
- WYNDHAM PARRY, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.G.S. Commr., Kumaon since 1913 b 18 Dec 1867 Edu Giggleswick Sch. Queens Coll., Oxford M.A. Joined I.C.S., 1889, Magte and Collector Mirzapur 1900 1913 Commisioner Naini Tal from 1913 Address Naini Tal
- YAIN LEE AH K I H (Gold), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. President, Rangoon Corporation Fellow of Rangoon University b April 1874, Edu. Rangoon College and Cambridge Address 67 Merchant Street Rangoon
- YULE SIR DAVID Bart. (1922) Managing Director, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co Ltd b 4 Aug 1868 m Annie Henrietta Yule d. of late Andrew Yule Edu E. High School Edinburgh Joined firm of Andrew Yule & Co Calcutta, 1876 Director of London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation Address 8 Olive Row Calcutta.
- ZIMMERMAN THE REV ROBERT S. J. Ph.D. Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy, St Xavier College b 24 Oct 1874 Member of the Society of Jesus, Edu Einsieden (Switzerland) Valkenburg (Holland) St Benno (Flanders) Berlin Prof of Sanskrit Literature and Indian Philosophy St Xavier's College Bombay University Lecturer Publications Die Quellen der Mahabharata (Ganges) und die Verhältnisse verschiedener Rezensionen zu einander (Diss.) Leipzig 1913 Edr of A second selection of Hymns from the Rigveda B.S.P. 1911 and ed Bombay 1922 Contributions to philological and philosophical journals Address St Xavier's Coll Bombay

The Calendars

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar dates from the Creation which is fixed as 3760 years and 8 months before the beginning of the Christian Era. The year is Lunar.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejra, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca which occurred on the night of July 15 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Fash* year was derived from a combination of the Hejra and Samvat years by the order of Akbar. It is Lunar-solar. The *Hejra's* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejra, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C. and is Lunar-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sadi*, or bright and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1928

Parsee (Shehenshahi)

Jamshedi Naoroz	March	-1
Avan Jashan	April	1
Adit Jashan	May	14
Zarthost-no Diso	June	10
Catha Gambhara	September	5
Parsee New Year		7 & 8
Khordad Sal		1

Parsee (Kadmi)

Avan Jashan	March	18
Jamshedi Naoroz		21
Adar Jashan	April	14
Zarthost-no-Diso	May	6 & 7
Catha Gambhara	August	8 & 9
New Year		14
Khordad Sal		14

Mahomedan (Sunni)

Shab-e-Barat	February	-
Ramzan-Id	March	-4
Bakri Id	May	30
Muharram	June	28
Ashura		-9
Barawafat	August	-9
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	December	-

Mahomedan (Shiah)

Shahadat-i-Hazrat Ali	March	14
Ramzan-Id		24
Bakri Id	May	30
Muharram	June	28
Ashura		29
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan	August	15
Barawafat		29
Id-e-Maulud	September	9

Hindu

Makar Shankranti	January	14
Holi (2nd Day)	March	8
Karnavati		29
Good Friday	August	6
Good Friday	September	6
Ganesh Chaturthi and Vijay Dashami		17
Dussehra	October	-
Dussehra	November	14 & 15

Jewish

Rosh Hashana (1st Day)	September	11
Shmini Atzeret	September	20
Tishrei 1st	October	20
Rosh Hashana (2nd Day)	September	10
Kippur (1st Day)		14
Sukkot (1st Day)		19

Jain

Chaitra Sud 1	April	5
Shravan Vad 14 1 and Bhadarva Sud 1	September	14 & 15
Samvatsari		19
Deepavali (1st Day)		1
Kartik Sud 1	November	17

Christian

Day following New Year	January	2
Good Friday	April	6
Easter		7 & 8
Christmas	December	24 to 29
New Year's Eve		31

NOTE.—If any of the Mahomedan holidays notified above do not fall on the day notified the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS

Mahomedan

1928	1346
January 1	Rajab
January 20	Shaban
February 23	Ramzan
March 24	Shawal
April 22	Zil kaideh
May 21	TU hijeh
1928	1347
June 20	Mchurram
July 19	Safar
August 18	Eubrahil Awwal
September 16	Rubbi us sanee
October 16	Jamadyul Awwal
November 15	Lamahtul sanee
December 14	Rajab
December 1	Rajab

Bengalee

1928	1334
January 1	Pau
January 1	Magh
February 14	Fagoon
March 14	Chaitro

1928	1335
April 14	Boysak
May 13	Forfoo
June 17	Srafun
August 17	Bhafro
September 17	Assin
October 18	Kartick
November 17	Auzbrahm
December 16	Pou
December 31	Pous

Samvat

(S =Sudee, B =Budee)

1928	1984
January 1	Pous
January 4	Magh
January 23	Magh
February 6	Fagoon
February 22	Fagoon
March 7	Chyt

1928

March 22
April 4
April 21
May 9
May 20
June 4
June 18
July 4
July 18
August 2
August 16
September 1
September 15
September 30
October 14
October 29
November 13
November 28
December 13
December 27
December 31

1928.

Chyt	S 1
Bysack	B 1
Bysack	S 1
Chyt	B 1
Chyt	S 1
Assar	B 1
Assar	S 1
Sawun	P 1
Malwan	S 1
Malwan	P 1
Sudhya	S
Bhadoo	B 1
Bhadoo	S 1
Assun or Kuar	B 1
Assun or Kuar	S 1
Kartick	B 1
Kartick	S 1
Aghan	P 1
Aghan	S 1
Pou	B 1
Pous	S

Faslee

1928	1335
January 1	Pous
January 4	Magh
February 1	Fagoon
March 1	Chyt
April 6	Fasack
May 3	Forfoo
June 4	Assar
July 4	Sawun
August 2	Malwan
September 1	Bhadoo

1928

1334

September 30
October 20
November 28
December 27
December 31

Assun or Kuar	1
Kartick	1
Aghan	1
Pous	1
Pous	1

Telegu & Canarese

(S—Sudee, B—Budee)

1928	1477	
January 1	Pushyam	S 9
January 8	Pushyam	B 1
January 23	Magham	S 3
February 6	Magham	B 1
February 22	Paigunani	S 1
March 7	Paigunani	B 1
March 22	Chitram	S 1
April 6	Chitram	B 1
April 21	Vaishakam	S 1
May 6	Vaishakam	B 1
May 20	Vaishakam	S 1
June 4	Jyeshtham	S 1

1928	1477	
June 18	Ashadham	S 1
July 4	Ashadham	B 1
August 19	Adhika Sravanam	P 1
August 26	Nija Sravanam	S 1
September 1	Nija Sravanam	B 1

1928	1478	
September 10	Bhadrapadam	S 1
September 30	Bhadrapadam	B 1
October 14	Aswini	S 1
October 29	Aswini	B 1

1928

November 1
November 28
December 1
December 31

1478

Kartikam	S 1
Kartikam	B 1
Margashram	S 1
Margashram	B 1
Margashram	B 2

Tamil & Malayalam.

1928

January 1
January 14
February 1
March 13
April 13
May 14
June 4
July 16

1103

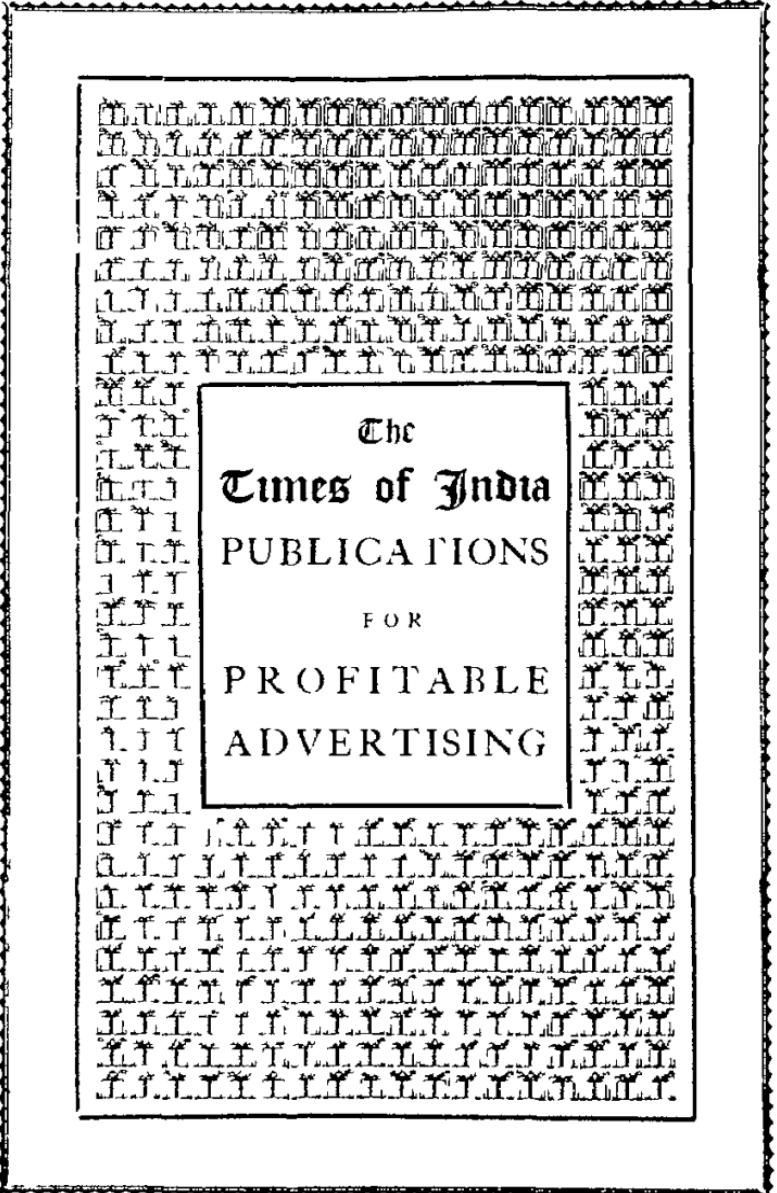
Margah Dhanusu	17
Thai Makaram	1
Mazha Kurumbam	1
Panguni Meenam	1
Chittirai Meenam	1
Vaivasi Vrishabharam	1
Ani Mithunam	1
Adi Karikatan	1

1928

August 16
September 16
October 1
November 16
December 1
December 31

1104

Avani Sudham	1
Chirashu Kanuva	1
Vijaya Chulam	1
Kartikai Bhishukam	1
Margah Dhanusu	1
Margah Dhanusu	17



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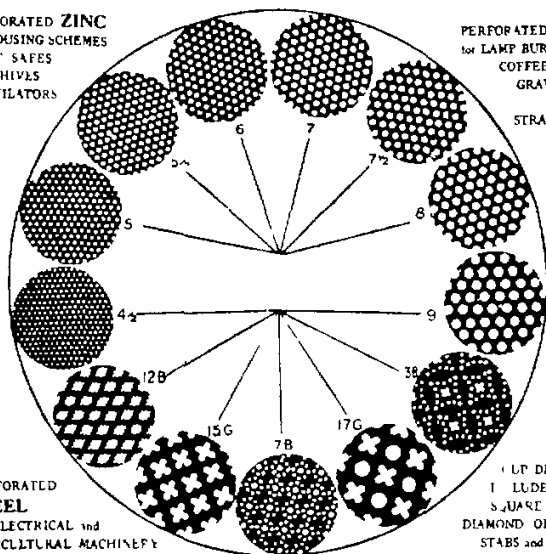
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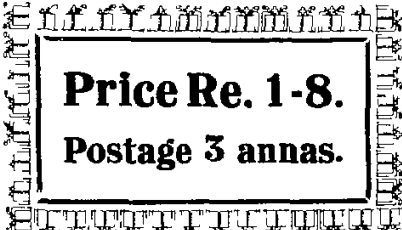
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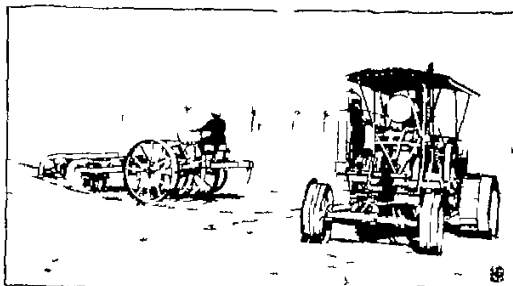
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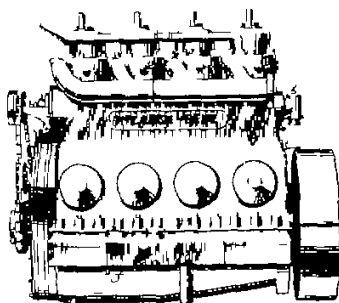
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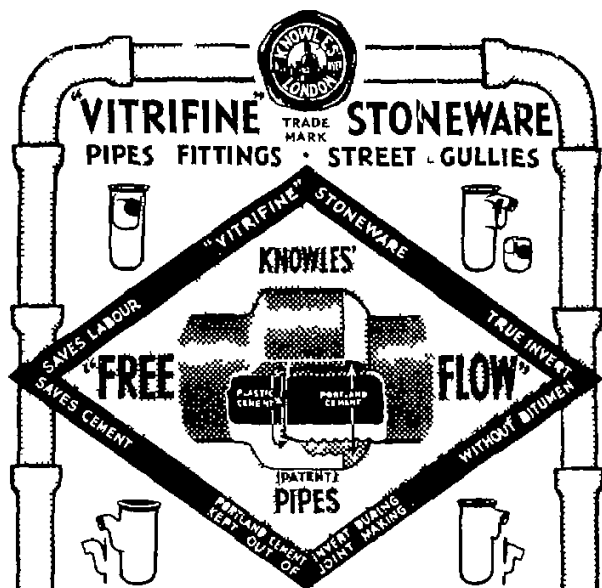
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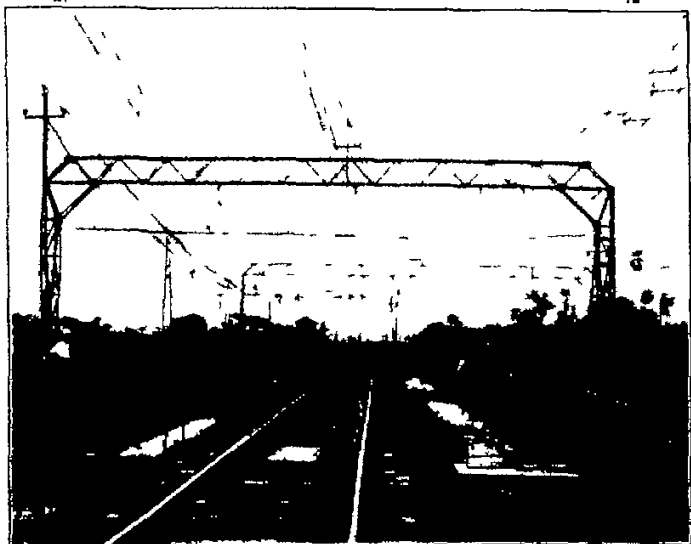
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


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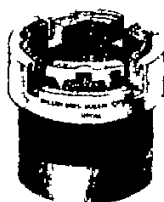
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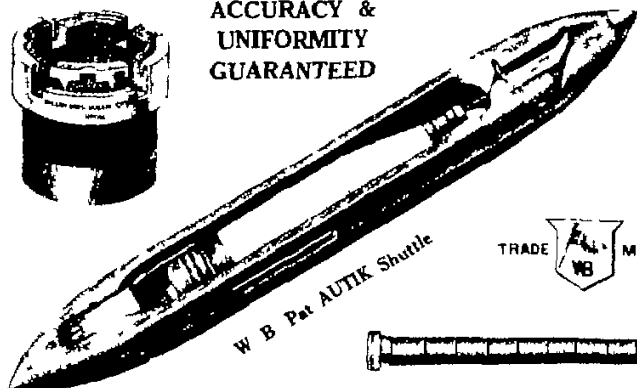
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